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Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania

BIOGRAPHY

BY

JOHN W. JORDAN, I.L.D.

Librarian Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Author of "Colonial Families of Philadelphia;" "Revolutionary History of Bethlehem," and various other works.

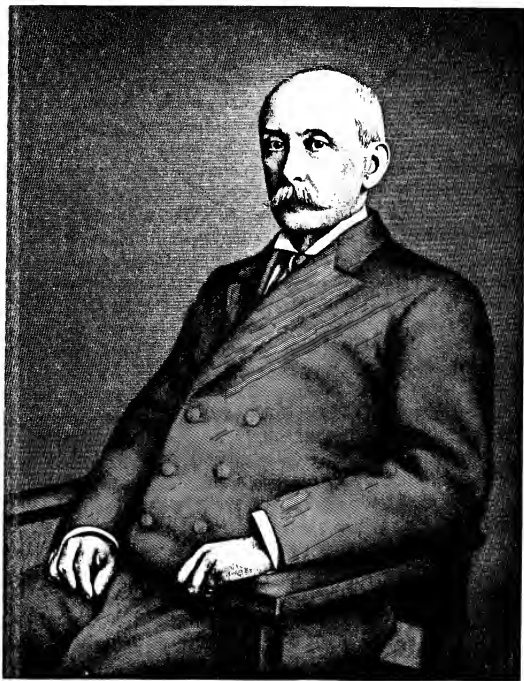
PENNSYLVANIA

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I V. 1

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John W. Jordan.

FOREWORD

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PENNSYLVANIA, as a Colony and one of the principal original States, from the outset occupied a commanding position. Its people have written large deeds into American history from the very first chapter, and are still making history. The past two decades have added materially to the population of the State. There have also been wrought great changes in the character of the community. Evolution has been more rapid and important in the past ten years than in any similar preceding period. Growth in things material has been great; development along educational, architectural and artistic lines has been noted. New forces have become powerful. The time seems fit for an historical reckoning.

The present work, "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," presents in the aggregate an amount and variety of information concerning representative Pennsylvanians—men of character and standing, and prominent in their various spheres—unequaled by any kindred publication; indeed, no similar work has ever before been presented.

There are numerous histories of the State. What has been published, however, relates principally to the people in the aggregate; that is, as a body politic. The amplification necessary to complete the picture is what has been sought in the present work. In other words, it is a chronicle of the lives and achievements of individuals who are recognized as large factors in the active life of the community—a community not merely an industrial and commercial centre, but one with a splendid past and magnificent prospects. Its people have a character, an individuality, as strongly marked as the features of a friend. They have solved problems of the utmost importance, and are determinedly engaged in the solution of others growing out of new and unprecedented conditions. In their midst are strangers from every clime, speaking many languages, and all the problems of human life are presented in every phase. Now, as heretofore, are fortunately mingled the conservativeness that wisely regards the past, and the enterprise that courageously faces the future—expressions of the best type of man in his perpetual strife for the betterment of civilization.

Unique in conception and treatment, this work constitutes one of the most original and permanently valuable contributions ever made to the social history of an American community. It presents in a lucid and dignified manner all the important facts concerning very many who hold or have held leading positions in the social, professional and business life of Pennsyl-

vania. Nor has it been based upon, neither does it minister to, class prejudices and assumptions. On the contrary, its fundamental ideas are thoroughly American. The work everywhere conveys the lesson that distinction has been gained only by honorable public service or by usefulness in private station, and that the development and prosperity of the Commonwealth has been dependent upon the character of its citizens, and in the stimulus which they have given to commerce, to industry, to the arts and sciences, to education and religion—to all that is comprised in the highest civilization of the present day—through a continual progressive development.

Pennsylvania affords a peculiarly interesting field for such research. Its sons have attained distinction in every field of human effort. This work approaches the dignity of a national epitome of biography. Owing to the wide dispersion throughout the country of the old families of the State, the authentic account here presented of the constituent elements of her social life is of far more than merely local value. In its special field it is, in an appreciable degree, a reflection of the development of the country at large, since hence went out representatives of historical families, in various generations, who in far remote places—beyond the Mississippi and in the Far West—were with the vanguard of civilization, building up communities, creating new commonwealths, planting, wherever they went, the church, the school house and the printing press, leading into channels of thrift and enterprise all who gathered about them, and proving a power for ideal citizenship and good government.

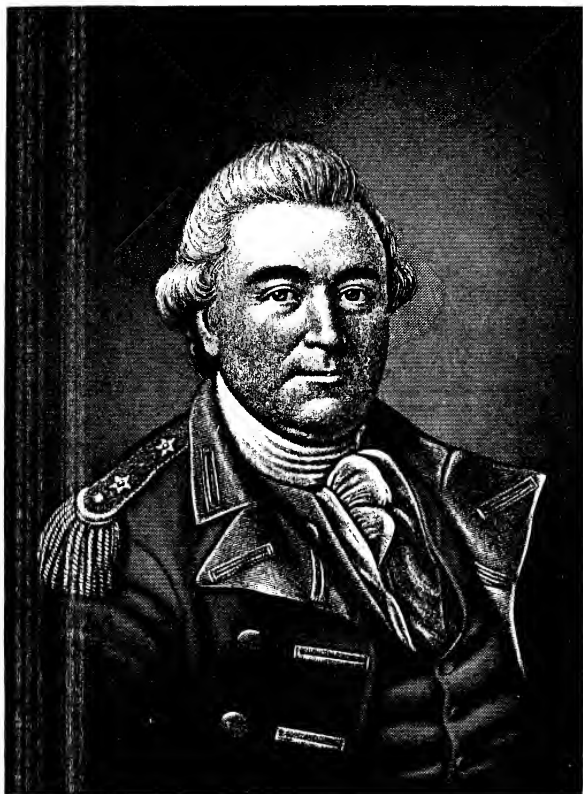
These records are presented in a series of independent personal narratives relating to the most conspicuous representatives of the present generation. There is entire avoidance of the stereotyped and unattractive manner in which such data is usually presented. Leaders in every field of progress receive appropriate notice—those whose life and work have been factors in the advancement of the State, and without whose influence and labors its history would be incomplete. That these ends have been conscientiously and faithfully conserved is assured by the cordial personal interest and recognized capability of the compiler, John W. Jordan, LL.D., and the hearty co-operation of many representative Pennsylvanians, all well versed in the history of the commonwealth. In this connection the publishers desire to express their especial thanks to the following named gentlemen for valuable assistance in various directions: Rev. Horace E. Hayden, M.A., Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre; Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh, Ph.D., LL.D., Superintendent of Public Schools, Philadelphia; Hon. Charles B. Staples, Judge of Forty-third Judicial District, Stroudsburg; Hon. W. S. Kirkpatrick, former Attorney General of Pennsylvania and Member of Congress, Easton; Hon. Thomas L. Montgomery, Librarian of State Library, Harrisburg; Hon. Boyd Crumrine, author, Washington; Mr. Louis Richards, President of Berks County Historical Society, Reading; Rev. Andrew A. Lambing,

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THE PUBLISHERS.



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY



Ant. Wagner

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WAYNE, Gen. Anthony,

Distinguished Soldier.

General Anthony Wayne was born in Eastown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1745, the only son of Isaac Wayne, of English-Irish ancestry.

He attended the Philadelphia Academy, became a land surveyor, and upon the recommendation of Benjamin Franklin was employed by a land company in Nova Scotia. In 1769 he was married, and became a farmer and surveyor in Chester county. He was a member of the Provincial Convention of 1774; assembled to devise a means of settlement of the difficulties between England and the colonies; and of the Pennsylvania Convention of the same year; was a delegate to the Colonial Legislature, 1774-75, and a member of the Committee of Safety in 1775.

On the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he recruited among his neighbors a company which was enlarged into the Fourth Battalion of Pennsylvania Troops, was elected its colonel, January 3, 1776, and was assigned to General John Thomas' brigade of the Northern Army, January 3, 1776. He attacked the British at Three Rivers, where he was wounded, and obliged to withdraw his troops to Ticonderoga, which place he commanded. He was commissioned brigadier-general February 21, 1777; joined General Washington's army in New Jersey; commanded a division at Brandywine; and opposed the passage of

the river at Chadd's Ford by Knypshausen, and at the close of the day safely withdrew his troops. He was attacked by a superior force at Paoli, September 20, 1777, and effected a successful sortie which enabled him practically to hold his ground, but subjected him to a court of inquiry, which acquitted him with the highest honors. At the battle of Germantown he drove the enemy before him, and wintered at Valley Forge. He took part in the battle of Monmouth, under Lee, and after being ordered to retreat by Lee, Washington assumed command, and Wayne brought his troops into position and repulsed a bayonet charge by Colonel Henry Monckton, securing victory to Washington's army and the death of every British officer engaged in the charge. He commanded a corps of light infantry organized by Washington in 1779, and on July 15th marched toward the garrison at Stony Point, on the Hudson, advanced in two columns at midnight, surprised the British pickets, gained the center of the fort, and, though he was wounded, entered the fort, supported by his aides, and received the surrender of the garrison. For this a gold medal was presented him by Congress, and he received the thanks of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania and of Congress. He failed to capture the "Block House," in 1780, and on January 1, 1781, he succeeded in amicably quelling the mutiny in the Pennsylvania line. He joined Lafayette in Virginia and took part in the battle at James-

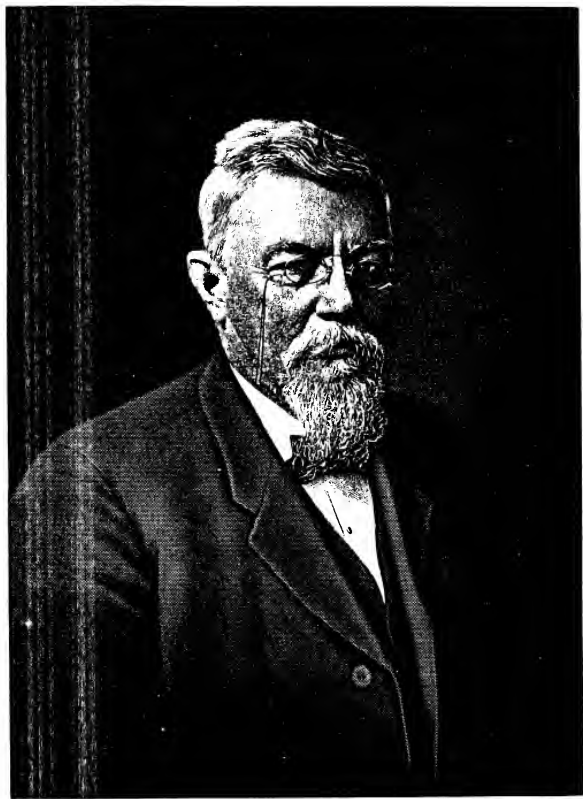
town Ford, where he fell back after a desperate charge in which he succeeded in relieving Lafayette, who was in danger from a projected manoeuvre of the enemy, thus saving the entire army from defeat. He served at Green Springs, and at Yorktown, where he opened the first parallel, covered the advance of the second parallel on the 11th, and supported the French allies on the 14th. He joined General Nathanael Greene in the south after the surrender, and on June 23, 1782, he was attacked by a body of Creek Indians who gained possession of his artillery, but by a bayonet charge he put them to rout. He took possession of Savannah, Georgia, July 4, and Charleston, South Carolina, December 14, 1782, after their evacuation by the British. He was brevetted major-general, October 10, 1783, when he returned to Pennsylvania, was chosen a member of the Board of Censors, 1783, to the General Assembly, 1784-85, and was a member of the convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States. He removed to Georgia, where he took possession of a tract of land granted him for his services in the Revolution; and was elected a representative in the Second Congress, 1791-92, but his seat was contested by James Jackson, and declared vacant March 21, 1792, and he refused to be a candidate for re-election. He was appointed by President Washington general-in-chief of the United States army with the rank of major-general, and the Senate confirmed the appointment April 3, 1793. He organized a body of troops which he drilled and trained in Indian warfare, and in 1793, he marched against the hostile tribes in the northwest. He built Fort Recovery near Greenville, Ohio, and Fort Defiance, at the junction of the Miami and La Glaize rivers, and offered the Indians peace if they would lay down their arms. On their refusal

he defeated them at Fallen Timbers, laying their country waste. On August 3, 1795, he signed a treaty with twelve tribes of Indians. It is not easy to overrate the importance of this victory from a national point of view, for it opened the West to emigrants, and secured in their life liberty and prosperity, by laws of their own making. While on his triumphal visit to Pennsylvania he was appointed United States commissioner to treat with the Northwestern Indians, but while descending Lake Erie to take possession of the forts previously held by the British, he fell ill with the gout, was landed at Presque Isle, and soon after died. A marble monument to his memory was erected in St. David's churchyard, Chester county, Pennsylvania, by the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, July 4, 1809, his son, Hon. Isaac Wayne, having removed his remains to that churchyard early that year. He died in Presque Isle, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1796.

PENNYPACKER, Samuel Whitaker,

Statesman, Lawyer, Litterateur.

The career of the Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania bears out the contention of those adherents of the doctrine of heredity who believe that a man's character is the immediate outcome of ancestral traits. His life has followed the tradition of all the generations of his house in its dignity, industry and integrity, and by its unswerving devotion to the highest ideals in private life and in political service. To natural endowments of an unusual order he has added, by laborious pains, the enormous fund of learning in all matters pertaining to the law that has put him in the front rank of authorities in jurisprudence. His judicial opinions, characterized as they are by excellent common



Samuel M. Facker

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sense, sound reasoning, and an enlightened knowledge of the principles and application of the law, have given universal satisfaction to the community he served. His work as a practical statesman has been of no less importance, and has been marked by the same unswerving patriotism and sense of duty to the people. It is through the production of men of this caliber that republican institutions in this country have continued for generations to justify themselves to the impartial observer, and confirm the belief that "government for the people and by the people will not perish from the earth."

The ancestry of Governor Pennypacker is of distinguished Dutch origin on his father's side, and also traces back through maternal ancestors to a line prominent by reason of high position in the community and important service to the state. The first American ancestor of the family now generally bearing the name of Pennypacker was Hendrick Pannebecker, a Dutch patroon. This family has produced a United States senator from Virginia, a major-general from Tennessee of the United States army, a state agent from Kentucky, a canal commissioner and a governor from Pennsylvania; and has furnished to the Civil War two generals, four colonels, twenty-two other commissioned officers, in all one hundred and forty-eight men, the largest ascertained contribution of any single family to that war.

Hendrick Pannebecker, though of immediate Dutch origin, was born on the Rhine, not far from the city of Worms, March 21, 1674. The name Pannebecker is of Hollandic origin, being the Dutch word meaning a maker of tiles. Pannebecker was one of those who sought religious freedom and a new field for advancement in Penn's colony in Pennsylvania soon after the first thirteen families of Dutch and Germans had formed

their settlement, which later became known as Germantown. An approximate date for his arrival may be gained by the record of his marriage in Germantown to Eve Umstat in 1699. By virtue of extensive purchases of land and of his practical sagacity and linguistic and business ability, he soon occupied a leading position in the colony. He owned about seven thousand acres of land, including the lands of Bebbers' township, and was usually the principal spokesman in all matters that came up between the Dutch population and the proprietary and provincial government. He was on terms of intimacy with such prominent men as Edward Shippen, Richard Hill, James Logan and Isaac Norris, and is referred to in a number of recorded instruments as a "Gentleman." He was the owner of a library of books upon the flyleaf of one of which, now in the possession of one of his descendants, some latinist of the time had written, "Henrich Pannebecker habet virtuosam uxorem." Hendrick Pannebecker died in 1754, and his large landed estate was divided among his children. The old homestead at Pennypacker's Mills, which was used as headquarters by Washington for a time during the Revolution, is now owned and occupied by his great-great-grandson, Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker.

Jacob Pannebecker, the fourth son of Hendrick and Eve (Umstat) Pannebecker, was born in 1715. He married Margaret, daughter of Matthias and Barbara (Sellen) Tyson, who were of those Dutch and Germans from the lower Rhine, who had formed the original colony at Germantown. Their son, Matthias, was born on the "Skippack," October 14, 1742, and died February 12, 1808. He purchased a mill and a tract of land on Pickering creek, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1774, and settled there. He became a bishop of the

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Mennonite church and preached in Phoenixville, Skippack and Germantown. By his first wife, Mary Kuster, he had a son, also Matthias, by whom the name began now to be spelled Pennypacker.

Matthias Pennypacker was born August 15, 1786, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and died there after a life of more than ordinary public activity. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1837; for a number of years was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and was president of the organization which eventually became the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, being one of the incorporators of the company. He married Sarah, daughter of the Hon. Isaac Anderson, a lieutenant of militia during the Revolutionary War, and a member of the House of Representatives of the United States. The family of Sarah (Anderson) Pennypacker boasts a lineage as ancient and honorable as any in America. Not only in this country has the family been represented by men who have contributed an important part in the upbuilding of the Commonwealth, but is to be traced through more than one line to Dierck, Count of Holland, Zeeland and Friesland, A.D. 863, and to Edward III. of England, and his wife Philippa.

Dr. Isaac Anderson Pennypacker, son of Matthias and Sarah (Anderson) Pennypacker, born July 9, 1812, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, was the father of Governor Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker. He studied medicine and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1833. Entering upon the practice of his profession at Phoenixville, Chester county, he became an eminent and successful physician. He was the first chief burgess of Phoenixville in its organization as a borough in 1849. In 1854 Dr. Pennypacker was appointed professor of

the theory and practice of medicine at the Philadelphia College of Medicine and removed to that city, residing there until his death in 1856. He was a founder and the first president of the Philadelphia City Institute and, together with the late Dr. James L. Tyson, organized the Howard Hospital. Dr. Pennypacker married, May 9, 1839, Anna Maria, daughter of Joseph Whitaker, a wealthy iron-master of Phoenixville, one of the firm of Reeves & Whitaker, and at one time owner of the Durham Iron Works at Durham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, as well as of extensive iron works in Maryland and elsewhere, and a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1843.

Dr. Isaac Anderson and Anna Maria (Whitaker) Pennypacker had four sons, of whom Governor Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker was the eldest. The second son was Henry Clay Pennypacker, a prominent Philadelphia business man and a large landowner in Chester county; his residence is "Moore Hall," Chester county, one of the historic colonial places of the state. Dr. Pennypacker's third son was Isaac Rustling Pennypacker, who has filled important editorial positions on the leading newspapers of Wilmington, Delaware, and Philadelphia. He is also an author and poet of no slight reputation. His historical and encyclopedic work and his occasional and patriotic poems have elicited the highest commendation. He has followed the custom of his family in identifying himself with all the important public movements of the community. The fourth and youngest son of Dr. Pennypacker was James Lane Pennypacker, who is further mentioned on a following page.

Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL.D., Governor of Pennsylvania, 1903-07, was born at Phoenixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1843. When he was a child his parents re-

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moved to Philadelphia, and he received his elementary education in the schools of that city. He entered the Northwest Grammar School and later obtained a scholarship at the Saunders Institute, West Philadelphia. When his father died in 1856 he returned with his mother to Phoenixville, and there attended the Grovemont Seminary. In 1862 he taught school at Mont Clare, Montgomery county.

In 1863 he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-sixth (Emergency) Regiment, the first force to encounter the Confederate army at Gettysburg. At the expiration of his term of service Mr. Pennypacker took up the study of law in the office of Hon. Peter McCall, of Philadelphia, and entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1866. In the same year he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and began practice in that city. In 1868 he was elected president of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, and in 1887 was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was appointed in 1889 to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, and in November of the same year was elected to the same position for the full term of ten years. He was unanimously re-elected to this position in 1889 for another term of ten years, being then the president judge of the court. Before his term expired he resigned his judicial position to accept, in 1902, the Republican nomination to the office of governor. His election had the character of a triumph, receiving, as he did, a majority of 156,000 votes over his Democratic opponent, ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, who had twice held the position.

The work of Governor Pennypacker in the administration of the Commonwealth was marked by advance in many directions. The agitation for good roads took

such shape that practical work was begun, the Health Department was established, the State Constabulary was created, a great coal miners' strike was averted, the Forestry Reserve was doubled, Valley Forge was made a state park, Greater Pittsburgh was incorporated, a new capitol completed and dedicated, the state apportioned into senatorial and representative districts for the first time in thirty years; the volume of new laws was cut down one-third; the power of corporations to seize the sources of the water supply was taken away; legislation was enacted that was characterized as making an epoch in the betterment of political conditions; \$375,000 was appropriated for deepening the channel of the Delaware river, and over \$11,000,000 left in the treasury.

Governor Pennypacker has always taken the keenest interest in all the affairs of the city of his adoption. The cause of popular education has always found in him a firm friend and champion, and for a time he served as a member of the Board of Education. Intensely proud of his native state and all that concerned her origin, he has made himself an authority upon her history and institutions. A careful and thorough student, his logical mind, his conservative exactness in the marshalling of material, and his scholarly presentation of the subject, combine to make his historical publications models of accuracy and authenticity. Among the more prominent of his publications are: "The Settlement of Germantown," "Hendrick Pannebecker," "Historical and Biographical Sketches," "Bebber's Township," "The Annals of Phoenixville" and "Congress Hall." He has also published a number of legal text books of merit, among them being "Pennsylvania Colonial Cases," "Digest of Common Law Reports," and "Pennypacker's Supreme Court Reports."

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Governor Pennypacker has not only been an industrious historical writer, but has been an active member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and has greatly aided research by promoting in every way the usefulness of that institution. After having served it for many years as vice-president, he has been since 1900 its president. It was largely through his instrumentality that the state appropriation was secured that enabled the society to erect its present large and handsome building. He was one of the founders and is now the vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and fills the same position in the Colonial Society; has been president of the Netherlands Society and of the Pennsylvania German Society; is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the War of 1812, and of the Pennsylvania History Club. He is president of the Philobiblion Club, and connected with other historical, educational and social organizations. He has been for a number of years a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and is a past commander of Frederick Taylor Post, No. 19, Grand Army of the Republic.

Governor Pennypacker is an antiquarian of no mean order, and owns a collection of Pennsylvania manuscripts, publications and curios which is extremely valuable. Franklin and Marshall College, Muhlenberg College, and the University of Pennsylvania, have conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

He married, October 20, 1870, Virginia Earl, daughter of Nathan B. Broomall, of Phoenixville, a descendant of one of the oldest and most important Quaker families of Delaware county. The following children were born to them: Dirck Koster Pennypacker, born August 4, 1871, died January 18, 1872; Josephine Whitaker Pennypacker, born November 14, 1872; Eliza Broomall Pennypacker,

born October 18, 1874, graduate of Bryn Mawr College, 1897; Anna Maria Whitaker Pennypacker, born November 22, 1876, graduate of Bryn Mawr College, 1897; Samuel Richardson Pennypacker, born December 3, 1878, died November 2, 1880; Bevan Aubrey Pennypacker, born July 29, 1881, graduated from the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, where he has since practiced his profession.

PENNYPACKER, James Lane,

Book Publisher, Litterateur.

James Lane Pennypacker, son of Dr. Isaac Pennypacker (q. v.), and Anna Maria (Whitaker) Pennypacker, was born December 11, 1855, in Philadelphia, in the house now numbered 1803 Chestnut street. As a boy he went to the Friends' Central School, from which he was graduated in 1874, going later to Harvard University. From this institution he was graduated in 1880, with the degree of A.B., *magna cum laude*. In 1881 he entered the Old Corner Book Store, Boston, Massachusetts, doing the editorial work for that well-known book publishing establishment until 1883, when he returned to Philadelphia and there continued the publishing business. In 1892 he became connected with the Christopher Sower Company, of which house he is now vice-president and general manager. The Christopher Sower Company was founded in 1738, and has been in continuous existence from that date to the present time, and is the oldest and historically the most famous publishing house in America. It is a member of the Association of Centenary Firms and Corporations of the United States.

Mr. Pennypacker is a member of the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa; Harvard Club of Philadelphia; Academy



Mr. Weightman

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of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Sons of the Revolution; and the Netherlands Society of Philadelphia. He is an advisory manager of the Free Museum of Science and Art, of the University of Pennsylvania, and president of the Delaware Valley Naturalists' Union, located in or near Philadelphia, on both sides of the Delaware river.

James Lane Pennypacker married, June 17, 1884, Grace Fisher Coolidge, born October 3, 1858, daughter of George and Hepsy A. (Seaver) Coolidge, of Dedham, Massachusetts, and ninth in descent from John Coolidge, who came from Cambridgeshire, England, in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. Mr. Pennypacker and his family reside at Haddonfield, New Jersey. They have had five children: 1. Grace Coolidge, born January 24, 1886; graduated from Friends' Central School, 1905; died February 1, 1906. 2. Joseph Whitaker, born October 2, 1887; graduated from Haverford College, A.B. degree, 1909, A.M. degree, Harvard, 1910. 3. Edward Lane, born September 12, 1889; died May 25, 1899. 4. James Anderson (twin), born June 11, 1899. 5. Anna Margaret (twin), born June 11, 1899.

WEIGHTMAN, William,

Scientist, Manufacturer.

Few men are permitted to travel so long upon life's pathway as William Weightman, and fewer still are those who attain in equal measure "the blest accompaniments of age, honor, riches, troops of friends." His years, ninety-one, were worthily spent and of distinct value to the world's progress. The firm of Powers & Weightman, with which he was associated for over half a century,

stood as a leader in chemical manufacturing, and its products were accepted as the standard which all others strove to follow or to imitate. His spirit of investigation and experiment led him as a chemist into fields hitherto unexplored, and resulted in valuable discoveries of new chemicals and processes of manufacture. His large fortune was accumulated as the legitimate upbuilding of an immense business, guided with a wisdom unequalled, and the judicious investment of surplus profits in Philadelphia real estate. His remarkable executive ability and sound judgment will be shown as the results of his life work are more fully described.

William Weightman was born in Waltham, Lincolnshire, England, September 30, 1813, son of William and Anne (Farr) Weightman. He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1904. Of his early life in England little can be told, further than that he obtained a good common school education. At the age of sixteen years he came to the United States at the suggestion of an uncle, John Farr, a chemist, who was the founder of the firm of Farr & Kunzi, in 1818. John Farr was the first to manufacture sulphate of quinine, and was devoting himself to an investigation of the quinine alkaloids at the time Pallatier and Gaventon announced the discovery of quinine in 1820.

Mr. Weightman was in the employ of Farr & Kunzi until 1836, when the junior member retired, and Mr. Farr admitted Thomas H. Powers and William Weightman to partnership under the firm name of Farr, Powers & Weightman, and after the death of Mr. Farr in 1847, continued as Powers & Weightman, a name that won international distinction among manufacturing chemists. This firm continued in most successful operation until 1878, when Mr. Powers died. Mr. Weightman then, in addition to his du-

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ties as chemist, took full charge of the commercial interests and management of the firm. In 1883 he admitted his two sons, Dr. Farr Weightman and Dr. William Weightman, to partnership, both remaining in active connection with the business until removed by death. In 1893, Robert J. C. Walker, an ex-member of Congress and Mr. Weightman's son-in-law, was admitted to the firm and so continued until his death in 1903. In the January following, his widow, Annie M. (Weightman) Walker, was admitted a partner, and bore with her aged father the tremendous responsibility of their immense business.

Mr. Weightman continued in active connection with the business until his last illness, which occurred when he was ninety-one years of age. He survived four sets of partners (1836-1904), and in turn was survived by his most capable daughter, Mrs. Walker (now Mrs. Frederick C. Penfield), who continued in charge of Powers & Weightman until December, 1904, when the business was consolidated with that of a former competitor, Rosengarten & Sons, under the firm style of the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company. She was the only woman in the United States to hold such a position of responsible trust, and proved herself worthy of the confidence reposed in her by her father. She is known as one of the wealthiest women in the United States, but is even more widely known because of her charity and benevolence, manifested by generous contributions to worthy institutions and societies of her choice.

Mr. Weightman for a half a century was a central figure in the chemical world. To enumerate his discoveries and inventions would be to write a volume, but his connection with the introduction of quinine into the United States must be noted. He was the first man to introduce this drug to the trade in this

country, and transacted an enormous business therein. The duty levied by the government was very high and the price charged was necessarily so, which gave rise to the untruthful report that Mr. Weightman charged an excessive price. But, on the contrary, it was entirely due to his efforts that sulphate of Cinchona became so favorably known and so widely used as the efficient substitute for quinine at the time the high price of the latter drug restricted its use. In 1875 the Elliott Cresson gold medal was awarded the firm by the Franklin Institute, "for the introduction of an industry new in the United States and perfection of the result in the product obtained in the manufacture of Citric Acid." The same medal, though rarely conferred, was also awarded "for the ingenuity and skill shown in the manufacture and for the perfection of workmanship displayed in the perfection of the cheaper alkaloids of the Cinchona bark." An indication of the "skill and ingenuity" for which the medal was awarded is to be found in their statements made in connection with an exhibit made at the World's Fair, held in Chicago in 1893, that: "The exhibit made at the Columbian Exposition is not entered for competition, but is simply a transfer from its store rooms of some of the leading productions of the house, without special selection and just as they are being shipped daily."

The house for many years held first rank among the chemical manufacturing enterprises of the country. Their methods were such that success came as the merited, logical and legitimate result of business methods, which neither sought nor required disguise. Quality was never sacrificed for quantity, the highest standards in both quality and service being maintained. In his treatment of employees, Mr. Weightman was eminently fair and generous. Many of them remained with him through life, and all



Thomas

showed for him a strong, deep love and devotion. He was quick to recognize efficiency and faithfulness and to reward ability and fidelity by promotion as opportunity offered.

He was not a man of one idea or of one talent, but was interested in other business activities in Philadelphia, a director of the Philadelphia Trust Company, of the Northern Trust Company, the Commercial Bank, and the largest owner of real estate in the city. He was deeply interested in the work of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, of which he was a member from 1856 until his death. He took no part in society functions or public affairs, his chief source of recreation being at his beautiful country home at Raven Hill, in Germantown, in the cultivation of rare plants and flowers. Here ended his long and useful life.

He married, March 17, 1841, Louisa, daughter of Joseph Stewagon. His two sons, John Farr and William, both physicians, passed away before their father, his only daughter, Annie M., previously mentioned, being the sole survivor. But his name lives in the great commercial house he founded, in the great estate he left, and in the hearts of old friends and employees, whose regard for their friend and benefactor only death will extinguish.

MEIRS, Richard Waln,

Manufacturer, Financier.

The ancestry of Mr. Meirs, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, includes the distinguished families of Gaskill, Stockton, Waln, Ridgway and Armitt. He traces to the earliest pioneer days in New England, and to the coming of William Penn in Pennsylvania. His Gaskill lineage is the English family of that name, who, persecuted as Quakers in New England, moved to Burlington

county, New Jersey, where they intermarried with the Stocktons and other noted families of that state. His Waln ancestors intermarried with the Ridgway, Morris and Vaux families of Philadelphia. His mother, Elizabeth Waln, was a descendant of Nicholas Waln, the founder of the family in America, and son of Richard and Jane (Rudd) Waln, of Burham, in Bolland, Yorkshire, England. Nicholas Waln, at the time of his marriage, October 1, 1673, to Jane, daughter of William Turner, of Windyats, Yorkshire, was living at Chapel Croft, Yorkshire. He crossed the Atlantic with William Penn on the "Welcome," which dropped anchor nine miles below Philadelphia, October 22, 1682. In England he had purchased of Penn one thousand acres of land on the Neshaminy, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and thereon he built a home in which was held the first Quaker meeting in that locality, January 1, 1683. He was a member of the first assembly that met at Philadelphia, March 12, 1682-83, and again represented Bucks county in that body 1687-88-89-92-95. He was a member of the first grand jury empaneled, October 25, 1685, sheriff of Bucks county, 1685; and a justice, 1689. In 1696 he moved to Philadelphia county, where he served in the Assembly, 1696-97, 1700-01-13-14-15-17. In 1711 he became one of the public school directors. He was equally prominent in the Society of Friends, and was practically the founder of the Middletown Monthly Meeting. He was one of the committee authorized to purchase land and establish the Fair Hill burying ground, on the Germantown road, while about 1706 the Fair Hill meeting house was erected. He continued active in the Society until his death. Three of his eleven children were born in England.

Richard Waln, the eldest son, was born June 16, 1678. While not yet at-

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taining the prominence of his father, yet he took active part in the development of the Northern Liberties and the large estate there. On September 25, 1734, he was appointed a member to rearrange the line of the Germantown road from the boundary of the city to Cohocksing creek. He married, 1706, Anne, daughter of Robert Heath.

Of their ten children, the eldest of three sons was Nicholas, born January 19, 1709-10, passing his life on the old Waln estate, in the Northern Liberties, where he died comparatively young, in 1744. He married, March 23, 1734, Mary, daughter of George and Rebecca Dillworth.

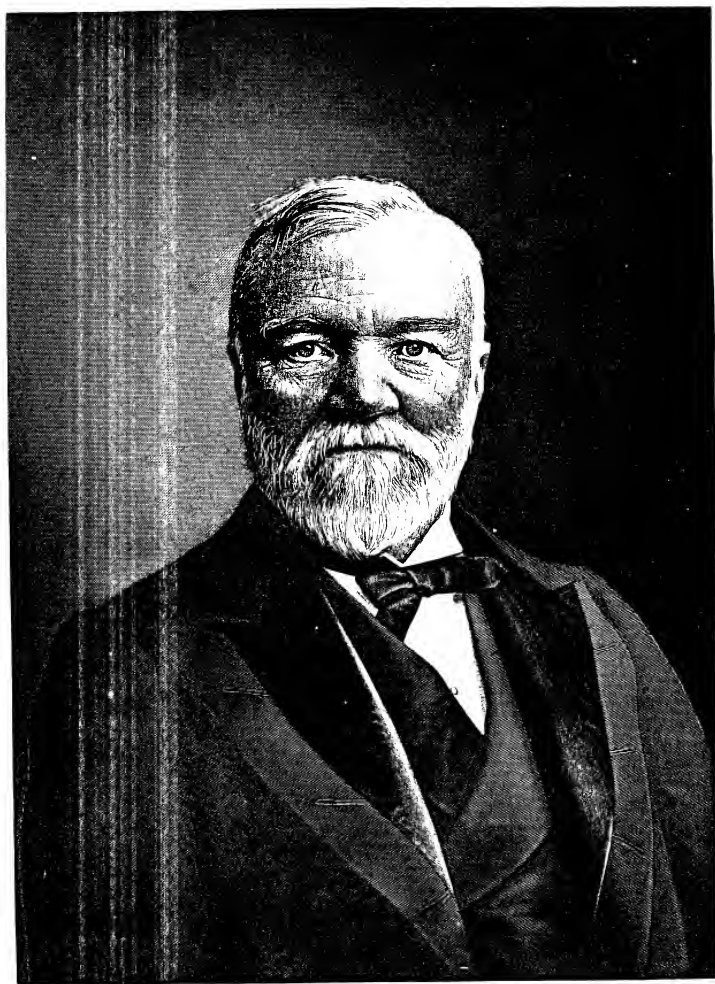
Their son, Richard Waln, born about 1737, engaged in mercantile life and acquired considerable wealth. About 1770 he moved to Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he purchased a large tract, naming his estate Walnford, by which name it is yet designated. Being a Friend, he was a non-combatant during the Revolution, but was arrested and given the choice of three things—"go to jail, take the test, or go within the English lines." After the Revolution he again made his home in Philadelphia, but making Walnford his summer home until his death, May 23, 1809. He married, December 4, 1760, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Armitt, a Philadelphia merchant; she died February 20, 1790.

Their oldest son, Nicholas Waln, succeeded his father in the ownership of Walnford, where his entire life was passed. He married Sarah, born November 8, 1779, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wright) Ridgway. Their eldest son, Richard, married (first) Mary Ann, daughter of Riley and Sarah (Warren) Allen. Elizabeth, eldest of the two daughters of Richard and Mary Ann (Allen) Waln, married John Gaskill Meirs.

From this honorable ancestry springs

Richard Waln Meirs. He was born at Walnford, Monmouth county, New Jersey, July 26, 1866, son of John Gaskill and Elizabeth (Waln) Meirs. His early education was obtained at Eastburn Academy, Philadelphia, and Freehold Institute (New Jersey). He then entered Princeton University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1888. He entered business life as clerk in the Fourth Street National Bank, continuing with that institution until 1895, when he formed a connection with the New York house of Harvey Fisk & Son, remaining with them ten years. In 1905 he was appointed to the management of the Weightman and Walker estates, becoming confidential secretary of the personal estate of Mr. Weightman, for his daughter, Mrs. Annie M. Walker Penfield. His years of training in financial methods eminently fitted him for the great task he assumed, and have enabled him to administer the varied interests of this great estate, and so control its different features that he has won an honored position in the financial circles of Philadelphia and New York. He is president and director of the Commercial Truck Company of America, the Penn Central Light and Power Company, and the Utilities Corporation. He is a director of the Winifrede Coal Company, the Winifrede Railroad Company, and the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company.

Not entirely is Mr. Meirs immersed in business, but avails himself of all means of recreation, mental and social enjoyment, possible. He is a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry; life member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Academy of Fine Arts, and a manager of Franklin Institute. His clubs are the University, Racquet, Princeton, Huntington Valley, Country and Corinthian Yacht of Philadelphia; the Metropolitan and Princeton of New



Andrew Carnegie

York. He is a member of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and in political preference is a Republican.

He married, October 31, 1894, in Germantown, Annie Walker Weightman, daughter of Dr. William (deceased), and Sabine d'Invilliers Weightman, and a granddaughter of William Weightman, the distinguished chemist, manufacturer and business man of Philadelphia. (See Weightman.) Children: William Weightman, born September 18, 1895; Anne Walker, August 25, 1898; Jarvis, June 12, 1901.

When leisure allows, Mr. Meirs finds rest and recreation in travel, while his every day delight is in art and literature. The family home is at No. 1724 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

CARNEGIE, Andrew,

Manufacturer, Financier, Philanthropist.

Lives of great men possess fascinating interest to the student of human nature, and one naturally seeks to discover the secret source of their power to rise superior to every circumstance; or to find the impelling force that drives them ever onward and upward until they scale the dizzy heights, passing all competitors, and standing alone before the entire world, unequalled in the greatness of their achievements. Often it is the influence of heredity, family and fortune, that furnishes the impulse; oftener still, ambition that drives men forward. Love of humanity and a sincere desire to be of benefit to their race is the motive, but none of these satisfactorily explain Mr. Carnegie's source of strength up to the culminating point of his business career. For one must not confound Mr. Carnegie, the business man, with Mr. Carnegie, the humanitarian. He was first of all the resistless money maker, and later the philanthropist, whose princely benefactions are the wonder of two con-

tinents. But consider him as you will, the source of his power has not yet been revealed. Ask him the secret of his success as a steel master, and his reply is already recorded: "Write as my epitaph: He knew how to surround himself with abler men than himself." Yet that is not a reason; that is but an example of his greatness in executive management. The world has had its great iron masters, but none greater than he. Great philanthropists are not rare in either Europe or America, but none so princely in either the scope or magnitude of their benefactions. In every land, in every clime, the name Carnegie is a familiar one, and is synonymous with generosity. While we cannot fathom the source of his greatness, an approving world acknowledges the fact and holds him in honor and respect.

Andrew Carnegie was born at Dumferline, Fife, near Edinburgh, Scotland, November 25, 1835, son of William and Margaret Morrison Carnegie. His father was a weaver of linen goods, in fairly comfortable circumstances, who gave the lad such advantages as the Dumferline schools afforded. In 1848, finding his occupation gone, Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie decided, for the sake of their two boys, to emigrate to the United States, believing the opportunities here more plentiful for their advancement. "They builded better than they knew," but the father did not live to see the prosperity of his son; his mother, however, did. The family settled in Pittsburgh (North Side) where the lad Andrew obtained work in a cotton mill as bobbin boy at a salary of one dollar and twenty cents per week, which amount was added to the general family fund. Through the kindness of a Colonel Anderson, who made a practice of loaning books to boys and working men, he was able to supplement the education received at Dumferline with a course of good reading. Colonel Ander-

son also "buildd better than he knew," for there was born in the lad's brain, as he realized the good he derived from the Colonel's kindness, a resolve that has resulted in the thousands of "Carnegie Libraries" all over the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

At the age of thirteen years young Carnegie obtained a position in a factory, making bobbins, his duty being to attend the engine that furnished power to the mill. The work was too hard for a boy, but his efforts had pleased his employer, who gave him a place in his office. At the age of fourteen years he secured a position as messenger boy in the office of the Ohio Telegraph Company in Pittsburgh, at a salary of two dollars and fifty cents weekly. Here he quickly saw an opportunity, and this has ever been one of the secrets of his success. When opportunity knocked, he always "rose and followed." He began learning telegraphy, and never gave up until he was an expert operator, able to receive messages by sound, an art then exceedingly rare. As an operator he received twenty-five dollars a month. He attracted the attention of Thomas A. Scott, then superintendent and manager of the Pennsylvania railroad telegraph system, who made him his clerk at a salary of thirty-five dollars monthly. He remained with the Pennsylvania thirteen years, and after the election of Mr. Scott to the vice-presidency was appointed superintendent of the Western, or Pittsburgh Division. In that position he introduced many improvements, including the block system of operating trains by telegraphic signals. During the war between the States, when Colonel Scott was appointed Assistant Secretary of War, he placed Mr. Carnegie in charge of military railroads and government telegraph lines. One of his first duties was to reopen telegraph communications between Annapolis and Washington, and after the battle of Bull Run

he was the last official to board the train for Alexandria. He was equal to all demands made upon him during this period, and who shall say that the inspiration for the Great Peace Building at The Hague did not come to him as a result of his war experiences.

It seems to have been Colonel Scott, later president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that first gave the lad his first lesson in finance. While still a clerk, an opportunity presented itself to purchase ten shares of Adams Express Company stock, this corporation not then having reached great proportions. Colonel Scott strongly advised the purchase, and the stock was bought, although it compelled the mother to mortgage her home to raise the necessary funds. This was his first investment. Later, he met in a business way, Mr. Woodruff, the inventor of the sleeping car bearing his name. Quick as ever to see an opportunity, he arranged a meeting between the inventor and Colonel Scott, which resulted in mutual profit, Mr. Carnegie securing money from the local bank to finance his share in the company. This was the first note he ever signed, and, like his venture in Adams Express stock, the investment was a profitable one. He was at this period in receipt of a good salary from the Pennsylvania, and had acquired some capital, for the money earned was husbanded with true Scotch thrift, but held in constant readiness for the next turn of the wheel. This came during the oil excitement in Pennsylvania. In 1884 he interested Mr. William Coleman in the project of purchasing the Storey farm on Oil Creek, Venango county. They purchased the farm for \$40,000, and formed a stock company whose shares represented at one time a value of \$5,000,000 and paid an annual dividend of one million. He was now a capitalist, and had made influential friends.

While with the Pennsylvania, that road

contemplated the erection of an iron bridge, and here Mr. Carnegie first became interested in iron manufacture, in connection with the Keystone Bridge Company. He was farsighted enough (though unfamiliar with the business) to see the great possibilities of iron manufacture, and associated himself with others in various mills, foundries and furnaces in the Pittsburgh district. After a visit to Europe, he saw that steel would surely supplant iron, and on his return introduced the Bessemer process of making steel. While not an inventor of any of the numerous processes, he gave every man with an idea every encouragement, furnishing plant and money, and for this the steel world owes him a debt of gratitude. As he grew in power he surrounded himself with young men who had proven their worth in the various plants of the Carnegie Steel Company, until he was surrounded by thirty of the most capable and enthusiastic men in the iron, steel, coke, mining or transportation world. But among the "thirty" his was the master mind by common consent. At the zenith of his power he was in control of great mills and furnaces, turning out millions of pounds of manufactured steel daily; great coke fields and miles of ovens; vast ore beds in the Lake Superior region; steamers on the Great Lakes, carrying ore which they delivered to his double tracked railroad that carried it to the Pittsburgh plants, four hundred twenty-five miles away; great mines of bituminous coal in the Pittsburgh district were drawn upon for daily supply; while the men employed in the allied companies formed an army thoroughly drilled, well officered, and moved at the will of a master mind whom we know as Andrew Carnegie. Conditions in the industrial world had reached a crisis; a break had come with the Pennsylvania railroad, and through the southern tier of Pennsylvania counties eastward from

Pittsburgh, a great railroad was being constructed to parallel the Pennsylvania. The great Carnegie interests were protecting themselves at every point—mills were planned to compete in lines they had hitherto left to their rivals; when lo! overnight as it were, arose the United States Steel Corporation, successor by purchase to every mill, furnace, bloomery, oven, mine, rail, locomotive and ship, hitherto owned by the many companies owned or controlled by Mr. Carnegie and his thirty partners. Peace came to the threatened steel industry; the Pennsylvania Southern was never completed, and Andrew Carnegie stepped from his proud position as the world's greatest iron master and constructive genius. The price paid him was fabulous; each of the trusted "thirty" retired, enriched many times beyond their wildest imaginings, while the great master was hundreds of times a millionaire. The greatest fortune of modern times was his, and from that moment began the second phase of this most wonderful life. Fifty-three years had elapsed since the penniless boy landed in a strange land. He was sixty-six years of age, and the problem now facing him was how to make good his own statement that "it is a crime for a man to die rich." As this article has made no attempt to give in detail the many ways in which this fortune was made, so there will be no attempt to give in detail the way it has been disposed of.

Mr. Carnegie had given generously for many years, principally to institutions in the Pittsburgh district, a locality which he will always regard with love and affection. He now began that wonderful career of world-wide philanthropy that has never been equalled, knowing no sect, creed or nationality, but giving Pittsburgh first place, the United States second, and then his native land. He has not given at random, but following carefully matured plans; has given al-

most exclusively along educational lines, but in a manner peculiarly his own. Upon retiring from business the first considerable gift Mr. Carnegie made was one of five million dollars to his old employees—four million dollars for pensions and relief, and one million dollars for the endowment of the three institutes, (libraries, music halls, workmen's clubs, etc), at Homestead, Braddock and Duquesne. Outside his educational giving in its manifold forms, his most active effort has been to bring about the Peace of Nations, and this position he firmly maintains.

Mention is necessary of his great educational gift to the city of Pittsburgh, commonly known as the "Carnegie Institute." This includes a wonderful building located in Schenley Park, covering four acres, and a separate building near by, across a deep ravine, the home of the Carnegie Technical Institute. Under the roof of the larger building is a free library of mammoth proportions, a magnificent gallery, a most perfect music hall, with a great organ where every Sunday afternoon a free organ recital is given; a hall of architecture and department of natural history, most wonderful in its scope. Twenty acres of floor space is in use, while the most costly marbles and finest of decorations adorn foyer, halls and stairways. Over the main entrance is engraved: "This Building, dedicated to Literature, Science and Art, is the gift of Andrew Carnegie to the People of Pittsburgh." Nowhere else can there be found a similar building, containing library, music hall and museum, a school of technology with capacity for three thousand students, and a notable school for young women. One would like to dwell upon the value of this gift to the scientific world, to the young man and woman seeking a technical education; to the student whose days are spent among its wonders of natural history, architecture and art; to the

school children whose goal it is; to those who so freely draw upon its book treasures; and to those who every Sunday listen almost reverently to classic music drawn from the great organ by master hands. But this is impossible; the cost in dollars and cents of his various gifts, including all that have been named as his particular gifts to Pittsburgh, is in excess of thirty-one millions of dollars, and he rejoices in the gift. His total gifts to date exceed three hundred millions.

Lest there be an impression that Mr. Carnegie, in his generosity, gives only enduring monuments of practical educational value, attention must be called to the thousands who draw annually from vast pension funds in both the United States and Great Britain. These constitute an army in themselves, one little known, but wonderfully appreciative. One fund created by Mr. Carnegie is world-wide in its operation—The Hero Fund. This is a reward to those displaying courage in emergencies, whether on sea or land. A fund for this purpose exists in Pittsburgh, embracing the United States and Canada, and others in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium. Awards are made annually of medals, cash or educational privileges. A recent newspaper credits Mr. Carnegie with having achieved his purpose, and states that he has disposed of all of his fortune to a corporation which is to continue the operation of his various gifts generation after generation, except such sums as he will distribute by last will and testament. Thus he will not commit the crime of "dying rich."

He married, in 1887, Louise Whitefield, who has been in closest accord with him in all his plans for disposing of his fortune. Their only child, Margaret, was born in 1897. Their time is divided between a magnificent estate in Scotland, "Skibo Castle," and a palatial residence



Thomas Shaw, Esq.

on Fifth avenue, New York. Honors have been showered upon Mr. Carnegie; universities have conferred honorary degrees; France created him a knight of the Legion of Honor; the Sorbonne gave him its medal; Saint Andrews, Aberdeen, and Glasgow Universities elected him Lord Rector. He has gained distinction in the literary world and upon the platform. In 1886 he published "Triumphant Democracy," which has run through many editions; this followed his "Around the World" (1884); in 1906 appeared his "Gospel of Wealth," followed by the "Empire of Business"; "Life of Watt," in 1906; and "Problems of To-day," in 1909. He has always supported the principles of the Republican party, although he strongly opposed the annexation of the Philippines, following the Spanish War. He has the utmost faith in the future of the English speaking race, in the ultimate abolition of war and the progress of education along non-sectarian lines. He is a brave man, indeed, who would analyze the character of Mr. Carnegie. He is as "canny a Scot" as e'er drew breath; as shrewd a Yankee as the sun of New England e'er shone upon; as big hearted and happy as an Irishman; as stubborn as an Englishman; yet, withal, a man that, take him all in all, stands alone in the magnitude of his achievement. Wallace Bruce, the Scotch-American poet, after a visit to the Carnegie Institute in 1896, wrote the following poem, presenting a copy to Mr. Carnegie and one to the Library:

You have wrought a noble poem
 In your home of early years,
 Aye, a proud prophetic poem
 In the land of peerless peers.
 Cold the lines that fall and falter
 Since the bard of Colla passed
 Fruitless offerings on life's altar,
 But your work abideth fast.
 Oh! to wake the coming ages,
 Idle wish of many a seer,
 Dead the tomes of weary sages,
 But your note shall linger clear.

Hark, beneath yon swelling arches,
 Knowledge, skill and hope enchime,
 As the long procession marches
 To the grandest song of time.

SHAW, Thomas, of Shawmont,

Scientist, Inventor.

If ever there was a citizen of Pennsylvania whose form might well be cast in deathless bronze, it is the late Thomas Shaw, inventor, scientist and mechanical engineer. There is scarcely a civilized country in the whole world that is not indebted to the genius of this man whose inventions cover almost every phase of applied mechanics, and have provided labor and life-saving devices that have been of incalculable value. He was the inventor of the mercury steam gauge, the standard of pressure of the world; the noiseless steam exhaust, which muffles the sound of escaping steam, and which is used universally on all locomotives and steamships. One of his simplest but most useful inventions was the Verona lock nut washer, commonly known as the spring pawl washer, in use on railroads, which goes between the nut and the fish plate for holding the rails in place, and to Mr. Shaw and this device humanity is indebted for safety in railroad travel all over the world. Altogether Mr. Shaw was granted 186 patents by the United States government, while there were many other inventions not patented, because of his untimely death, which doubtless would have made his name even more famous than it is. It is with peculiar interest then that we note somewhat in detail the career of this great man.

Mr. Shaw was born in Philadelphia, May 5, 1838, son of James and Catherine (Snyder) Shaw, who were of English, French and German descent. The Shaws come from a long and distinguished line of Colonial ancestry closely

associated with the settlement of the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia. The earliest of these settled in Pennsylvania prior to 1694, purchasing a large tract of land in that year. Mr. Shaw's great-great-grandfather, James Shaw, and his eight sons, fought in the War of the Revolution, as did also his great-great-great-grandfather, John Peter Michelet, and his great-great-grandfather, Andrew Snyder. Thomas Brown, another ancestor, born in Barking, Essex county, England, in 1866, who came to Pennsylvania in 1682 with William Penn, was one of the most famous preachers of that time, record of which is to be found in "Scharf and Westcott's History of Philadelphia." On the maternal side Mr. Shaw is descended from the celebrated Michelet family that dates back to the time of the Frankish King Choldwig, A. D. 536, when Michelet was treasurer to that King. A descendant of this Michelet was major domo to King Charles the Bold, and married Beatrice de Anjou, princess of the royal blood and sister to the King of France. This family is also renowned through one of its descendants, Carl Ludwig Michelet, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Berlin; Jules de Michellet, French historian, and in America by John Jacob Michelet (Mickley), who saved the Liberty Bell from the British in 1777. It is believed that Mr. Shaw inherited his philosophical turn of mind from this family, but more directly from his mother, who was a woman possessed of inventive genius and of much firmness of character. In her home were many original devices invented and made by herself.

The boyhood of Mr. Shaw was quite eventful. To begin with, his father had invested in coal lands, and the venture proved a failure, and it was to his struggles during this period that Mr. Shaw attributed his great success in after life.

The courage and ingenuity of his mother appealed strongly to the manliness in the boy, and he helped her all that lay in his power. Mr. Shaw was not proud of his school record. He was repeatedly a runaway from school, declaring that he found it impossible to study when the teacher wanted him to, and, strange as it may seem he was frequently found in his home poring over his school books and trying to solve problems in higher mathematics in his own way. He knew no such word as fail, he said, and when he could not solve a thing himself, his mother's ingenuity always found a way. He was often seen at midnight studying from the very books that he had rejected at school. So successful was Mr. Shaw in thus laying the foundation for his great mental achievements in after life, that he became strongly opposed to the public school systems that disregard the individuality of the child and force all children to pass through the same system of training. Thus his mother did not force him to attend a school and submit to a system which was distasteful to him, but devoted her own splendid efforts to developing the ingenuity and inventive tendencies of her son, which were evident as a boy, and he tenderly provided for her up to the day of her death in 1876.

As early as eight years of age Mr. Shaw displayed a decided mechanical genius. He made a number of beautiful models of various kinds. At the age of ten, with the aid of his mother, he built a retort in the cellar of his home for melting old glass bottles. From the molten glass he made many useful and pretty objects. At the age of twelve he invented and constructed his first complete machine, for holding and unwinding hanks of wool. It was operated by a treadle and so constructed that it measured off each yard of wool as it was being used. The machine was especially constructed to relieve the boy of the necessity for holding

the yarn, which his mother preferred to have him do to the exclusion of the other children, and often when he wanted to play he was busy holding the wool for his mother. Mr. Shaw said that the supreme moment of his life was when he peeped in at the window and saw his mother contentedly seated before the machine which was reeling off yarn with perfect regularity. At fifteen years of age he wrote an article on bridge construction that was published in a mechanical paper of that period. Mr. Shaw stated in after life he discovered no way of improving upon that plan of building bridges. While still a boy he astonished the staid Quaker relatives by his philosophy, knowledge and wit, and they shook their heads gravely over the boy, advising the mother to devote special care to the shaping of his character. He associated with boys and men much older than himself. Men liked his company because of his originality and because of his value to them in repairing broken looms, machinery, etc. Mr. Shaw's first patent was on a gas meter and it was issued to him when still in his nineteenth year. The invention was made when he was but 17 years old, but owing to his inexperience and lack of funds it was impossible to secure his patent earlier. He claimed to be the first inventor of the rotary shears, but was prevented from doing anything with it by a fatherly old neighbor, who discouraged him but who sold the idea for a round sum himself. He was continually surrounded by crafty individuals who endeavored to rob him of his ideas for their own profit, and this made him determined to trust the work of a new invention to no one outside his own family. His wife did this work for him until his daughter, Cora, now Mrs. Joseph Robert Wilson, relieved her mother of the labor at the early age of fourteen. In this way Mr. Shaw was relieved of much of the unnecessary labor of preparing the specifications and felt no

anxiety of his ideas being conveyed to the outside world before the patent was obtained. Mr. Shaw was superintendent of the Midvale Steel Works from its inception. These Works, at first called the Butcher Steel Works, were founded in 1867 and reorganized in 1871 by J. Howard Mitchell and Philip S. Justice, as the Midvale plant. Mr. Shaw was associated with these men in the manufacture of his own inventions, but later on went into business for himself. His inventive genius and skill, however, were relied upon to introduce many innovations in the Butcher Steel Plant. He was placed in charge of the Works that produced steel tires of a quality equal to those manufactured in England, and as all tires used in America at that time were imported he had the honor of turning out the first steel tires rolled in this country. The Butcher Steel Works produced much of the material for the Eads bridge constructed over the Mississippi at St. Louis. Mr. Shaw was in charge of this work, which resulted in a close friendship between the inventor and Captain Eads. This relation was most confidential and he stood in this capacity to a large number of noted men, notably William Weightman, Franklin B. Gowan and Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, of the United States Navy.

By many his work has been regarded as the result of inspiration. When inventing, it was his habit to lock himself in his laboratory at his home, where he could be seen sitting motionless perhaps for hours, when, as if upon the instant the problem was solved, he rapidly sketched out his plan of invention, rarely, if ever, making any mechanical changes afterward. His daughter, who was his devoted companion for years and spent a great deal of her time in the laboratory with her father, attests to this fact, that if interrupted during this period of deep thought, he was so disturbed that he would put the work away from him, man-

ifesting great anger at the interruption. Mr. Shaw was always engaged in serious work. His mother said that there seemed to be very little time as a boy when he played. He had little time for playthings and used only the tools that men work with. He seemed to understand in some mysterious way in early life the great power of dynamic forces and the chemistry of things that surrounded him.

His business was established in 1860 as inventor, manufacturer of tools, machinery, engineers' special appliances, steam and hydraulic machinery, United States standard mercury pressure gauges, noise quieting nozzles, steam mufflers for locomotives, steamships, cotton presses, etc., hydraulic and friction buffers, governors for pumping engines, etc. Mr. Shaw's business was made up entirely of his own inventions, and many of his devices were adopted by the different governments of the world and by the United States and State governments as official standards. Mr. Shaw was also the inventor of gunpowder test gauges that tested up to 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch. A magnificent gauge of this type is in use by the Krupp Works, and has been largely used by other powder and gun manufacturing concerns. One of the most novel of Mr. Shaw's inventions which displayed his ingenuity was the gunpowder pile driver. The originality of this device consisted in the harnessing of gunpowder for peaceful and practical engineering purposes and was the first of its kind in the world. This invention aroused great interest among engineers and met with instant and pronounced success, working with marked economy and giving high efficiency. By the aid of this pile driver a pile forty feet in length and 14 inches in diameter was forced its entire length into the firm ground in one minute of time, and without any injury to the timber and without any banding on the head of the pole before driving.

Crowds of engineers and men interested in public work came to see this truly marvelous invention. With it Mr. Shaw did most of the government pile-driving work at the United States Naval Station at League Island. A committee of eminent engineers, duly appointed for the purpose of making a report on the Shaw gunpowder pile driver, pronounced this novel application of gunpowder to be an unequaled success for the purpose of driving piles. This was signed by W. W. Wood, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, and by other eminent engineers. The pile driver was exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute in New York in November of 1870, and it was pronounced to be an invention entirely new to science and mechanics and was awarded a medal of honor. The Franklin Institute of the City of Philadelphia awarded the Scott Legacy Medal for this invention. It was also awarded a medal at the International Centennial Exposition of 1876. The Shaw compound propeller pump was one of the most important of his inventions, coming as it did at a time when pumping machinery was totally inadequate to the demands made upon it. This pump excited great interest when exhibited in New York, discharging, as it did, 12,000 gallons per minute. This pump was pressed into service in St. Louis during a heavy flood, winning great fame for itself by the rapid manner in which it pumped out shafts, etc. It was frequently used in mines where flooding occurred.

Mr. Shaw regarded his method of lowering boats at sea and releasing them as among the most valuable of his life-saving devices.

On February 21, 1877, the committee of Science and Arts of the Franklin Institute made a report on "Shaw's Spiral Exhaust Nozzle," and stated "in our opinion, Mr. Shaw has done a great service to the country, and particularly to the

transportation interests, in overcoming the obnoxious and dangerous feature in the use of steam," and they recommended the award to Mr. Shaw of the Scott Legacy Premium and Medal for his "Spiral Exhaust Nozzle." This nozzle was endorsed and its use recommended by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, by owners and captains of boats, engineers in the navy and the boats of the American Line of steamships. Since that time this invention has come into worldwide use. This invention alone should have brought millions to Mr. Shaw, but he died a poor man, having spent his enormous fortune in the development of his many and varied inventions. Mr. Shaw considered that the United States government was not paternal enough in protecting its inventors by lengthening the life of a patent. He stated that the least cost at which an invention of any magnitude could be brought out and introduced was \$10,000, and he frequently spent in experiments and the development of an invention from \$100,000 to \$150,000, and in point of time he stated that ten years at least is required to bring an invention before the public to a point where it becomes remunerative and thereafter remains only seven years to regain what had been spent in developments and to enjoy a profit. The writer of a novel is protected by the government for forty years, but the inventor of a life-saving device or a machine that is of inestimable commercial value to the world at large is allowed only seventeen years in which to reimburse himself for moneys expended and to reap a profit from hard labor. This, stated Mr. Shaw, is the reason why inventors die poor. Were Mr. Shaw living today he could make the proud boast that there is not a shop, steamboat or railroad in the world that does not in some way or another use one of his inventions or improvements in some capacity, and yet Mr. Shaw, after spending the

greater portion of his life in giving to the world devices that immeasurably added to the safety and comfort of the public, died a poor man, and in a great measure his ill health was due in the latter days of his life to the disappointment he felt in his failure to convince the government that this great injustice to the inventors, who had helped to make this nation commercially what it was, needed remedying. Mr. Shaw's early business career was not carried on under the fostering care of wealth, influence or position. It was started at the bottom rung of the ladder, after his father's failure in the coal mining business, and he had to climb the ladder unassisted, save only by the splendid courage of his mother. Mr. Shaw's professional services, when he was finally established, were in such demand that his office door was kept locked and rarely could anyone be admitted. He was finally obliged, in order to protect himself, to charge a professional fee of \$500 per hour. This was to eliminate that class of men who brought uncompleted inventions to him to have them perfected at no cost to themselves and at great loss to Mr. Shaw in time and energy. Many a struggling mechanic, however, in whom Mr. Shaw recognized genius, was placed upon his feet, educated and trained by Mr. Shaw, and it was his proud boast that not a few machine shops in the city of Philadelphia were founded and run by men trained by himself. His apprentices were always in great demand and with but very few exceptions turned out to be successful engineers and practical business men.

Perhaps the most remarkable of all Mr. Shaw's inventions was his device for detecting the presence of noxious gases in mines. In 1890 the Ohio Institute of Mining Engineers invited Mr. Shaw to present to them this system of detecting, measuring and removing dangerous and poisonous gases in mines, as they wished

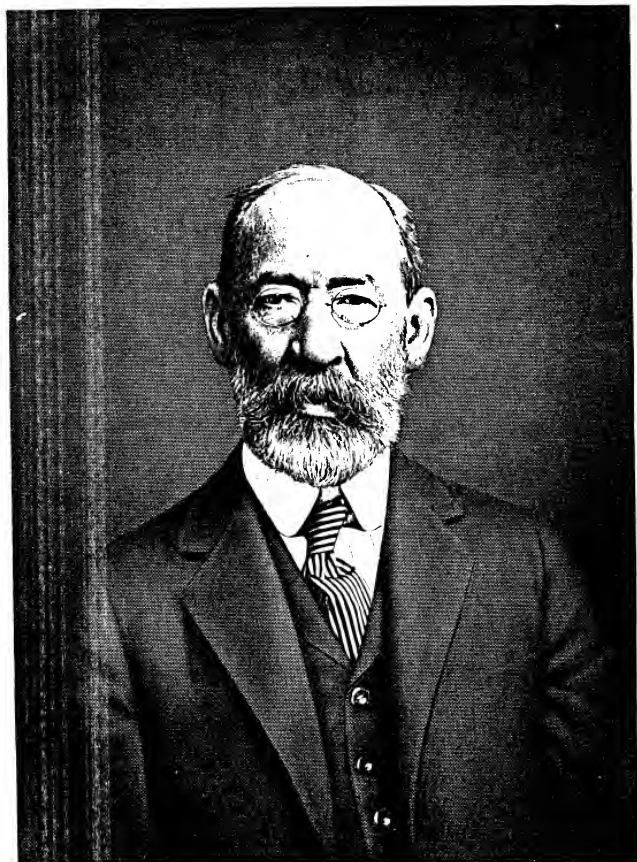
to examine the invention, the first of its kind in the history of mining engineering to subject gases to instrumental control. A delegation of the United Mine Workers of America who were present and heard Mr. Shaw's lecture on his wholly new and practical method of preventing explosions in mines, assembled the following day in convention and passed resolutions endorsing the appliance and recommended its introduction and use in all mines. Mr. Shaw was the first man in the world to invent and construct a machine that reveals the line of demarcation between the ignitable line and the non-ignitable line of gases and he determined this to within the one-thousandth part of one per cent. A new difficulty arose here in the construction of the gas-guns, for the bore had to be accurately constructed, and, no machine for that purpose being in existence, it became necessary for Mr. Shaw to construct machinery to build these gas-testing devices, so that every machine would measure just as exactly as another. The enormous cost of these experiments with machinery cannot be estimated. It was this latest invention of Mr. Shaw's that was the prime cause of his nervous breakdown. The scales of the percentage of gases were marked upon a graduated scale beam or bar, and Mr. Shaw was the first man in the world to have created such a graduated scale for explosive gases. This device was adopted as the official standard of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Mr. Shaw was awarded the two highest medals granted by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; one an Elliott Crescent Gold Medal and two Scott Legacy Medals.

To do justice to all of Mr. Shaw's inventions would require volumes, but we mention a few more that show particularly the originality of the man. His Hydraulic Pipe Machine, with a capacity of 60 tons in 24 hours, was said to be the

largest clay pipe-making machinery in the world. In 1865 he invented a machine for grinding faucets, the first of its kind in the world. He was the first man to do away with slotting in semi-elliptic car springs, which are used throughout the world to-day. His mode of slotting metals, applicable to molten iron for the purpose of sub-division to enable proper mixtures of steel, was of such importance that it was kept as far as possible a secret. Mr. Shaw perfected this mode while superintendent of the Butcher Steel Works, and it was this invention that furnished the Messrs. Tilghman with the first iron shot used for cutting stone. His cast chain of 1867 was the first of this class of inventions. Mr. Shaw stands alone as being the first man in the world who harnessed gunpowder to machinery for other than warlike pursuits. He was regarded as a great authority on patent law and was a member of the United States Congress of Inventors and Manufacturers.

The city of Philadelphia honored Mr. Shaw by naming one of its suburbs, Shawmont, after him, and one of its large avenues running from the Schuylkill river to Wissahickon creek.

Mr. Shaw married Matilda Miller Garber, a descendant of Benedict Garber, one of the earliest settlers of Collegeville, Pennsylvania. They had three daughters, one of whom is still living, Mrs. Joseph R. Wilson, 6015 Overbrook avenue, Overbrook, Philadelphia. This daughter was selected by Mr. Shaw to be his son, as he stated that all his boys were girls. The confidential nature of his business required that he turn one of his girls into a boy, and he undertook personally the special training of this daughter to intrust her with the confidential work relating to his inventions, and it is largely due to Mrs. Wilson's intimate knowledge of Mr. Shaw's private life that this sketch is written.



Geo. A. Mackett

Joseph R. Wilson, the son-in-law of Mr. Shaw, and now a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar, was closely associated with him in his scientific work during the last ten years of his life. Ill health and disease so preyed upon Mr. Shaw's mind and body that he was unable to attend properly to his affairs. One of Mr. Shaw's most valuable inventions, intended to warn ships at sea of the approach of other vessels within all points of the compass, was never perfected owing to his physical inability to stand the mental strain of inventing and creating new work. Mrs. Wilson recalls with sorrow the day when her father confessed to her in trembling voice and with tears running down his cheeks that his strength had left him forever and that he never again expected to create a new work.

Mr. Shaw was distinctly proud of the fact that he was an American by right of birth, and his patriotism and devotion to his country made him refuse all offers to accept government positions abroad. One came in 1870 from France, during the time of Napoleon III., offering him high office in connection with government engineering work. Later in life, through Captain Schymetzkin of the Russian Navy, he was offered the position of Minister of Railways to the Russian government, if he would leave America and become a citizen of Russia. Similar offers came from Japan and England, where his engineering skill and inventive genius were held in high esteem. Through a representative of the King of Sweden an official offer was made by that government to secure his services. He was offered a handsome fee by a committee duly appointed if he would solve the problem of the black fogs of London and abate the nuisance. Mr. Shaw never felt that he could deny himself the joy of being an American, and nothing could tempt him to leave his native land. He was proud to be known as a citizen of

the United States, and no man ever loved his country with more patriotism or devotion than Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Shaw died January 19, 1901, in his sixty-third year.

MACBETH, George Alexander,
Manufacturer, Scientist.

Not to every pioneer is it given to obtain in his chosen field of endeavor the rewards of wealth and honor, but to George Alexander Macbeth, of Pittsburgh, first manufacturer of optical glass in the United States, has been vouchsafed this rare good fortune and peculiar distinction. On his father's side Mr. Macbeth is a representative of one of the most renowned of the old Scottish families, while through his mother he is of French lineage, his ancestors having been of the number of those heroic Huguenots who preferred exile to apostasy.

The ancient name of Macbeth is also spelled Mackbeathe, MacBeth and McBeth. Some of the family who embraced the doctrines of John Knox were driven by religious persecution from their own country and fled, as did so many of their compatriots, to the north of Ireland. Alexander Macbeth, a descendant of one of these refugees, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, and married Mrs. Nancy Hambleton, whose first husband had been accidentally drowned. Subsequently Alexander Macbeth emigrated to the province of Pennsylvania, prior to the French and Indian war. He was accompanied by his two brothers, Andrew and John. Andrew Macbeth, who was great-grandfather of George Alexander Macbeth, of Pittsburgh, married Mrs. Ann Fleming, by whom he became the father of one son, Alexander, mentioned below.

Alexander, only child of Andrew and Ann (Fleming) Macbeth, was born in 1762, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and was in his early manhood

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colonel of a body of Pennsylvania troops. In 1806 he visited Ohio, purchasing property in Champaign county, where he was one of the pioneers. He built the first brick house in the county, and took across the mountains the first carriage with springs. That he occupied a high place in the esteem and confidence of his neighbors is proved by the fact that he was twice elected to represent them in the Ohio legislature, serving his first term when that body convened at Chillicothe, and his second when it met at Zanesville. Mr. Macbeth married, July 8, 1790, Rachel Whitehill, whose ancestral record is appended to this sketch, and their children were: Andrew, born April 18, 1791, died in June, 1863; Mary, born October 11, 1792, died July 11, 1871; Elizabeth, born February 14, 1794, died February 14, 1852; Robert W., born September 21, 1795, died February 4, 1857; Eleanor, born June 19, 1797, died in January, 1865; Rachel, born July 15, 1799, died in early life; Alexander, born April 17, 1801; Ann Maria, born January 22, 1803, died May 30, 1869; and James Reed, mentioned below.

The manner of Mr. Macbeth's death was singularly in keeping with the tenor of his whole life. Beginning as a soldier and in early middle age becoming a pioneer, his last action of importance was one in which he took the initiative. He was the first man to take a large cargo of grain and whiskey down the Auglaize and Maumee rivers to Black Rock, near Buffalo, where he disposed of it, reloading his boat with salt. On the return trip he contracted a disease that proved fatal, and the salt did not reach its destination until the following winter, when its sale brought from seventeen to eighteen dollars a barrel. Mrs. Macbeth survived her husband a number of years, her death occurring February 13, 1846.

James Reed, youngest child of Alexander and Rachel (Whitehill) Macbeth,

was born March 6, 1805, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. He studied law under the preceptorship of his uncle, James Whitehill, but afterward became a merchant in Ohio. He married, November 15, 1832, Rev. Leroy Woods officiating, Frances A. Bayard, whose ancestral record is appended to this sketch, and they became the parents of the following children: Charles Edgar, Helen, Anna Rachel, James Bayard; George Alexander, mentioned below; and Sarah Frances. James Reed Macbeth died August 29, 1882.

George Alexander, son of James Reed and Frances A. (Bayard) Macbeth, was born October 29, 1845, in Urbana, Ohio, where he received his education and passed his childhood and early youth. His business career began in 1862, when he went to Springfield, Ohio, where for the following six years he was employed as clerk in a retail drug store. In 1868 he came to Pittsburgh, and for the next three years was engaged in the wholesale drug business in this city. It was in 1872 that Mr. Macbeth first associated himself with the glass business, becoming in that year a travelling salesman. It was not long before his enterprising spirit inspired him to independent effort, and he engaged in the manufacture of glass, undertaking in 1877 that branch of the industry with which his name will ever be inseparably associated—the making of optical glass. Into this venture he threw his whole soul, devoting himself to it with all the intense application and concentrated energy of which he was capable, which, as all who know Mr. Macbeth are aware, is saying a great deal. The success which rewarded his efforts was exceptional in that it was immediate, his early achievements meeting with as much favor from the public as his later. In 1893 he exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago the first specimens of American-made optical glass, receiving a prize,

a medal and a diploma. At this fair he was alternate commissioner, receiving his appointment from Governor Patterson. Mr. Macbeth's large plant is justly regarded as one of the industrial glories of Pittsburgh. Extensive in proportions and perfect in equipment, its products have a world-wide reputation for unsurpassed excellence, and since 1880 have manufactured more lamp chimneys than any other manufactory in the world, and their finest grades are sold all over the world.

Mr. Macbeth was the first American manufacturer to undertake the manufacture of lighthouse lenses and illuminating apparatus for lighthouses and for coast service, and his firm has successfully competed with foreign manufacturers and secured many government contracts. They are the first American manufacturers to light the Ambrose channel at New York harbor, one of the greatest harbors of the world. In the realm of illumination they are experts, and are prepared to handle any contract for illumination scientifically and expertly—from illuminating a house to seaport harbor work. Their factory at Charleroi, Pennsylvania, is devoted to the manufacture of illuminating glass entirely, the factory having twelve acres under roof and employing 1400 people. Other factories are at Toledo, Ohio; Elwood and Marion, Indiana, altogether employing 4000 people in their factories.

In politics Mr. Macbeth is an independent, and although he has been all his life too busy a man to take any active part in public affairs, no one takes a more earnest interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the great city in the business world of which he wields so commanding an influence. He has in all his endeavors for progress and improvement stood forth as an able exponent of the spirit of the age, making wise use of his opportunities and wealth, and con-

forming his life to a high standard. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Club; Rowfant Club of Cleveland, Ohio; Grolier Club of New York, National Arts Club of New York, Transportation Club of New York, Reform Club of New York; and of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Macbeth is a director of the Carnegie Institute, being a life member in the original board of trustees. He has been chairman of the library committee of the Carnegie Institute since its foundation. In religious belief Mr. Macbeth is a Swedenborgian.

June 1, 1880, Mr. Macbeth married Miss Kate Vodges Duff, daughter of George Duff, of Pittsburgh, of the old Pittsburgh family of this name, and a prominent dealer in wholesale hardware. Children: Anna Vodges Macbeth, married, June, 1912, Judge Robert von Moschzisker, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Helen Whitehill Macbeth, married W. B. Boggess, M. D., of Pittsburgh; George Duff Macbeth, student at Yale (Sheffield Scientific, class '13).

A man of action rather than words, Mr. Macbeth has demonstrated his public spirit by actual achievement which has advanced incalculably the prosperity of the community. To the traditions of good citizenship and honorable public service which have for generations been associated with the name of Macbeth he has added the record of a manufacturer who has acquired an international reputation by causing industry to go hand in hand with science.

(The Whitehill Line).

James Whitehill, grandfather of Mrs. Rachel (Whitehill) Macbeth, was born in 1700, and was twice married. His first wife died young, leaving a son James, who was born January 1, 1725, married, in June, 1751, and died December 25, 1757. The second wife of James Whitehill was Rachel Craswell, of Lancaster

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county, by whom he became the father of the following children: John, born December 1, 1729, married, August 13, 1755, Nancy Sanderson; Jane, born June 25, 1731, died in March, 1740; Elizabeth, born July 1, 1733, married, April 1, 1752, Colonel James Moore; Robert, mentioned below; Sarah, born January 19, 1737, married, March 15, 1760, George Stewart, and died May 12, 1778; Rachel, born June 15, 1739, married, June 15, 1772, Thomas Irwin, and died May 5, 1812; Margaret, born July 1, 1741, married, January 1, 1765, Robert Craig, and died February 14, 1777; David, born May 24, 1743, married, April 8, 1770, Rachel Clemson; and Joseph, mentioned below. James Whitehill, the father of these sons and daughters, died February 2, 1766, at Pequea, Lancaster county.

Robert, fourth child and second son of James and Rachel (Craswell) Whitehill, was born July 24, 1735, and married, February 1, 1759, Eleanor, daughter of Adam and Mary Reed. Their children were: Adam, born February 27, 1760, died April 25, 1780; Mary, born February 1, 1762, died in September, 1778; Rachel, mentioned below; James, born in 1766, died May 12, 1832; Robert, mentioned below; Elizabeth, born March 6, 1770, married Richard M. Crain; Eleanor, born February 9, 1773, died November 28, 1818; and John, born April 10, 1775, died November 30, 1816. Robert Whitehill, the father, died April 8, 1813, in Cumberland county.

Joseph, youngest child of James and Rachel (Craswell) Whitehill, was born August 2, 1746, and settled near Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, becoming conspicuous as a politician and for some years serving as treasurer of Ohio. He married, May 20, 1780, Mary Kennedy, and their children were: James, born April 21, 1781, died January 18, 1810; Jane, born June 11, 1783, died February 15, 1865; Rachel, born February 15, 1785,

married Dr. Morris, of Lebanon, Ohio, and died April 27, 1856; Joseph, born December 30, 1786, died November 4, 1861; Mary, born October 19, 1788, married, February 6, 1817, Thomas Smith, and died August 28, 1849; Hannah, born November 28, 1790, successively married ——— Freeman and Judge Thomas Smith, and died November 25, 1866; Susannah, born October 25, 1792, married, December 25, 1817, M. Tate, and died January 15, 1873; Thomas, born November 2, 1794, died July 18, 1816; Rebecca, born October 21, 1796, married successively ——— Cowan and Nathan Fiske, and died April 13, 1838; and Julia Ann, born June 25, 1801, died in January, 1813. Joseph Whitehill, the father of this family, died March 25, 1808.

Rachel, daughter of Robert and Eleanor (Reed) Whitehill, was born May 6, 1764, and became the wife of Alexander Macbeth, as mentioned above.

Robert, son of Robert and Eleanor (Reed) Whitehill, was born September 13, 1768, and studied law with Edmund Randolph, of Philadelphia. A highly cultured man, he enjoyed the close friendship of many distinguished people, notably that of General Lafayette, with whom he travelled during his tour of the United States; and he was groomsman at the wedding of two of the daughters of Thomas Jefferson. Robert Whitehill died August 27, 1820.

(The Bayard Line).

The original patronymic of this ancient and noble family was du Terrall, a name rendered illustrious by the celebrated knight Pierre du Terrall, Seigneur de Bayard. He died unmarried, April 30, 1524, aged forty-eight. Subsequently the family took the name of Bayard, derived from their chateau in Dauphiny, about six miles from Grenoble. The province was largely Huguenot, and among those who embraced "the religion" were the

Bayards. During the persecutions of the sixteenth century some members of the family fled to Holland, where one of them married Anna Stuyvesant, a sister of Peter Stuyvesant, the first Dutch governor of New York, then New Amsterdam. When he came to take possession of his province, in 1647, his sister, then a widow, accompanied him with her children. Thus was planted on the shores of the New World a race in whose veins flowed the blood of the du Terralls and Stuyvesants, of the good knight "without fear and without reproach," and of the valiant soldier-governor of the province of New Netherlands. Petrus, son of — and Anna (Stuyvesant) Bayard became the possessor of property on Bohemia Manor. Samuel, son of Petrus Bayard, inherited the property and married Susanna Bouchelle. Samuel, son of Samuel and Susanna (Bouchelle) Bayard, married Francina Mauldan, and they became the parents of a large family. Peter, son of Samuel and Francina (Mauldan) Bayard, was born June 16, 1732, married, and became the father of several children. Samuel, son of Peter Bayard, was born February 20, 1763, married Elizabeth Woods, and died May 8, 1814. Frances A., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Woods) Bayard, became the wife of James Reed Macbeth, as mentioned above.

COTTINGHAM, William White,

Distinguished Educator.

Professor William White Cottingham, whose death occurred March 1, 1913, was for sixty years superintendent of the public schools of Easton, a record unparalleled by that of any other public school superintendent of the country. He was the author and founder of the present school system of his city, and in the 89th year of his age was still at the head of the institution. It is interesting to note

that from the beginning of this long and useful service, to the time of his death, he never asked nor sought for the position to which he was called.

He was born in Easton, December 6, 1824. He was a descendant of Jonathan and Margaret Cottingham, whose son Daniel, born December 5, 1724, was married, January 24, 1753, to Ann Cooper; he died January 27, 1778, and his wife September 29, 1789. They had a son John, born June 14, 1754, died January 6, 1829, married Priscilla Fleming, April 15, 1787; she was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, July 29, 1760, and died May 16, 1827, a daughter of William and Sarah (Cox) Fleming. Her father was a descendant of Colonel John Fleming.

Robert Cottingham, father of Professor Cottingham, was born in Maryland, September 10, 1799, and died June 28, 1880. About 1820 he arrived in Easton, Pennsylvania, where he became a drygoods merchant, continuing in that business until his death. He married Miss Sophia White, a daughter of William and Susan (Everhart) White. The White family is of English lineage. The grandfather of Mrs. Cottingham bore the name of William White, and married Martha Matilda Mason, of Oxford, New Jersey. Their son, William White Jr., wedded Susan Everhart, a daughter of John Arnold Everhart, who in 1757 married Anna Margaret Weaver, born in 1740, and died in 1824. Her parents were Frederiek and Catherine Weaver.

Professor William W. Cottingham was the second in a family of nine children. His boyhood days were spent in his native city, and he began his education in a private school conducted by Miss Gertrude Kemper, on Northampton street, Easton. He afterward attended a school conducted by Mrs. Prior, in a frame building nearly opposite the present location of the high school of Easton, on Second street. In 1834, the law regarding

public schools went into effect, and Mr. Cottingham became one of the first pupils in the first public school of Easton, conducted by Josiah Davis. He afterward also attended a select school taught by Mr. Davis, and later became a student under Dr. Vanderveer, prior to entering upon business life. On putting aside his textbooks he became an able assistant to his father in the store, but two years' experience in that direction convinced him that his talent did not lie along that line. Leaving the store, he entered the Model School of Lafayette College, then under the direction of Professor D. P. Yeomans, there preparing for college. Matriculating in Lafayette College, he pursued a four years' course, and was graduated in 1848 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. The board of trustees of Lafayette College elected him a tutor in that institution immediately after his graduation, and he served in that capacity for a year, but, anxious to prepare himself for still more advanced labor in the educational field, he entered Princeton Seminary. After two years spent as a student there, he was invited to take charge of the academy at Haddonfield, New Jersey, in which the classics and higher mathematics were taught. While he was serving there, the board of trustees of Lafayette College recalled him to a tutorship in that institution, when he returned to his former field of labor. The financial standing of Lafayette College was not then very good, and the salaries were accordingly small, and Professor Cottingham, feeling that he might have better opportunities elsewhere, resigned his position. He was instrumental in procuring the union of Lafayette College and the high school. Several months later he was requested to take charge of a school in South Easton until a permanent teacher could be secured. Mr. Cot-

tingham complied, and no other teacher was employed before the end of the term. During his residence there he became interested in the work of teaching the canal boys, and he resolved to devote his time to that service. For sixty years he has been continuously connected with Easton schools. In August, 1853, he was elected to the office of principal of the High School of Easton, and in August of the same year he became the successor of Mr. St. John as superintendent of the public schools of the city. His efforts have since been untiring and unremitting in behalf of the educational development of Easton.

At the time of his election to the superintendency, the free school project was comparatively new—still an experiment. In 1843, Rev. John P. Hecht was appointed superintendent, who devoted his time and talents to the work most faithfully. He was followed in 1849 by Rev. Oliver St. John, who for the first time received a fixed salary, still having, however, the South Easton schools under his administration. He labored hard and incessantly until 1853. While the schools were then far in advance of anything yet expected in the district, says the report of the State Superintendent of Public Schools, "They failed to secure either sympathy or encouragement from the many prominent and influential citizens of the town. This was owing partly to the fact that private schools furnished a more thorough and elevated course of instruction than the limited provisions of the public schools would admit." Much trouble was caused by the clamor and opposition excited in the town against the then existing school management; caprice, rather than settled principle, guided it. Want of harmony in the board, disputes and quarrels, resulted, and the interests of the schools were neglected. The classification of pupils was imperfect, and gave much dissatisfaction. The

board and the public soon learned that a regular and competent superintendent was needed, whose business it should be to devote his time to the management of the school department exclusively. In August, 1853, the office was vacated by Mr. St. John.

In January, 1854, Professor Cottingham suggested a plan which still governs the management of the schools—a plan for the high school, the systematic arrangement of the subordinate school, and a thorough regular course for each. This plan, on presentation to the board, was adopted, and Professor Cottingham at once began the thorough organization of the schools, drawing up a draft of graduation for all, and this, too, was endorsed by the board. His plan of work has been enlarged, improved and extended, but the basic element still remains. He received the active coöperation and assistance of Judge McCartney, who at once accepted Professor Cottingham's system as the most complete presented to the board. Mr. Cottingham prepared a catalogue of the high schools, to which Judge McCartney made some additions, and E. F. Stewart wrote an address to the citizens setting forth the advantages of the high school system, and this address was printed and widely circulated through the town. The poorer classes of the city heartily endorsed the plan and encouraged Mr. Cottingham, and as time passed he received the active coöperation of many of the leading residents of Easton.

Following the adoption of his plan, he at once proceeded to examine all the schools and pupils in the town, giving each child as well as each school a grade, with a certificate. This was the first formal examination ever made to determine the proper grade of the schools of pupils. The pupils were at once sent to their proper places in classes and schoolrooms, and the system was soon in active operation. Professor Cottingham continually

studied to benefit the schools, to broaden the system, and to make the work of education in Easton of more practical and far-reaching benefit. While he systematized the school, however, the transactions of the school board were conducted with utter disregard of any method. The papers were stored away in old boxes in the room, or in a cellar, and Mr. Cottingham directed his labor toward securing improvement in that direction. He gathered all of the records, bills, petitions and receipts, filed them with care, and put them in places of safety. He suggested the use of books for the recording of all transactions of the board, and for its accounts and regular business. He offered to keep the accounts and records of the board complete and, as the result of his diligent presentation of the subject, the present system of books in use by this school board was adopted. In addition to the regular work of superintending the schools, Professor Cottingham also for a number of years performed the clerical work now done by the secretary and librarian, and the manifold duties which devolved upon him in this connection often caused him to write busily in his office until twelve or one o'clock at night, after following the arduous duties of the day. He continued to do this until his eyes were weakened to such an extent that he was obliged to place himself in the hands of a surgeon for treatment. He performed the extra service gratuitously until 1873, when he was relieved by the appointment of a secretary. Many original features have been introduced into the schools of Easton, and the work of the educational department of the city is now of a most practical character. Professor Cottingham largely maintained the parental attitude to a child in his relation to the pupils that came under his care, taking recognition of their dispositional tendencies in as far as is possible and practical. He labored to promote physical,

mental and moral development, and thus produce a well-rounded character. His interest in the individual did not cease as the pupil passed from his care in the school-room, and many now successful and prominent business men owe to him their start upon a business career because of the influence which he exerted in securing positions for them. Through his suggestion and influence, four scholarships to Lafayette College were obtained and offered as prizes in the high school, so that each year one of these is given to the boy who wins the highest scholarship in the public school course of Easton. He also secured the adoption by the school board of the plan of issuing diplomas, and designed the certificate of graduation which is now given to each high school pupil who completes the regular course.

An analysis of his life work shows that Professor Cottingham was a man of scholarly attainments and strong intellectuality, and yet not to this alone was due his success as one of the most able public school educators of the country. One of the elements of power in his work was his earnest desire and efforts for advancement in methods, and another equally potent factor was his interest in the individual, and his coöperation for the advancement of the inherent talent of each pupil. Few men of the country so win the love of those who come under their instruction as did Professor Cottingham, and his career as an educator has been an honor to the city which has honored him. A notable event in the life of Professor Cottingham, and also in the local history of Easton, was the celebration which was held in that city, April 28, 1887, in honor of the completion of one-third of a century of his superintendency, and another on October 28, 1903, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of his service. On that occasion many notable educators and prominent men of Pennsylvania were present, sev-

eral of whom delivered addresses, and in the evening a banquet was held. It was an occasion long to be remembered by Professor Cottingham and his many friends, and well did he merit this public token of the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens and co-workers in educational lines throughout the State.

Professor Cottingham was a Mason from September, 1867, and was secretary of Dallas Lodge, No. 396; he also belonged to Royal Arch Chapter, No. 172; Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar; and affiliated with the order of American Mechanics. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian, belonging to the First Church of Easton. In the various local and state teachers' conventions he was an important factor, serving as president of the State Convention held in Harrisburg, and in many other ways promoting the success of the work in which he was so deeply interested. He was instrumental in having the public library (now the Carnegie Library) opened for the use of the people of Easton.

Professor Cottingham was married, March 20, 1856, to Louisa C. Abel, a daughter of John and Maria E. (Reichard) Abel. Her paternal ancestry is traced back to Johan Jacob and Maria Sophia (Raub) Abel, the former arriving in America from Hanover, Germany, on the 25th of October, 1652. John Abel was born September 12, 1744, and died September 12, 1822. He married Catherine Bleckley, and among their children was John Abel, father of Mrs. Cottingham. Her mother, Maria (Reichard) Abel, was a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Hay) Reichard. The former was a son of Daniel Reichard, who was born in Switzerland, in 1752, and died in Easton in March, 1819. His wife, Catherine Dorothy Reichard, was born in Switzerland, in 1753, and died in Easton, November 19, 1845. Mrs. Elizabeth



John E. Fox

(Hay) Reichard, the grandmother of Mrs. Cottingham, was born in Easton in March, 1780, and was a daughter of Peter and Margaret (Simmons) Hay. Peter Hay was a son of Melchior Hay, and a grandson of Malcom Hay, the emigrant.

Four children comprised the family of Professor and Mrs. Cottingham, namely: Mrs. Laura S. Morrison, deceased December 31, 1912, of St. Albans, Vermont; Mrs. Annie W. Talmage, of New Bedford, Massachusetts; Mrs. Jennie B. Verdes, of New Orleans, Louisiana; and W. W. Cottingham Jr., of Easton, Pennsylvania. Two children are deceased: Lizzie A. and Emily L. Cottingham.

FOX, John E.,

Lawyer, Legislator, Financier.

The history of Pennsylvania is largely a history of her Bench and Bar. Wisely and ably have her judges and advocates interpreted her laws and defended her liberties, and worthily has the record of the past been supplemented by those who now stand at the head of the legal profession in the Keystone State. Foremost among the present leaders of the Pennsylvania bar is State Senator John E. Fox, of Harrisburg, head of the well known firm of Fox & Geyer, and for the last quarter of a century an influential factor in the legal and political circles of his city and state. Senator Fox is a representative of an old Pennsylvania family, the members of which in the successive generations have been closely identified with the industrial, financial and political development of the commonwealth.

John Fox, great-grandfather of John E. Fox, of Harrisburg, was born in 1751, in Devonshire, England, and in early manhood, accompanied by his brother Joseph, emigrated to this country, settling first at Germantown, in the Province of Pennsylvania. In 1799 he settled in what was

then Londonderry township, Lancaster county, near Hummelstown, and there passed the remainder of his life. He married Anna Margaret Rupert, born December 14, 1756, in Holland, and their children were: John, Margaret, Thomas; George, mentioned below; James, and Richard. John Fox, the eldest of this family, served from 1831 to 1833 as a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, filled the office of sheriff two terms, and faithfully discharged the duties of various positions in the township. John Fox, the father of the family, died April 25, 1816, and his widow passed away October 21, 1838.

George, son of John and Anna Margaret (Rupert) Fox, was born December 17, 1788, in what was then Londonderry township, Dauphin county. He was reared on a farm, and became proprietor of the Golden House, Hummelstown. Politically he was a Whig, and for thirty-five years held the office of postmaster of Hummelstown, fulfilling its requirements with the utmost fidelity and efficiency. He was active in all measures for reform and progress, and in all respects a model citizen. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Fox married Elizabeth, born December 3, 1794, daughter of Caspar and Mary Eshenauer, and the following children were born to them: Richard, John E., George, James, Abner, and Thomas George, mentioned below. Mr. Fox died August 25, 1855, and the death of his widow occurred April 8, 1862.

Thomas George, son of George and Elizabeth (Eshenauer) Fox, was born July 19, 1827, in Hummelstown, where he attended the subscription schools until the age of fourteen, going then to Harrisburg in order to learn printing. After spending four years in the office of the "Telegraph," he went to Philadelphia, and for two years was employed as clerk in the Exchange Bank. At the end of

that time, having a strong predilection for the medical profession, he entered Jefferson Medical College, from which institution he was graduated with honors in 1852. He at once opened an office in Hummelstown, where for many years he was the leading medical practitioner. In 1873 he retired from the active practice of his profession. In 1861-63 Dr. Fox was a member of the State Legislature, in 1873 was elected prothonotary of Dauphin county, and at the expiration of his first term was re-elected. He was a member and at one time president of the Board of Prison Inspectors of the county, and for many years served as school director. Dr. Fox is the owner of six hundred acres of land, and his professional ability and public spirit have long caused him to be regarded as the leading citizen of his community. He married, in Hummelstown, May 11, 1852, Diana, born July 12, 1832, in Derry township, daughter of Henry and Mary (Landis) Hershey, and they became the parents of the following children: L. Webster, a leading oculist in Philadelphia, and professor of ophthalmology in the Medico-Chirurgical College; Elizabeth; Robert T., died in early life; James G.; John E., mentioned below; Adelaide, wife of John H. Gay, of Philadelphia; Mary; Carrie, wife of J. P. Nissley, of Hummelstown; and George H., a prominent physician of Philadelphia, died April 14, 1912. James G. Fox, third son in this family, has resided at different times in Dauphin and Chester counties, and in both has taken an active part in public affairs. In 1893 he was elected a member of the Republican county committee, in 1898 was a candidate for the State Legislature, but was defeated, in 1900 was elected to the same office and in 1902 was re-elected, and served as chairman of the committee on public roads, and as a member of the railroad, forestry, military, new counties and county seats committees.

John E., son of Thomas George and Diana (Hershey) Fox, was born November 27, 1861, at Hummelstown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and received his primary education in the schools of his native place, afterward entering Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two years later his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and he is now a trustee of the college. During the two years following his graduation, Mr. Fox taught the Hummelstown grammar school, and at the end of that time took up the study of law with the firm of Weiss & Gilbert, of Harrisburg. After completing his education by spending some time in foreign travel, he returned in 1888 to Harrisburg, and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar. He has since practised his profession in that city, and in 1910 received into partnership John R. Geyer, the firm being known as Fox & Geyer. It ranks as one of the leading law firms of Harrisburg, and is now counsel for the Bell Telephone Company, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and many other large corporations. Mr. Fox is noted for his quick appreciation of the points counsel are endeavoring to establish, and for his invariable success in getting at the root of the matter by questions during argument. He has a broad, comprehensive grasp of all problems submitted to him, and this, together with his legal learning and analytical mind, places him among the most capable jurists who have ever graced the bar of Harrisburg. Always earnest and logical, and with a full command of language, he never fails to impress his audience with the justice of the cause he pleads.

In early manhood Mr. Fox came into prominence as an influence in the councils of the Republican party. In 1892 he

served as delegate from his congressional district to the Republican National Convention held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and in 1900 he was elected State Senator. He has the remarkable record of twelve years' continuous tenure of this office, his last term expiring in December, 1912. Senator Fox's services as a legislator have been such as entitle him to the highest respect and the warmest gratitude of his constituents. In 1901 he was mainly instrumental in the passage of the appropriation bill for the building of the State Capitol, a structure which is without a peer among its class, both for beauty and adaptability to the purpose for which it was erected, and which reflects glory not only on the city of Harrisburg, but on the State of Pennsylvania. Senator Fox was also instrumental in passing the Park Extension Bill, which adds twenty-eight acres to the Capitol Park. The bill had been a subject of controversy during four sessions of the legislature, and was finally passed chiefly through the splendid fighting qualities of Senator Fox, who seldom fails to come off victorious in any discussion, his telling questions laying bare the very heart and centre of the subject. But Senator Fox's greatest and crowning service was his prosecution of those who sought to enrich themselves out of the public treasury, who endeavored to fraudulently amass wealth from the building of the State Capitol. As counsel for the commonwealth he scored a signal victory, and won for himself a place of enduring honor in the annals of the Keystone State. In 1907 he declined the Republican nomination for Additional Law Judge of Dauphin county.

In 1910 Senator Fox became one of the owners of the Mechanics' Bank of Harrisburg, a private bank, and also became actively interested in banking. He was formerly a director of the Harrisburg Trust Company, the Bell Telephone

Company and the Pennsylvania Telephone Company, retaining his connection with the last-named organization until it was merged in the Bell system. He is now a member of the Harrisburg Board of Trade. He takes an earnest interest in philanthropic work, and is a member of the Associated Charities, and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. Senator Fox is a member of the State Bar Association and the Dauphin County Bar Association. He belongs to the Harrisburg and Anglenet Fishing Clubs, of Harrisburg, and the Country Club, holding membership also in the Union League Club of New York, the University Club of Philadelphia, and the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He is a member of the Market Square Presbyterian Church.

The personal appearance of Senator Fox never fails to convey the impression of rare force of character. Although not exceeding the medium height, he has more of that indefinable quality called "presence" than many men of greater stature, while his virile, clear-cut features, combined with the penetrating glance of his keen, piercing eyes, impress the beholder with a sense of power, and also with the wisdom of the Attorney-General in selecting such a man to bear a leading part in the conduct of the suits recommended by the Capitol Investigation Commission. That the bill for the appropriation of \$4,000,000 for the new Capitol building should be triumphantly passed, was little wonder when we consider that its author was John E. Fox.

Senator Fox married, December 4, 1907, Rachel B., daughter of Charles Kunkel, a prominent banker of Harrisburg, and three children have been born to them: Charles Kunkel, Rachel Virginia, and Mary Elizabeth. By his marriage, Senator Fox gained the life companionship of a fascinating and congenial woman—one of those rare women who

combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity an unerring judgment, a union of traits very valuable to her husband, to whom she is not alone a charming companion, but also a confidante and adviser. Mrs. Fox is one of the most gracious and tactful of Harrisburg hostesses, and Senator Fox, essentially courteous, but always dignified, in his relations to the bar, is in private life most genial and companionable. Senator and Mrs. Fox are extremely popular not only in the society of their own city, but also in the social circles of the other chief cities of the East. Their children already give great promise of inheriting the distinctive traits of both parents—the cleverness of the father and the charm of the mother.

Senator Fox has rendered to his State a three-fold service—as lawyer, legislator, and, by the force of his influence, executive. He has interpreted her laws with insight and wisdom, he has helped with statesmanlike sagacity to frame them, and, with all the marvellous vigor of his dynamic personality, he has labored for their enforcement.

FARQUHAR, Arthur B.,

Manufacturer, Authority on Economics.

The old city of York has to-day for her leading citizen a man between whom and herself there is at least one strong point of resemblance, inasmuch as both have been first in more ways than can be readily enumerated. Arthur B. Farquhar, president of the A. B. Farquhar Company, and for more than half a century a resident of York, is not only a most sagacious and progressive business man, but also a writer of distinctive ability whose works are recognized authorities on questions of public economy. During his long career he has touched life at so many points that the story of his long years of activity is inseparably

interwoven with the history of the Keystone State. He is a representative of an American branch of one of the most famous of those ancient clans renowned for centuries in the annals of Scotland.

The clan Farquhar traces its descent from Robert Farquhar, Laird of Gilmilns-croft; and its earliest achievements, faithfully handed down by its bards, after the manner of great Highland families, show it to have been a valiant and warlike race, steadfast in loyalty to its king, and ever ready to fight in defense of its native land. The clan has for many generations enjoyed its present possessions in Kyle Stewart, Scotland, and numbers of its members have won distinction in various professions and callings. The name of Farquhar is written high on the roll of honor in both the Old World and the New. The arms of this illustrious clan—borne for centuries by gallant knights and warriors, defenders of the liberties of Scotland—are as follows: Arms: Argent, a lion rampant, sable, armed and langued or, between three sinister hands, two and one, coupled paleways, gules. Crest: A dexter hand, couped as in the arms. Supporters: Two greyhounds, proper. Motto: *Stocado, fide et armis.*

William F. Farquhar, great-great-great-grandfather of Arthur B. Farquhar, emigrated from Scotland about 1700, accompanied by a number of religious refugees, in quest, like himself, of freedom of thought and larger opportunities. This little company settled in Frederick county, Maryland, and there the descendants of William F. Farquhar remained for more than a century.

Amos Farquhar, grandfather of Arthur B. Farquhar, removed in 1812 to York county, Pennsylvania, where he erected, in connection with Jonathan Jessop, a cotton factory which he conducted with a fair measure of success until after the close of the war with England. Its pros-

perity then abruptly declined, and Mr. Farquhar thenceforth engaged in agricultural pursuits, becoming also an instructor in the schools.

William Henry, son of Amos Farquhar, was born June 14, 1813, at York, Pennsylvania, and was from childhood a student, being a well advanced Latin and Greek scholar at the age of thirteen years. While a man of fine literary attainments, he was at the same time a mathematician of high repute. At an early age he accompanied his father to Montgomery county, Maryland, where they established a seminary for young women, the institution acquiring a high degree of prestige throughout the State. Mr. Farquhar married Margaret Briggs, daughter of Isaac Briggs (a friend of Jefferson and Madison, surveyed the Louisiana purchase and assisted in the survey of Washington, D. C., and a descendant of Robert Brook, of the house of Warwick, who was born in 1602, and married Mary Baker, daughter of Roger Mainwaring, Dean of Worcester) and Hannah Brook. In 1650 Robert Brook emigrated to the province of Maryland, settling in Charles county. He was accompanied by his wife and their ten children and a retinue of twenty-eight servants, and became a man of prominence and influence in the colony, being made commandant of Maryland, and later president of the Council of Maryland. His children and grandchildren settled in what is now Montgomery county, whence their descendants became scattered throughout the various states of the Union.

Arthur B., son of William Henry and Margaret (Briggs) Farquhar, was born September 28, 1838, in Montgomery county, Maryland, and received his early education at Benjamin Hallowell's select school for boys, at Alexandria, Virginia. His father had become engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the son, after leav-

ing school, acted for one year as manager of the farm. His inclination, however, was for mechanics, and in this he was wisely encouraged by his father, who had the insight to discern his rare talents in this direction. Mr. Farquhar accordingly afforded his son every possible facility for a mechanical education, and in 1856 the youth went to York, Pennsylvania, to learn the machinist's trade. The rapidity of his progress and the degree of proficiency to which he attained may be inferred from the fact that at the end of two years he obtained a partnership interest in the establishment in which he had labored with so great energy and enthusiasm. His continued exercise of these qualities contributed in no small measure to the prosperity of the concern during the next few years, but it was not long before the great cloud of the Civil War cast its shadow over the land, depressing all commercial activity, and this firm, suffering as it did with others, was completely annihilated by a disastrous fire. The assets were barely sufficient to render possible the payment of twenty-five cents on the dollar in liquidating the indebtedness, and this fact, to a man of Mr. Farquhar's principles, was a greater grief than was his own personal loss. He prevailed upon his creditors to effect a radically different settlement which enabled him to resume his business operations, and by careful management and well directed effort he succeeded, at the expiration of three years, in liquidating the obligations in full. From this period the record of the business as it gradually expanded into the present magnificent industry of the A. B. Farquhar Company, is one of uninterrupted progress. The successful management of an enterprise of such magnitude is incontrovertible evidence of Mr. Farquhar's rare administrative abilities and unswerving honor. The business had its inception in a small frame shop in which employment was af-

forded to a few workmen, and in 1889 the A. B. Farquhar Company, Limited, was organized and duly incorporated, with a capital stock of \$500,000, all of which is owned by the Farquhar family. Of this company, whose constantly increasing business has now reached large proportions, Arthur B. Farquhar is president, and to him is due its marvellous and triumphant success. The works are an immense collection of fine buildings furnished in every department with the most complete and modern equipment, and the products of the establishment are shipped not only to every part of the Union, but also to all parts of the civilized world. Mr. Farquhar, in his conduct of the business, has proved the value of actual familiarity with every detail of manufacturing, and has displayed special wisdom in his careful discrimination in the selection of foremen for the various departments of the establishment, always choosing men who are masters of the different mechanical operations conducted under their superintendency. His singularly strong personality has always exerted a wonderful influence on his subordinates and, in fact, on all brought into contact with him. To those in his service he has ever been most kind and considerate, and they, in grateful return, have sided and coöperated with his efforts to a degree unusual in the manufacturing world. In his fifty-six years business he has never been sued by a workman; when workmen are injured, their wages are continued, and they are reinstated as soon as able to work. Mr. Farquhar is one of those men who seem to find the happiness of life in the success of their work, and he has indeed reared to himself a magnificent testimonial of his business enterprise and unflinching determination.

During the long period of Mr. Farquhar's residence in York, his name has been synonymous with progress, and the

present proud position which the city holds as a manufacturing centre is largely owing to his efforts in the line of general progress to which he may be said to have devoted as much time as he has to the furthering of his personal interests. A man of action rather than words, he has demonstrated his public spirit by actual achievements that advance the prosperity and wealth of the community, and he is by common consent recognized as foremost among those who have made York the third manufacturing city of the great old Keystone State.

Notwithstanding his celebrity as a business man, Mr. Farquhar is best known throughout the nation and among the statesmen of foreign lands as a student of political economy and as an authority upon every branch of the subject, more especially with regard to finance and tariff legislation. He has brought to bear upon the great economic questions of the day all the forces of a thoroughly practical and well disciplined mind, and as a clear and cogent writer upon such topics has gained the attention of thinking men throughout the world. He has established his points by well taken tenets, enforced by wide and discriminating observations, careful study of minute details, and cognizance of statistical values. His essays along these lines have been published in the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston papers and magazines, and have commanded the strongest recognition for their wisdom and freedom from partisan bias, while his pamphlets on finance (notably those on the silver question) have been circulated by the thousand. On February 14, 1890, in response to a request from the Reform Club of New York City, Mr. Farquhar delivered an address upon the great economic question of the day,—protection. Subsequently his remarks were embodied in a publication of nearly five hundred pages, entitled

"Economic and Industrial Delusions." The titles of the several chapters give an idea of the scope of the work: "The Case for Protection Examined," "Abuse of Party Allegiance," "Balance of Trade and Currency Supply," "Paternal Governments and Industrial Progress," "Foreign Countries as Commercial Rivals," "Prices versus Wages," "The Home Market," "The Ideal Revenue with Incidental Protection," "Protection and Agriculture," "Special Discussions," "The Silver Question." In the compilation of this valuable work Mr. Farquhar had as an able collaborator his brother, Mr. Henry Farquhar, a government statistician of note, and the book is regarded as an authority upon the various points touched, bearing the unmistakable imprint of patient study, careful research and wide knowledge. It is written in a spirit of absolute fairness, and the positions taken are rendered well-nigh impregnable. Mr. Farquhar clearly elucidates the ills that would arise from the free coinage of silver and from a high protective tariff, demonstrating that the former would unsettle the financial stability of the country, and that the latter stands as a barrier to the exchange of the manufactured goods of our workshops.

In nothing is the independence of Mr. Farquhar's character more apparent than in his attitude toward politics, inasmuch as he votes irrespective of party, guided only by the dictates of his own judgment and considering nothing but the fitness of the candidate for the office for which he is nominated. He was a strong supporter of President Cleveland, regarding his administration as an honest one, well calculated to conserve the best interests of the nation. At previous elections he had supported Lincoln, whom he knew personally, and Blaine and Garfield, who were also personal friends.

In 1892 Mr. Farquhar was nominated by Hon. Robert E. Pattison, then govern-

or of Pennsylvania, as one of the commissioners to represent the old Keystone State at the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. At the meeting of the State Commissioners, Mr. Farquhar was elected executive commissioner, and later received the additional honor of being chosen president of the National Association of Executive Commissioners, representing all the States. He had previously visited Europe, acting under a commission from the government, where he rendered valuable service in the interests of the World's Fair.

In January, 1897, Mr. Farquhar was appointed by Governor Hastings a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Coast Defense Convention, called by the governor of Florida to meet at Tampa, and over which General J. M. Schofield presided. On that occasion Mr. Farquhar delivered a most able address, replete with broad humanitarian principles and inspired by the loftiest sentiment, claiming that American's best defense was treating all nations fairly, and avoiding entangling alliances. He is a member of the American Peace Congress and of the World's Peace Congress, and in this connection has made addresses which have attracted world-wide attention, notably at the great peace gatherings held at Washington, D. C., Boston and Lake Mohonk. Mr. Farquhar belongs to almost every Reform Society in the United States, being an active member of at least thirty-five such bodies. His name is on the rolls of the world-famous Cobden Club of England.

Ranking as he does among the distinguished and successful men of the nation, Mr. Farquhar never loses sight of matters pertaining to the welfare of his home city, and well-nigh incalculable is the impetus which he has imparted to all her best interests. At home he is a member of the Board of Trade, president of

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the Chamber of Commerce, president of the State Conservation Association, president of the York Oratorio Society, etc., a director in the York Trust Company, and was at one time proprietor of the "York Gazette." He is president of the York Hospital, vice-president and member of the executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, and a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C.

Not only has Mr. Farquhar increased the prosperity of his adopted city, but he has also added to her beauty. He is president of the Park Commission, and it was through his efforts that York secured her attractive park system. Over and above this, Mr. Farquhar presented to the city the beautiful park which bears his name and which is one of the most charming and restful spots to be found anywhere. Not many years after Mr. Farquhar became a resident of York, he rendered her a service which forms part of our national history. During the Civil War, when York was invaded by Confederate forces, Mr. Farquhar arranged with the commanding officer of the enemy for the protection of the town, by payment of a comparatively small sum, and not a dollar's worth of property was taken. For this inestimable service Mr. Farquhar received the personal thanks of President Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

The personal appearance of Mr. Farquhar is that of a man of intense vitality, great strength of character and commanding intellect. His presence carries ever the suggestion of immense reserve force, while his strong features and the piercing glance of his eyes are tempered by an expression of kindness which bespeaks a genial nature. Widely charitable as he is known to be, his face is that of a man who has never allowed questionable methods to form part of his business career, whose record, in all the

relations of life, has been stainless, and whose whole course has, in large measure, been an exemplification of his belief in the brotherhood of mankind.

Mr. Farquhar married, in 1860, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Jessop, a leading hardware manufacturer of Baltimore, and president of the Short Mountain and the Tunnelton Coal Companies, his country seat having been in Spring Garden township, York county. Mr. and Mrs. Farquhar are the parents of three sons: William E.; Percival, famous at the head of the Farquhar syndicate which has developed railroads, docks and other enterprises in South America, and Francis. Mrs. Farquhar is one of those rare women who combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity an unerring judgment—a union of traits fitting her to be in all things the companion of her husband who has ever found in her an ideal helpmate. "Edgecombe," the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Farquhar, is situated beyond the city limits, the mansion standing in the midst of spacious grounds, planted with noble trees, and having a most exquisite Italian garden, to which the falling waters of a fountain lend an additional charm. The approach to the house is through a beautiful granite gateway, and when the master passes this boundary line between his home and the outside world he leaves behind him all the cares which press upon him in the arena of business, finding in rural surroundings and in the amusements of outdoor life—especially in horsemanship and golf—much-needed rest and recuperation. Mr. Farquhar is one of the men who set advancing years at defiance, and never allow themselves to be overborne by the weight of public anxieties, preserving by judicious exercise, health of body and mind, and never losing the ability to face any emergency, however trying. Mr. and Mrs. Farquhar are prominent not only in the social cir-



J. S. Gobin

cles of York, but also in those of other cities of the East. Both possess the rare and charming faculty of winning friends everywhere; and their beautiful and stately home is a centre of gracious hospitality.

Throughout his long and brilliant career Mr. Farquhar has been animated by the all-conquering spirit of achievement which was his heritage from noble and invincible ancestors, and his success has ever redounded to the general welfare. In each of his triumphs his generosity has made York a sharer. Told in detail, the story of what he has done for her would be a record of many pages. By his single-handed effort she was saved from the rapine of the invader, and by his energy and genius her commerce has been vitalized, and all her essential interests have felt the uplifting power of a strong nature and a guiding intellect. The record of the citizenship of Arthur B. Farquhar will ever constitute one of the brightest and most memorable pages in the annals of York.

GOBIN, John Peter Shindel,

Lawyer, Soldier, Public Official.

The man who said the test of a Church was the ability to produce saints, might have added that the test of a State was the ability to produce patriotic and useful citizens. Belonging distinctly to that plane of the human brotherhood whose lives have enriched the world by noble example, General John Peter Shindel Gobin has without any question added to the list of those sons of whom Pennsylvania may be proud. His career was one of whose activities were conducted along more than one important line and yet whose total effect was of noble and heroic service. The value of such a life in its achievement and in the reaches of spiritual accomplishment are not easily to be computed. Like the "bugle notes" of

Tennyson's poem, its "echoes roll from soul to soul, and grow forever and forever."

The personality of General John Peter Shindel Gobin, conspicuous as it has been by a long and useful life as a citizen, by a brilliant record in military service, and by important and distinguished work as a public official, has been one of inestimable value to those who came even remotely under his influence. Notwithstanding the fears and denunciations of the Cassandras, the republican institutions will continue stable that produce sons of such a type. Exponent as he was in the sum total of his life's work of those American ideals that had fired the imagination and the hearts of the founders of the commonwealth, General Gobin came of that breed of men that has furnished some of the finest pioneers of the American stock. On his father's side his race was to be traced to patriots who had fought bravely in the Revolution and other wars, and, through his mother, the family could boast of ancestors in ministers who were men of power and great influence. Charles Gobin, his great-grandfather, was a captain in a battalion of Berks County Associators and served in the Jersey campaign in the Revolution during the summer of 1780, and later commanded a company of militia sent to protect the settlers from the threatened invasion of the Indians, Tories and British from New York. His grandfather, Edward Gobin, served in the war of 1812. On the maternal side, the great-grandfather, John Peter Shindel, for whom he was named, was a pioneer Lutheran minister who held a pastoral charge in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, in the early part of the last century. In 1812 he removed to Sunbury, Pennsylvania. While living in Lebanon, his son Jeremiah was born, who became a noted minister in the Lutheran church. Before he began to study for the ministry, the Rev. Jeremiah

Shindel served an apprenticeship to the printer's trade. He was ordained in 1831. In 1859 he was sent from the district comprising Lehigh and Northampton counties to the State Senate of Pennsylvania, and served as senator three years. In 1862 he was appointed chaplain of the 110th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served two years.

The martial spirit of his father's ancestors and the scholarly tastes of his mother's family were found closely blended in the character of General Gobin. He was born at Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1837, his parents being Samuel L. and Susan (Shindel) Gobin. His father was a large contractor. He received his early academic training in the schools of his native town, and then entered the office of the "Sunbury American" to learn the printer's trade. His intellectual ambition, however, was not satisfied with this, and he took up the study of the law, and filled all his leisure with the most exacting work. Fortunately, he had inherited a strong mind in a strong body. As early as this, his character had begun to show its native trend by noble aspirations and by self-imposed tasks requiring courage and patience. His legal studies, conducted under the instruction of M. L. Shindel and General J. K. Clement, were brought to a successful termination when he was admitted to the bar in 1859. But his patriotism was of that ardent type that would throw away all his immediate chances of success to respond to the call to arms, and we find him at the outbreak of the Civil War leaving his law practice and joining the army upon President Lincoln's first call for three months' men. He was commissioned, April 19, 1861, first lieutenant of Company F, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the close of his term of enlistment he recruited a company, and upon being commissioned its captain, it was mustered

in as Company C, 47th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Promotion was rapid for the gallant young soldier, and he was successively advanced to the rank of major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of the 47th Regiment, and was breveted brigadier-general of volunteers for meritorious service on March 13, 1865, and complimented in general orders for gallantry at the battle of Pocotaligo, South Carolina. Other engagements in which he participated were those of St. John's Bluff, Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, and Cane River Crossing, serving in the departments of the South, the Gulf and the Shenandoah. General Gobin was with General Sheridan in his famous campaign, and by his gallantry in holding fast his command, which was the right of Sheridan's line, checked the inrush of the enemy's advance, thus giving it the first repulse and turning the tide of battle. After the war, General Gobin, remaining with his regiment in Charleston, South Carolina, was appointed judge advocate general of the Department of the South, acting as provost judge of that city till 1866. This was a task which in the difficult reconstruction times was one requiring great gifts of tact, firmness and wisdom and the way he fulfilled his duties justified the confidence reposed in him by the authorities in Washington. He was mustered out of the service January 9, 1866.

Immediately upon leaving the army, General Gobin established himself in Lebanon and resumed the practice of the law, meeting with a success that has placed him in the first rank of the lawyers of that part of the State. Early in his professional career he was made county solicitor of Lebanon county, and in 1884 this was followed by his election to the State Senate, in which body he served continuously until 1899, an unprecedented term, resigning at that time in order to assume the duties of Lieutenant-Governor.



Mr. Vesting house

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nor of the State, to which he had been elected in 1898. His discharge of the duties of official position was marked by the same conscientious ardor that characterized the man and gave satisfaction even to his critics.

He was as public spirited in the concerns of the community as he had been patriotic in his relations to the nation at large. The list is long of the institutions and movements in which he took an active part. He served as trustee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie; as a commissioner of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools; and as a commissioner of the Gettysburg Monumental Association. He was commissioned colonel of the 8th Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, in 1874, and since 1885 he has been brigadier-general of the Third Brigade of the Guard, and was in charge of the State troops when labor troubles and riots threatened the welfare of the Commonwealth. During the Spanish-American War he held a commission as brigadier-general of volunteers, and at his death was major-general commanding the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

General Gobin assisted in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, and won the highest honors that organization can confer. In 1866 he was elected department commander, and in 1897, commander-in-chief. He was an active member of the Loyal Legion, and of the Sons of the Revolution. He always took a very keen interest in fraternal societies. He was grand commander of the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania; grand captain general of the Grand Encampment of the United States; grand generalissimo, deputy grand commander and grand master of the United States. He was prominent also in Odd Fellowship, and was post grand patriarch of the State of Pennsylvania. Apart from his profession, General Gobin had important connections with various local interests, being a mem-

ber of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Lebanon, and of the Cornwall & Lebanon Railway Company, serving both these corporations as solicitor. General Gobin had a most pleasing and inspiring personality. His commanding presence, his courtesy and kindness, drew to him alike young and old. He was a gifted public speaker, and no less able a conversationalist. His scholarly tastes were great and notwithstanding his busy life had never been neglected.

He married, in 1866, Annie M., daughter of Charles Howe, of Key West, Florida. Charles Howe was born in Massachusetts, and had been appointed collector of customs at Key West. He died in Massachusetts, in his seventy-first year. General Gobin died at his home in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1910.

WESTINGHOUSE, George,

Inventor, Manufacturer, Financier.

No other city, in proportion to its size, has created so many millionaires as has Pittsburgh. The reasons are many, but chief among them is the fact that the men to whom the city owes her industrial pre-eminence are men who work with brains no less than with hands. Foremost among them stands George Westinghouse, inventor of the air brake,—able business man, astute financier, public-spirited citizen, a militant man of affairs no less than a mechanical genius.

The paternal ancestors of Mr. Westinghouse came from Germany, and settled in Massachusetts prior to the Revolution. Their predominant characteristic as a race has always been physical strength, combined with intellectual vigor and moral force. Through his mother, Mr. Westinghouse is descended from a Dutch-English ancestry, and can claim kindred with those who have won distinction along the lines of art, education and religious work. Viewed in the light

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of these facts, the personality and work of Mr. Westinghouse furnish the strongest possible proof of the theory of heredity.

George Westinghouse was born October 6, 1846, at Central Bridge, Schoharie county, New York, son of George and Emeline (Vedder) Westinghouse. In 1856 the family removed to Schenectady, New York, where the father, who was an inventor, established the Schenectady Agricultural Works. The son received his earlier and preparatory education in the public and high schools of the town, and at Union College (Ph.D. 1890), and during this period spent much of his leisure time in his father's machine shop. The opportunity which he thus enjoyed of familiarizing himself with all kinds of machine work, he has since regarded as of great importance in laying the foundation of his success. His boyish experience enabled him at the age of fifteen to invent and construct a rotary engine, and also to gain knowledge sufficient for passing at an early age the examination for the position of assistant engineer in the United States Navy.

The same patriotic spirit which impelled one of his brothers to lay down his life as a soldier in the war for the preservation of the Union, led George Westinghouse, in June, 1863, to enlist in the Twelfth Regiment New York National Guard for thirty days' service. In July, at the expiration of his term, he was discharged, and in November of the same year he re-enlisted for three years in the Sixteenth Regiment New York Cavalry, being chosen corporal. In November, 1864, he was honorably discharged, and on December 14 following was appointed third assistant engineer in the United States Navy, and reported for duty on the "Muscoota." June 4, 1865, he was transferred to the "Stars and Stripes," and on June 28 of the same year was

detached and ordered to the Potomac flotilla. The war having now ended, Mr. Westinghouse was desirous of continuing his college studies, and therefore, resisting solicitations to remain in the navy, tendered his resignation, receiving, August 1, 1865, an honorable discharge.

On returning home, Mr. Westinghouse entered Union College, remaining until the close of his sophomore year. During his military and naval career the inherited impulse toward experiment and invention had not lain dormant, but had moved him to invent a multiple cylinder engine, and while a college student he found it extremely difficult to resist the tendency which has ever been so marked a trait in his character. Accordingly, Mr. Westinghouse, after conference with President Hickok, of Union College, and by his advice and appreciative suggestion, discontinued his classical studies and sought in active life a wider field for his inventive genius.

In 1865 Mr. Westinghouse invented a device for replacing railroad cars upon the track, and this device, being of cast steel, was manufactured by the Bessemer Steel Works at Troy, New York. One day while on his way thither, a delay caused by a collision between two freight trains suggested to Mr. Westinghouse the idea that a brake under the control of the engineer might have prevented the accident. This was the germinal thought of the great invention with which his name will ever be associated—the air brake. Among the various devices which occurred to him was that of a brake actuated by the cars closing upon each other. No experiments were made, but the car-replacer business was developed. In Chicago, in 1866, Mr. Westinghouse met a Mr. Ambler, inventor of a continuous chain brake having a chain running the entire length of the train, with a windlass on the engine which could be operated by pressing a wheel against the

flange of the driving wheel of the locomotive, thus tightening the chain and causing the brake blocks to operate upon the wheels of the car. Mr. Westinghouse remarked to Mr. Ambler that he had himself given some attention to the brake problem, but was met with the reply that there was no use in working upon the subject, as the Ambler patent covered the only practical way of operating brakes. Far from being discouraged, inasmuch as he believed Mr. Ambler to be mistaken, Mr. Westinghouse found his persevering spirit and inventive genius only further stimulated and aroused, and gave himself more earnestly than ever to the study of the subject. His first plan was to use a steam cylinder under the tender to draw up the chain, and then the use of the cylinder under each car, with a pipe to feed all the cylinders, was considered. Experiments and discussion with his brother Herman showed the plan to be impracticable. At this time Mr. Westinghouse met with an account of the operation of the drilling apparatus in Mont Cenis tunnel, at a distance of three thousand feet from the air compressor. The use of compressed air in drilling suggested to him its possible employment for the operation of the brake—compressed air being free from the objections to the use of steam. Having made drawings of the air pump, brake cylinders and valves, he explained them to the superintendent of the New York Central railroad, who declined to try the apparatus. After filing a caveat he made the same request for a trial to the officers of the Erie railroad, and with the same result.

In 1867 Mr. Westinghouse established steel works in Schenectady for the manufacture of the car-replacer and reversible steel railroad frogs, but lack of capital proved an obstacle. As a result of correspondence, the inventor was invited to Pittsburgh, where he made a contract

with the Pittsburgh Steel Works for the manufacture of steel frogs, he himself acting as agent for their introduction. Traveling extensively, Mr. Westinghouse took every occasion to interest investors in the air brake, offering repeatedly to railroad companies the right to use the invention if they would bear the expense of a trial. In 1868 he met Ralph Baggaley, whom he interested in the description of the brake, and who, upon being offered a one-fifth interest if he would bear the expense of apparatus sufficient for one train, accepted the proposition. The apparatus being constructed, permission was given by the superintendent of the "Pan Handle" railroad to apply it to an engine and four cars on the accommodation train running between Pittsburgh and Steubenville. This train was fitted in the latter part of 1868, and the first application of the brake prevented a collision with a wagon on the track. The first patent was issued April 13, 1869, and the Westinghouse Air Brake Company was formed July 20 of the same year. The first orders for apparatus were from the Michigan Central railway and the Chicago & Northwestern railway. The brake was not without imperfections, but alterations were rapidly made, and it was brought into good condition in 1869, when works for the manufacture were begun, being completed in 1870. Constant attention was given to details, so that the brake underwent many changes. The policy of issuing no rights or licenses, but confining the manufacture to one locality and keeping it under one management, has not only been of the greatest possible use to the railroads in securing uniformity in brake apparatus throughout the United States and adjacent territory, but it has resulted in the erection of large works, equipped with the finest and newest machinery, at Wilmerding, thirteen miles from Pittsburgh. In consequence of this there has arisen a beautiful town,

brilliantly lighted with electricity, well paved and sewered, and having schools and churches.

In 1871 Mr. Westinghouse went abroad to introduce the air brake in England—an undertaking which proved no easy task, inasmuch as the trains in Europe had hand brakes upon only what were termed "brake vans," there being no brakes upon the other vehicles. Mr. Westinghouse was thus required, between 1871 and 1882, to spend in all seven years in Europe, and inventive ability was severely taxed to meet the new conditions of railroad practice.

Meanwhile, Mr. Westinghouse invented the "automatic" feature of the brake, which overcame other imperfections in the first form, and removed the danger from the parting of trains on steep grades. In 1886 he invented the "quick action" brake, the improvement being made in what is known as the "triple valve." By this improved valve it became practicable to apply all the brakes on a train of fifty freight cars in two seconds. The automatic and quick action brakes are regarded by experts as far surpassing the original brake in ingenuity and inventive genius. They are not mere improvements, but distinct inventions of the highest class, unique and remarkable. Simple in action, yet complicated in the details of its construction, the automatic brake is wonderfully efficient, and has prevented many accidents, as when a portion of a train escaped from the control of the engineer, while the quick action brake gives complete and instant control to the engineer over a train more than a third of a mile in length.

The patents taken out by Mr. Westinghouse on the air brake are interesting in their variety, covering as they do every detail from the front end of the engine to the rear of the last car, and including stop-cocks, hose couplings, valves, packings, and many forms of "equivalents" of

valves and other devices. Infringers of these patents have been invariably enjoined by the courts, which have declared the inventions to be of great value, pioneer in character, and therefore entitled to very broad construction. Scientists unite in regarding the air brake in its completed form as one of the greatest inventions of the nineteenth century, and its usefulness is attested by its almost universal adoption by the railroads of the world. The claimants of the honor have been many, but the decisions of the courts in upholding the Westinghouse patents destroy such claims, and the additional inventions, increasing the efficiency of the brake, are sufficient to establish the superiority of Mr. Westinghouse.

In 1883 Mr. Westinghouse became interested in the operation of railway signals and switches by compressed air, and developed and patented the system now manufactured by the Union Switch and Signal Company. To operate the signals, compressed air is used as the power, and electricity as the agent, to operate minute valves for setting the compressed air in motion. Under the patents obtained for this invention, the Union Switch and Signal Company has introduced in Boston, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and many other places, what is termed the "Pneumatic Interlocking Switch and Signal Apparatus," whereby all the signals and switches are operated from a given point, using compressed air as the motive power and electricity to bring that power into operation. Through this invention the movement of signals and switches no longer requires considerable physical force, the operations being controlled by tiny levers which a child can move. These plants are magnificent illustrations of what can be accomplished by a proper combination of steam, air and electricity.

The development of the switch and signal apparatus ultimately led Mr. West-

inghouse to turn his attention to the subject of electric lighting, and, having purchased some patents from William Stanley, in 1883, he began the manufacture of lamps and electric lighting apparatus at the works of the Union Switch and Signal Company. In 1885 he purchased the Gaulard and Gibbs patents for the distribution of electricity by means of alternating currents, and in 1886 formed the Westinghouse Electric Company, engaging actively in the manufacture and sale of all kinds of electrical machinery. In 1889-90 this company absorbed the United States Electric Lighting Company and the Consolidated Electric Light Company. In 1891 all these companies were reorganized into the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, which has built very extensive works at East Pittsburgh, and employs about fourteen thousand operatives. In the construction of these buildings, as in all the others under his management and control, architects have, by direction of Mr. Westinghouse, borne in mind the health and comfort of those to be employed in them, and every proper provision has been made for their well-being. About this time Mr. Westinghouse became interested also in electric lighting companies in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, and has given special attention to the problem of the generation and distribution of electricity for commercial purposes. In 1881 the Westinghouse Machine Company was formed to manufacture engines designed by H. H. Westinghouse, brother of the inventor. The latter, becoming largely interested in it financially, was made its president, and the business has developed into one of large proportions with extensive works at East Pittsburgh.

In all the enterprises in which he has been interested Mr. Westinghouse's dynamic personality has been a most potent influence. He has gathered

around him a group of engineers and scientists—men who dealt in an intangible thing—inventive power. The few who were far-sighted enough to aid the air brake when it was seeking for recognition, have been enriched.

In 1884, natural gas having been brought from Murrysville to Pittsburgh, Mr. Westinghouse suggested that drilling might develop natural gas in the Iron City, and, accordingly, he drilled a well on the grounds of his own residence, a venture which resulted in the production of gas in enormous quantities. An ordinance was enacted by the city authorizing him to lay pipes under the streets, and he purchased the charter of what is known as the Philadelphia Company, having power to carry on the natural gas business, no law relating especially to this business being then in existence. Mr. Westinghouse was the first justly to appreciate the perils and requirements involved in the distribution of such enormous quantities of this almost odorless gas, under great pressure, with the possibility of leakage at every joint, and not only did he provide for this leakage by special appliances, but he also foresaw the need of large pipes for the reduction of friction when the pressure should decrease. His theory of the utility of pipes of large diameter has been amply justified by experience, and the work of the Philadelphia Company contributed very largely to the re-establishment of Pittsburgh in the iron and steel business.

In 1892, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company was given the contract for the illumination of the World's Fair at Chicago, and shortly thereafter the incandescent electric lamps manufactured by it were declared by the courts to be an infringement of patents owned by a competitor. Although these patents were about to expire, Mr. Westinghouse was obliged to immediately design and manufacture in large quanti-

ties an incandescent lamp which would not infringe them. This he did by making what was called "the stopper lamp," the use of which enabled the Westinghouse company to fulfill its contract. To accomplish this it was not only necessary to design a lamp which would not infringe existing patents, but it was also necessary to design and make the special machinery required for its production, and all this had to be done in a very limited time. That Mr. Westinghouse succeeded and enabled his company to carry out its contract obligations, is one of the most remarkable *tours de force* in his career. The incident, however, is only one of many which illustrate Mr. Westinghouse's resourcefulness and energy in the face of what seemed overwhelming odds.

From 1899 to 1906 Mr. Westinghouse again spent a considerable portion of his time in Europe, where he founded companies in England and France for the manufacture of electrical apparatus under patents owned by his American companies. Then came the financial panic of 1907, and involved three important Westinghouse companies: the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, the Westinghouse Machine Company, and the Security Investment Company. Leaving largely to his associates the readjustment of the affairs of the two latter companies, which were practically his personal property, and disregarding his possible personal losses, Mr. Westinghouse concentrated all his energies on the readjustment of the finances of the Electric Company, and so successful was he in this that in December, 1908, but little more than a year after the panic, the company's obligations were discharged and it was placed upon a firm financial basis with cash assets of over \$17,000,000. Even in the midst of this exacting task, Mr. Westinghouse still found time to continue the development of important in-

ventions, and his unvarying cheerfulness and optimism in the face of apparently unsurmountable difficulties won the admiration of all who worked with him.

Mr. Westinghouse's later work includes the development of gas-engines of large power, and steam-turbines for land and marine use. In co-operation with the late Rear-Admiral G. W. Melville, U. S. N., he was the first to suggest the use of reduction-gearing in connection with highspeed turbines, and by the invention of what is known as a "floating frame" for gearing of this kind he has inaugurated a new epoch in marine engineering.

The most recent but not the least of the products of Mr. Westinghouse's genius as applied to mechanics is his air spring for automobiles and motor trucks, the first form of which was brought to his attention by its inventors while it was still in an experimental state. Mr. Westinghouse quickly recognized the possibilities of such a device, and, after several years of development and testing, he brought out the air spring, which, because of the great increase in comfort and safety which it affords to motorists, promises to become as well known as the air brake. In this air spring Mr. Westinghouse has accomplished the remarkable feat in mechanics of retaining air at a pressure of seventy or eighty pounds in a cylinder the piston of which is subjected to incessant reciprocating motion for hours at a time.

In addition to his mechanical genius, Mr. Westinghouse possesses the most thorough familiarity with financial questions, and as long ago as 1896 predicted that the rapid increase in the production of gold and the decreased cost of its production would cause a depreciation of the gold standard and lead to the increased cost of living which has since become world-wide. He is a splendid type of the alert, energetic and progressive business man. His literary and classical educa-

tion, his travel and wide experience have fitted him to direct the vast enterprises which his ability has either created or acquired. At the present time he is interested in companies manufacturing the Westinghouse air brake in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy and Australia, and has founded companies for the manufacture of electrical apparatus in the United States, Canada, England, France, Italy and Russia, with great works at Wilmerding, East Pittsburgh, Swissvale, and Trafford City, Pennsylvania, United States; Hamilton, Canada; Manchester and London, England; Havre, France; Hanover, Germany; St. Petersburg, Russia; Vienna, Austria; Vado, Italy—which employ about 50,000 workmen. Some of the other companies in which he has large or controlling interests are: The Westinghouse Air Spring Company; the Cooper Hewitt Electric Company, which manufactures mercury vapor lamps and rectifiers, and has a subsidiary company in France which produces in addition apparatus for the sterilization of water, milk, etc., by the application of ultra-violet rays; the Pittsburgh Meter Company, manufacturers of water and gas meters; the Westinghouse Friction Draft-Gear Company; the Westinghouse Traction Brake Company; the East Pittsburgh Improvement Company; the Nernst Lamp Company; the Union Switch & Signal Company; the Traction & Power Securities Company, Ltd., of London, England, and the Clyde Valley Electrical Power Company, Ltd.

Many unsolicited honors have come to Mr. Westinghouse. In 1874 the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania awarded him the Scott premium and medal for his improvements in air brakes; he has received the decorations of the Legion of Honor, the Royal Crown of Italy, and the Order of Leopold of Belgium. In 1890 Union College conferred

upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy; in 1896 he was the second recipient of the John Fritz medal; in the same year he received the degree of Doctor of Engineering from the Koenigliche Technische Hochschule, Berlin; and in 1912 he was awarded the Edison gold medal for his achievements in the introduction and development of the alternating current system of distributing electrical energy. Mr. Westinghouse is an honorary member and past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; an honorary member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; an honorary member of the National Electric Light Association; the Royal Institution of Great Britain; Academy of Political and Social Science in the City of New York; American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia; Franklin Institute; American Association for the Conservation of Vision; American Institute of Electrical Engineers; American Institute of Mining Engineers; American Society of Civil Engineers; American Society of Automobile Engineers; American Society of Naval Engineers (Associate); American Protective Tariff League; American Museum of Natural History; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; New York Botanical Garden; Pilgrims of the United States; Japan Society of New York; Pan-American Society of United States; Automobile Club of America; Chamber of Commerce, New York; City Middy Club, New York; Economic Club, New York; Metropolitan Club, New York; Railroad Club, New York; Republican Club, New York; Sleepy Hollow Country Club, New York; Union League Club, New York; Country Club, Duquesne, Oakmont Country, Pittsburgh, University, Union, all of Pittsburgh; Engineers' Club, Boston, Massachusetts; Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D. C.; Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society.

Mr. Westinghouse married, August 8, 1867, in Brooklyn, New York, Marguerite Erskine Walker, and they are the parents of one son, George Westinghouse (3d). The unfailing sympathy and strong qualities of mind and heart possessed by Mrs. Westinghouse are regarded by her husband as having been important factors in his success.

Strength—that is the impression invariably received in talking with George Westinghouse—strength dominated by keen mentality and by genius consecrated to the service of his fellow-men. "The Wizard of the Air Brake" has been the creator of an entirely new industry, and has immeasurably increased the wealth and prestige of his home city of Pittsburgh. But he has done much more. The offspring of his genius has been the means of saving countless lives, and has caused multitudes to bless him as a benefactor of humanity.

LAMBERTON, Robert Alexander,

Lawyer, Legislator, Educator.

Among those men whose work for their generation is of the highest and most permanent value must necessarily be considered the great educators. The precious material in which they work is the most priceless treasure of the state, for the whole social fabric is built up upon those picked youths who pass out each year from the universities. Since this young manhood holds in its hands the nation's future,—all its hopes of a splendid progress and all its possibilities of a sordid retrogression,—great is the responsibility and the attendant honor of those men who worthily guide, instruct and inspire this vanguard of the future. Belonging to this limited class of men and carrying out its highest standards with the most generous and scrupulous spirit, Dr. Lamberton did nobly his part towards a generation of young men

whose formative years were passed under his wholesome and stirring influence.

He was born at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1824, son of Major Robert Lamberton and Mary Harkness, his wife. Major Lamberton served in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and was a merchant and postmaster at Carlisle from 1808 to 1841; he was the son of General James Lamberton, who was born near Londonderry, in the Province of Ulster, Ireland (where some of the family had removed from Ayrshire, Scotland, at the time of the persecution of the Covenanters), and landed at Philadelphia, September 20, 1783, and settled in the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania, where another member of the family, John Lamberton, had settled before the Revolution.

The family name of Lamberton is of pure Scottish origin, and, like the ancient surnames of Scotland, was territorial in its origin, being derived from the settlement in early times of a Saxon named Lambert, whose "tun" or town it became. The name arose about the time of the Norman Conquest (1066). The most famous of the name in ancient times was William de Lamberton, Bishop of St. Andrews, in Scotland, and the friend of King Robert Bruce, at whose coronation he assisted in 1306.

Dr. Lamberton's mother was the daughter of William Harkness (2nd), who entered the colonial service and served as ensign in the French and Indian War and in the Revolutionary War, and was present at a number of engagements, Brandywine and Germantown being included.

In early boyhood, Dr. Lamberton gave evidence of intellectual powers of high order and of the accompanying ambition that renders these powers of avail. He was graduated in his nineteenth year as valedictorian of his class, from Dickinson College, June, 1843. After leaving col-



W. Lamberton

lege he taught for two years, and then began the study of the law in the office of William M. Biddle, Esq., of Carlisle, and, having removed to Harrisburg in 1846, completed his studies under James McCormick, Esq. His admission to the bars of Cumberland and Dauphin counties, Pennsylvania, took place in August, 1846. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, June 23, 1853, and in the Supreme Court of the United States on March 26, 1872. His work as a practitioner met such a measure of immediate success and gave such a promise of future growth, that a legal career of undoubted leadership was about to open for him. The breaking out of the Civil War called forth about this time the ardent men of the country, and Mr. Lamberton was among those who responded to the Nation's summons. In 1862 he enlisted in the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, and was elected captain of the Brant Light Guards (Company E), receiving two days later the commission of lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. His record was one of great credit, for which appreciation was shown by his being placed on Governor Curtin's staff at the time of Lee's invasion of the Cumberland Valley and Gettysburg in 1863.

Upon his return to civil life, Mr. Lamberton resumed his interrupted practice, throwing himself with great ardor into the political questions of the day. In 1873 he was elected as delegate-at-large on the Democratic ticket to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention. His work in that body showed marked ability and a large and statesmanlike grasp of vital issues. He did excellent work on the important committees on executive department and counties, townships, and boroughs. In the fall of 1874, when a lieutenant-governor of the state was first chosen (a Democrat being elected), he was urged to be a candidate, but de-

clined. He was for many years counsel for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company at Harrisburg, and in the Supreme Court of the United States he argued for the company the "State Freight Tax Case," in which he maintained that the tax was unconstitutional, and the Supreme Court so decided, reversing the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; and in the "Gross Receipts Tax Case," which he argued for the same company, the Supreme Court of the United States then decided that the tax was constitutional, but it has since practically reversed itself.

Dr. Lamberton was a staunch churchman, serving as a vestryman of St. Stephen's Church and as superintendent of St. Paul's Mission, now St. Paul's Church, Harrisburg, for many years; and from the organization of the diocese in 1871 to 1891, a period of twenty years, he served as the secretary of the Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania (now Bethlehem), and was one of its deputies to the General Convention of the Church until his death.

The work of Mr. Lamberton in connection with secret societies showed his high ability as an executive officer. He was an enthusiastic Freemason, and was elected grand master of Masons in Pennsylvania, serving from 1869 to 1871. He also served in the highest offices of the Odd Fellows, making for himself a record for leadership, being grand master in the year 1856-57, and a grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States from 1860 to 1876. He was the only person who had been grand master of both Masons and Odd Fellows in Pennsylvania.

The qualifications of Mr. Lamberton as an executive officer of high ability and his brilliant attainments in scholarship attracted the notice of the board of trustees of Lehigh University, of which he

had been a member since 1871, and a tender was made to him of the presidency of that institution in 1880. He accepted the offer, and became the president in March of that year; the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him in the same year the degree of Doctor of Laws. For thirteen years Dr. Lamberton filled this post with signal success, his fidelity to the highest standards of personal and national conduct, his scholarship, and his enthusiastic devotion to the noblest in human nature in all its phases, combined to form a personality that through thousands of young men sends out, and still will send, influences of enduring significance to the American people. He developed the fine material at his hand along new lines, causing an awakening and uplifting in the affairs of the University and its personnel, as was shown in many ways. New buildings were constructed and new plans for betterment outlined and carried out. He inaugurated indeed a new era for Lehigh.

The work of Dr. Lamberton was not confined to the institution over which he presided. He was a director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and of the Harrisburg Bridge Company, and a trustee of the estate of the late Asa Packer, a great benefactor of the university. He also served as a trustee of the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, of St. Luke's Hospital, and of the Bishophorpe School for Young Ladies, at South Bethlehem, and of the General Theological Seminary, New York. He was one of the founders of the Harrisburg Hospital, and was for some years a prominent member of the School Board. In 1873 he presented the first public drinking fountain to the city of Harrisburg, which was erected in front of the court house. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society, and the His-

torical Societies of Pennsylvania and of Dauphin County.

He was one of the ablest lawyers in the state, clear and forceful in argument, and an eloquent and winning speaker; and as an executive and administrator he was very successful. A man of wide reading and culture, he was a brilliant conversationalist, and added to great natural ability a charm of manner which won him many friends, and attracted to him people in all walks of life. He died suddenly in the midst of a career of great usefulness, at South Bethlehem, September 1, 1893, and was buried at Harrisburg, September 5th, after services in the University Chapel and at St. Stephen's Church.

Dr. Lamberton married, September 14, 1852, Annie, daughter of the late William Buehler, of Harrisburg. The following children survived him: William B., a member of the Dauphin county bar, who died July 5, 1901; James M.; and Nannie B., who married Rollin H. Wilbur, vice-president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

LAMBERTON, James McCormick,

Lawyer, Masonic Writer.

James McCormick Lamberton, son of the late Hon. Robert Alexander Lamberton, LL.D. (q. v.) and his wife, Annie (Buehler) Lamberton, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1856. He was named for his father's law preceptor and friend, James McCormick, Esq., one of the ablest lawyers of his day.

On the side of his mother, who is the daughter of the late William Buehler, of Harrisburg, Mr. Lamberton is descended from Lieutenant Henry Buehler, who was an officer in the French and Indian Wars and the War of the Revolution, and whose father came in 1737 from the Rhenish province of Prussia and settled at Warwick (now Lititz), Pennsylvania;

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and from Nicholas Snider, who came to this country from Germany in 1755, and settled in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lamberton received his early education at private schools and at the Harrisburg Academy. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and entered Yale University in September, 1874, and was graduated with the class of 1878 with honors. After graduation and until 1881, he was a master in St. Paul's School, Concord, at the same time studying law under his father, upon whose motion he was on August 25, 1880, admitted to the bar of Dauphin county. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on June 3, 1884, on motion of the late Judge John H. Weiss, and, when the new United States Federal Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania was organized, May 6, 1901, he was admitted to practice there. From 1881 to 1887 he practiced his profession in Harrisburg in partnership with his brother, the late William B. Lamberton, Esq. In September, 1887, he again became a master in St. Paul's School, Concord, teaching history chiefly, remaining there until June, 1899, when he reopened his office in Harrisburg.

He was instrumental in securing in 1900 the adoption in the local courts of the custom of the bar and all present rising at the opening of the court, and in obtaining and placing in Court Room No. 1, portraits of the late Judges Pearson and Simonton, in 1903. He was also instrumental, in 1907, in securing the passage of a joint resolution by the State Legislature for the display of the State flag on the Capitol, and of resolutions for the display of both the National and State flags in the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania; both flags were placed in the Executive Chamber through his efforts. He was appointed chairman of the committee se-

lected by the mayor in 1907 to design a flag for the city of Harrisburg. By appointment of Governor Pennypacker, he was a delegate to the National Conference on Immigration, held in New York, December, 1905.

He is a member of the American Bar Association, a charter member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and a member of the Dauphin County Bar Association; a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society, the Pennsylvania-German Society, and the Pennsylvania Society of New York; the National Municipal League, the American Civic Association, the Civil Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania, the American Historical Association, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Church History Society; for some years was treasurer, and since 1902 has been corresponding secretary, of the Historical Society of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and chairman of its committee on publication; the Board of Trade, the Municipal League, and the Civic Club, of Harrisburg; for some years a member, and, since 1903, secretary, of the board of managers of the Harrisburg Hospital, secretary of the Harrisburg Training School for Nurses, a director of the Harrisburg Benevolent Association and of the Harrisburg Bridge Company; a charter member of the Harrisburg Club, and its secretary from its organization in 1884 until 1887; a member of the Inglenook Club, the Country Club of Harrisburg, the University Club of Philadelphia, the University Club of New York, the Authors' Club of London, England, the Yale Alumni Association of Central Pennsylvania, and the standing

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committee of the Alumni Association of the St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire.

He is a member of Perseverance Lodge No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Perseverance Chapter No. 21, Royal Arch Masons; an honorary member of the Lodge of King Solomon's Temple, No. 3464, England, and a member of the Correspondence Circles of the English literary lodges, Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076, of London, and the Lodge of Research, No. 2429, of Leicester, England; senior grand deacon, chairman of the committee on correspondence, and a life trustee of the Thomas R. Patton Memorial Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. In 1895 he took a leading part in the revision of the "Ahiman Rezon," for which he received the thanks of the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of the Scottish Rite bodies in Harrisburg. He was first vice-president of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, 1911-1913.

In politics, he has been an independent Democrat, but favored the election of McKinley in 1896 and 1900, and of Roosevelt in 1904. In 1892, he was nominated, without being previously consulted, for the New Hampshire Legislature from the seventh ward of the city of Concord, a safe Republican ward, and was defeated, although he ran ahead of his ticket.

He has made a number of scholastic, political and Masonic addresses. At the celebration on November 5, 1902, at the Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, of the Sesqui-centennial Anniversary of the Initiation of Washington into the Masonic fraternity, he delivered the address on Washington as a Freemason, following President Roosevelt, who spoke on Freemasonry and Citizenship. The address on Washington as a Freemason was

afterward repeated at Masonic Celebrations in Carnegie Music Hall, Pittsburgh; the Dixie Theatre, Scranton; and the Masonic Hall, Harrisburg. He delivered the address to the graduating class of the Harrisburg High School at Commencement, in 1904, and of the Harrisburg Academy in 1912.

He has written "An Account of St. Paul's School," 1898, and, with the late Dr. William H. Egle, the "History of Perseverance Lodge No. 21, F. and A. M., Pennsylvania." He edited the Memorial Volume of the Washington Sesqui-centennial Celebration of November 5, 1902, and the Memorial Volume of the Franklin Bicentenary, 1906, issued by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, F. and A. M., and writes its annual report on correspondence. He has compiled a "List of Special Acts of Assembly Relating to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania," and edited a "Digest of the Ordinances of the City of Harrisburg."

When the late John Addison Porter, Esq., became secretary to President McKinley, he resigned his position as secretary of the class of '78, Yale, and Mr. Lamberton was elected his successor, and as class secretary prepared in 1898 the Vicennial Record, and in 1904 the Quarter-Centenary Record of the class, which latter was considered the most complete class history yet issued at Yale, and in recognition of his services he was presented by his classmates with a magnificent silver loving-cup; and he issued, in 1909, a Tricennial Supplement. He was elected president of the Yale Association of Class Secretaries in 1905, and re-elected annually until 1911, when he declined a further re-election.

He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has been for years a vestryman and for more than eleven years was treasurer of St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, and one of its delegates to the Convention of the Diocese.

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He was a lay deputy from the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania (now Bethlehem) to the General Convention at Boston, in 1904; and was assistant secretary of the Convention of that Diocese in 1887 and 1888. He was active in the organization of the Diocese of Harrisburg, and was a lay deputy from that Diocese to the General Convention at Cincinnati, in 1910, when he secured the addition of page numbers to the table of contents in the Book of Common Prayer. He is a trustee of the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania. He was president of the Church Club of Central Pennsylvania from its organization in 1902 until 1905, when he declined a re-election, and, later, vice-president of the Church Club of the Diocese of Harrisburg, and was the vice-president of the National Conference of Church Clubs in the United States, in 1905-1906, and its president in 1909-1910.

MILLER, William Edward,

Soldier, Merchant, Public Official.

Among the most honored citizens of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, must be numbered Captain William Edward Miller, who has been for more than forty years prominently identified with the industrial and financial interests of his community. In his early manhood Captain Miller was one of those who rallied to the defense of the Union, and in later years he served his State with honor in positions of public trust.

Christian Miller, founder of that branch of the family now represented by Captain William Edward Miller, of Carlisle, came in 1730 from Germany, landing in Philadelphia from the ship "Joyce," November 30 of that year. He was accompanied by his wife, Anna Margaret, and their three children: Andrew, mentioned below; Anlis; and Anna Barbara.

Andrew, son of Christian and Anna

Margaret Miller, was a pioneer of that part of Lancaster county which has since been erected into Lebanon, receiving a warrant for land within its limits as early as 1743. During the French and Indian wars he served as a lieutenant in Captain Matthew Dill's company, Colonel Benjamin Chambers' regiment. He married, November 5, 1738, Margaret Funk, and their children were: Abraham, mentioned below; Jacob; Andrew; and Christina. Andrew Miller died in 1754, and his widow married Christian Burkholder.

Abraham, son of Andrew and Margaret (Funk) Miller, inherited the greater portion of his father's real estate, and in 1762 laid out upon it the town now known as Annville, six miles from the city of Lebanon, and known for many years by the name of Millerstown. About 1777, Abraham Miller moved to the banks of the Yellow Breeches, not far from Lisburn, Cumberland county. He married Rebecca, daughter of John Philip and Elizabeth Eprecht, of Harrisburg, and the following children were born to them: Joseph; Abraham, mentioned below; Isaac; Jacob; Andrew; John; Philip, and Rebecca. Abraham Miller, the father, died in 1805, at an advanced age.

Abraham, son of Abraham and Rebecca (Eprecht) Miller, passed the greater part of his life near the place where his father settled in 1777. He operated a fulling-mill which had been built by his father, and which a few years ago was still in existence. In later years he moved to Mechanicsburg, and subsequently to Abbottstown, Adams county, engaging in both places in mercantile business. He married (first) Catharine, daughter of Frederick Boyer, a Revolutionary soldier, son of Joseph and Mary Boyer, of York county; (second) Elizabeth Boyer, a sister of his first wife. His first marriage was without issue, and by his second wife he was the father of

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the following children: Joseph; Andrew G., mentioned below; Martin; John; Eliza; Catharine; and Daniel.

Andrew G., son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Boyer) Miller, was born June 7, 1811, in Allen township, Cumberland county, and followed at first the calling of a fuller, afterward engaging in different places in mercantile business. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Shippensburg, becoming first cashier and afterward president. He was a potent factor in politics as well as in business, and in 1868 was elected senator from the district then composed of Cumberland and York counties. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Miller married Eleanor Umberger, whose ancestral record is appended to this sketch; the following were their children: William Edward, mentioned below; Mary Elizabeth, died in infancy; John Roberts; Sarah Eleanor; Henrietta M.; and Andrew George. Mr. Miller died February 14, 1880, at Shippensburg, where the latter years of his life had been spent, and his widow passed away February 2, 1896, at Carlisle.

Captain William Edward Miller, son of Andrew G. and Eleanor (Umberger) Miller, was born February 5, 1836, at West Hill, Cumberland county, and received his education in the schools of the neighborhood, meanwhile acting as assistant to his father on the farm. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, known as "Young's Kentucky Cavalry," the name being afterward changed to the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry. Upon the organization of the company, Mr. Miller was made second lieutenant. In the winter of 1861-62 his regiment was stationed at Camp Marcy, Virginia, where it underwent a rigid course of training by Colonel W. W. Averill, a West Point graduate, and the following spring it was

sent to Yorktown, where its mettle and discipline were put to a severe test. During the period of preparation for the capture of Richmond, Lieutenant Miller was detailed to ascertain and make maps of the roads which led to the James river, his duty leading him at times as much as twenty miles into the enemy's country.

Lieutenant Miller's regiment led General Hooker's advance across Antietam creek, and Company H, as a detail, drew the first fire of the enemy in that ever-memorable battle. For this daring action he was afterward promoted to the captaincy of his company over all the first lieutenants in the regiment. He took part in the battles of Brandy Station, Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville, Haymarket and Gettysburg. At Gettysburg, Captain Miller was in command of a squadron of four companies, and his extraordinary and most gallant conduct is thus described by Arthur L. Wagner, U. S. A., in his work on "Organization and Tactics":

"In the great cavalry battle at Gettysburg, Captain Miller, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, seeing an opportunity to strike Wade Hampton's column in flank as it was charged in front by Custer, turned to his lieutenant with the remark: 'I have been ordered to hold this position, but if you will back me in case I am court-martialed for disobedience, I will order a charge.' The charge was opportune and effective, and no mention of a court-martial was ever made. Its importance and the brilliancy of its execution were recognized by the government, and Captain Miller was awarded first a bronze, and later a gold medal, bearing the following inscription: 'The Congress to Captain W. E. Miller, Company H, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, for gallantry at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.'"

At the close of the war Captain Miller engaged in the hardware business in Carlisle until 1898, in which year he was elected to the State senate from the district composed of Cumberland and Adams counties. During his term of service he had the honor of being his party's nominee for president *pro tem.* of the senate. Captain Miller has long been known as an uncompromising Dem-

ocrat, and in 1877 and 1888 served as chairman of the Democratic county committee. In 1878 he was a member of the Democratic State central committee. In 1882 and 1883 he was elected chief burgess of Carlisle, and for twelve years was a member of the Carlisle Board of Health, serving four years as president of that body. He was at one time secretary of the Carlisle Board of Trade.

In Grand Army circles Captain Miller has always been active and prominent, and was the first commander of Captain Colwell Post, No. 201. He is a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and has held various positions of trust. He is now secretary of the Hamilton Library Association of Carlisle, and is a local historian of some note, being the author of "Troops Occupying Carlisle, July, 1863," and "Operations of the Union Cavalry on the Peninsula," in which some Cumberland county soldiers took part.

Captain Miller married (first) Elizabeth Ann, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Henry) Hocker, of Hockersville, Penn township. Mrs. Miller died September 8, 1859, leaving two daughters: Carrie Olivia Rankin, now the wife of George K. McCormick; and Elizabeth, who died in infancy. Captain Miller married (second) June 25, 1868, Anna De Pui, daughter of J. S. Bush, of Tioga, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Miller died August 4, 1894, leaving no children. She was a writer of acknowledged ability, a contributor to literary periodicals, and author of a book entitled "Who and What."

A career like Captain Miller's renders comment needless. His record is its own eulogy—the record of a good citizen and a brave soldier.

(The Umberger Line).

Henry Umberger, founder of the American branch of the family, was born in 1688, in Germany, and on August 28,

1733, landed in Philadelphia from the ship "Hope." Michael, son of Henry Umberger, married, October 18, 1784, Rev. John Casper Stoeber officiating, Anna Maria Rambler, of Tulpehocken. Adam, son of Michael and Anna Maria (Rambler) Umberger, married Mary Gertrude Vernon. David, son of Adam and Mary Gertrude (Vernon) Umberger, married Dorothy Maish, and lived in York county, Pennsylvania. Eleanor, daughter of David and Dorothy (Maish) Umberger, became the wife of Andrew G. Miller, as mentioned above.

THOMAS, Robert H.,

Journalist, Publisher.

Robert H. Thomas, junior, editor and publisher of the "Mechanicsburg Journal," Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, comes of a sturdy ancestry, Welsh-English on one side and Scotch-Irish on the other, a combination which has produced some of the finest minds of the present generation.

In paternal lines (Welsh-English) his great-great-great-grandmother, Ruth (Morton) Nicholson, was a sister of John Morton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In the next generation, Mr. Thomas's great-great-grandmother, Ruth (Nicholson) Harper, lost her birthright in the Quaker meeting because of her marriage with Edward Harper, an officer in the British army, and a Church of England man. Elisha Thomas, great-great-grandfather of Robert H. Thomas, junior, married Ann Waln, a sister-in-law of Thomas Mifflin, governor of Pennsylvania in 1790, and through this union became connected with some of the minor affairs of State.

Robert, son of Elisha and Ann (Waln) Thomas, was born October 4, 1777, five miles from Germantown, the day being the ever-memorable one of the battle between the Continental army under Gen-

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eral Washington and the opposing force commanded by General Howe.

Edward H., son of Robert Thomas, was born in Philadelphia. Losing his father when a mere boy, he was obliged to depend upon himself for his education, the widowed mother having all she could do to care for the physical needs of the family, even with the aid of the older boys; consequently young Edward gained the substantial part of his fine education by burning the midnight oil. After his ordination he was placed in charge of a congregation at Lancaster City, later coming to Mechanicsburg and taking charge of the Church of God. He married Charlotte Ann, daughter of Andrew Nelson, Esq., who belonged to a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian family in the North of Ireland. Rev. Mr. Thomas died in 1869.

Robert H., son of Edward H. and Charlotte Ann (Nelson) Thomas, was born January 28, 1834, in Philadelphia, and received his education in the public schools of Lancaster city. When sixteen years old he decided to fit himself for future usefulness and independence, and apprenticed himself to learn the trade of house and sign painting, including wall decorating. This business he followed for some years during the summers, teaching school during the winters, but impaired health interrupted his busy life and warned him to engage in some other pursuit. He then turned his attention to merchandising, and in 1850 took up his abode in Mechanicsburg.

During the Civil War Mr. Thomas became very prominent in his active support of the Government, and he loyally served in a number of emergency regiments, resuming his duties at home as soon as the exigency which had called him to the front subsided. From 1862 to 1866 he efficiently served as deputy collector of internal revenue for the Fif-

teenth District of Pennsylvania. On June 30, 1863, he was appointed by Governor Curtin special aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, and was assigned to duty in the department commanded by General Smith, of Harrisburg. When the Confederate forces had been driven south of the Potomac, he resigned the position and returned to business pursuits. General George H. Thomas, of Civil War fame, was his cousin twice removed.

In 1869 Colonel Thomas entered the newspaper field, purchasing the "Valley Democrat," and changing the name to the "Valley Independent." Two years later he purchased a rival paper, the "Cumberland Valley Journal," and consolidated the papers and offices under the new title of the "Independent Journal." In the autumn of 1872 he began to espouse the cause of the Patrons of Husbandry, an agricultural order then coming into prominence in the State, and during the following summer he organized a number of subordinate granges. Upon the organization of the State Grange, at Reading, in 1873, Colonel Thomas was elected secretary, a position he most capably held until 1896. On January 1, 1874, Colonel Thomas began the publication of the "Farmer's Friend and Grange Advocate," as the organ of the Patrons of Husbandry, an agricultural journal of high character and great literary merit. It has an immense circulation, not by any means confined to members of the Grange. Colonel Thomas had always been a man of progressive ideas and philanthropic instincts, and he became impressed with the feeling that there ought to be a better understanding between the farmers and manufacturers of the country. Accordingly, in 1874 he originated and organized the Inter-State Picnic Exhibition at Williams' Grove, Cumberland county. This venture proved very popular and has yearly increased

in interest, becoming a very important movement through the agricultural regions of Cumberland county.

Colonel Thomas, many times honored by his editorial associates, ever maintained with them the most cordial relations. He served as president of the State Editorial Association, and for some years was its secretary and treasurer. He was also one of the officers of the International Editorial Association, and its president at its convention in Galveston, Texas, in 1897. His influence was that of a broad-minded, thoughtful student of the great problems of the day. He was commissioned from the State of Pennsylvania to the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition held at New Orleans in 1884-85, and was likewise appointed a commissioner to the American Exposition held in London, England, in May, 1887. Mrs. Thomas filled the position of lady commissioner in 1884-85 at New Orleans. Since 1851 Colonel Thomas had been a Mason. He became in that year a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and in 1864 one of its officers, serving for thirteen consecutive years as district deputy grand master, and as representative of his home lodge to the Grand Lodge for fifty years consecutively.

Colonel Thomas married, in 1853, Annette, daughter of Henry Kimmel, Esq., of one of the old and prominent families of the Cumberland Valley. Five children were born of this union, three of whom died young; the survivors are: Robert H., mentioned below; and Estelle, wife of J. Irvin Steele, of Ashland, Pennsylvania, a descendant of General Irvin, of Franklin county. During his long and useful career Colonel Thomas was intimately associated with the leading men of his State, and enjoyed in a marked degree their respect and esteem. He died at Mechanicsburg, January 6, 1908.

Robert H., Thomas, junior, son of Rob-

ert H., and Annette (Kimmel) Thomas, was born January 19, 1861, in Mechanicsburg, and received his education in the public schools of his native place and in the Cumberland Valley Institute. He has spent all his days in the place of his birth, and it may be said that his entire career, from early boyhood to the present time, has been a period of continuous business activity. Upon leaving the school room in 1878, he entered the printing office, and both by study and practice learned thoroughly the details of his father's extensive business. With this knowledge and training he became business manager of the well-known Thomas Printing House, which exacting position he has successfully filled ever since. As his business has constantly brought him into contact with the aggressive minds that shape and direct matters in the various spheres of life, he is generally well informed, and is possessed of a progressive and enterprising spirit. He has travelled much, mingling freely with the people, is naturally quick to observe, ready and accurate in speech, and a good judge of human nature. He is a clear and forcible writer, a good conversationalist, and holds high rank among the journalists of the State. He is a Republican and takes an active interest in local and State politics. Like his distinguished father, Mr. Thomas has long been prominent in Masonry, and has reached the thirty-second degree of the fraternity. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and the Patriotic Order of Sons of America (Lodge No. 164, of Mechanicsburg). He is an enthusiastic fireman, and has been chief of the Mechanicsburg Fire Department. He is also identified with the Grange movement, and is general manager of the Grangers' Picnic Association, which holds annual exhibitions at Williams' Grove, Cumberland county.

Mr. Thomas married, in January, 1891,

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Frances, only daughter of Ira D. and Ellen (Downs) Coover. Mrs. Thomas was born in Upper Allen township, and on the paternal side is descended from one of the oldest and most respected families of that part of the county. Her mother was a member of an old and prominent family of the Eastern Shore, Maryland. She has two brothers, Alfred D. and David R., both of whom reside in Arizona. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas: Robert H. (3); Francis Edward; and Mary Estelle—all are living. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

For more than a century the name of Thomas has been synonymous with intellectual vigor, business enterprise and good citizenship. May the next generation maintain the tradition!

NORCROSS, Rev. George,

Educator, Clergyman.

The Reverend George Norcross, D. D., of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, for nearly half a century the devoted and deeply loved pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in that city, belongs on his father's side to a family of English origin, while through his mother he is a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestors.

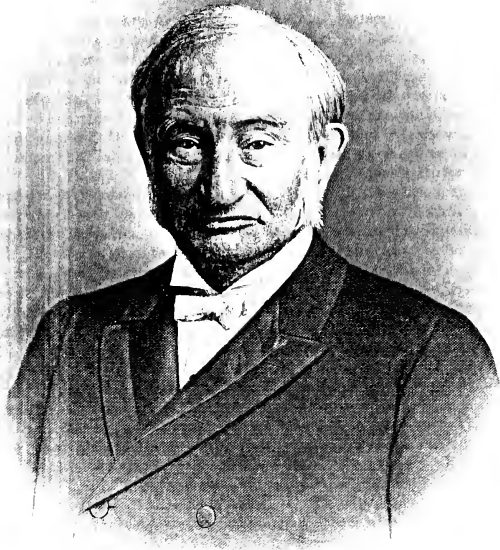
Abraham Norcross, great-grandfather of the Reverend George Norcross, was born in New Jersey, and in early manhood settled at Milton, Pennsylvania, subsequently removing to the then new county of Erie, in the same State, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married Nancy Fleming, and their son John is mentioned below.

John, son of Abraham and Nancy (Fleming) Norcross, was born in New Jersey, but grew to manhood on the banks of the Susquehanna river. He preceded his parents to Erie county, where he married Margaret McCann,

who was born about 1790, in the North of Ireland.

Hiram, eldest child of John and Margaret (McCann) Norcross, was born July 9, 1809, near the town of Erie. He continued to reside in that part of Pennsylvania until 1844, when he removed to Monmouth, Illinois, where the latter part of his life was spent. During all his active years he followed agricultural pursuits, and for nearly four decades was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. He married, June 1, 1837, Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Gibson) McClelland, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. McClelland was the youngest daughter of Hugh Gibson, who was captured by the Indians in 1756, in Sherman's Valley, at the same time that his mother, the widow of David Gibson, was shot and scalped. The scene of this tragedy was Robinson's Fort, near the site of Centre Church, Perry county, Pennsylvania. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Norcross the following lived to maturity: George, mentioned below; Hon. William Charles, a banker in Wichita, Kansas; Hiram Fleming, a lawyer, of Los Angeles, California; Isaiah, of Monmouth, Illinois; Thomas Rice, of Liberty, Nebraska; and Sarah Gibson, deceased, wife of Henry Beckwith, of New London, Connecticut. The death of Hiram Norcross, the father of the family, occurred in 1879.

George, eldest child of Hiram and Elizabeth (McClelland) Norcross, was born April 8, 1838, near Erie, Pennsylvania, and was six years old when his parents removed to Monmouth, Illinois, where he received his early education in the public schools and at the select school presided over by Mr. W. B. Jenks. He then entered McDonough College, at McComb, Illinois, passing thence to Monmouth College, where he graduated in the class of 1861. He then began his theological studies at the McCormick



Geo. Noveroff.

(Presbyterian) Theological Seminary, Chicago, and in his second year was given a professorship in Monmouth College. April 18, 1863, he was licensed to preach, and for seventeen months served as supply of a church at North Henderson, Illinois. In the autumn of 1864 he entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, remaining one year, and at the end of that time received a call from his old church at North Henderson. On June 6, 1865, he was ordained and installed as the pastor of those who had so greatly appreciated his services, and among whom his labors were signally blessed.

In 1866 Dr. Norcross was called to the Presbyterian Church of Galesburg, Illinois, where he remained two years and a half, at the end of that time receiving a call from the Second Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, which he accepted, and in January, 1869, entered upon the duties of his pastorate. Under his leadership the work of the church flourished greatly, the membership being largely augmented. During his first year the manse was built, and during the second the old church edifice was torn down to make way for the present Gothic structure, which was dedicated on May 29, 1873.

In 1879 Princeton University conferred upon Dr. Norcross, in recognition of his literary attainments and faithful ministerial services, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. While devoting himself rigorously to the work of his own congregation, he was known, both as a minister and a citizen, as the friend of every reform. He gave much thought and labor to the temperance cause, and when the question of constitutional amendment in the interest of prohibition was before the people in 1889 he addressed many public meetings in its behalf, and his famous "Ox Sermon," or "Our Responsibility for the Drink Traffic,"

preached before the Presbytery, was printed and widely circulated.

In 1886 the centennial anniversary of the Presbytery of Carlisle was celebrated, and Dr. Norcross became the editor, compiler and in part the author of the publication entitled "The Centennial Memorial of the Presbytery of Carlisle." The work consists of two volumes, and is a valuable historical and biographical review of the origin and growth of Presbyterianism in Southern Central Pennsylvania. As the result of this and other literary work Dr. Norcross was made a member of the American Society of Church History, the American Historical Association, and of the Scotch-Irish Society of America. In 1896, at the request of the committee of arrangements, Dr. Norcross prepared a paper on "The Scotch-Irish in the Cumberland Valley," which he read before the Eighth Scotch-Irish Congress in Harrisburg. In 1898 the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Westminster Assembly which was convened by the Long Parliament of England in 1663. Dr. Norcross was requested to prepare a paper telling "The Story of the Westminster Assembly," which he delivered during the sessions of the General Assembly at Winona Lake, Indiana, in May, 1898. This paper was published in the volume, "Westminster Anniversary Addresses." In the autumn of 1899, Dr. Norcross was made moderator of the Presbyterian Synod at Erie, Pennsylvania. In 1877 he was an associate member of the first Pan-Presbyterian Council held in Edinburgh, Scotland, and in 1899 was a member of the Seventh Council convened in Washington, District of Columbia. He has represented the Presbytery of Carlisle four times in the General Assembly: in 1871 at Chicago, in 1874 at St. Louis, in 1885 at Cincinnati, and in 1895 at Pitts-

burgh, serving in the last two assemblies as chairman of important standing committees.

A pastorate of thirty years' duration was remarkable in the history of Carlisle, and the thirtieth anniversary of Dr. Norcross's devoted service in the Second Presbyterian Church was appropriately commemorated by the congregation. The celebration extended over two days—January 1-2, 1899—and ministers and laymen participated with equal freedom in the interesting and memorable exercises. The sermons and historical addresses were published by the board of trustees in book form, under the title, "The Story of a Thirtieth Anniversary," a volume which constitutes an important chapter in the history of this favored church, favored to the still greater extent of witnessing the fortieth anniversary of the union of pastor and people. On this occasion Dr. Norcross preached from the text, "Forty years in the Wilderness." He then withdrew from the arduous activities which, during this long period, had engrossed his time and thoughts, and has since been the honored pastor emeritus of his beloved church, lending the aid of his long experience and mature wisdom to young men pursuing their theological studies.

Dr. Norcross married, October 1, 1863, Mary Sophia Tracy, of Monmouth, Illinois, who died March 25, 1866. He married (second) April 22, 1867, at Galesburg, Illinois, Louise (Jackson) Gale, daughter of Samuel Clinton Jackson, and widow of Major Josiah Gale, son of Rev. Dr. Gale, the founder of Galesburg. By his first marriage Dr. Norcross became the father of one child who died in infancy, and to his second union the following children were born: Delia Jackson, wife of Judge Carl Foster, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; George, who died at eight years of age; Elizabeth, wife of Henry M. Esterly, of Portland, Oregon;

Mary Jackson, at home; and Louise Jackson, wife of François Lucas.

In 1877, after attending the sessions of the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Edinburgh, Dr. Norcross and his wife made a tour of the continent, and in July, 1890, accompanied by his entire family, he again visited the Old World, spending seven months in Leipsic, and six months in travelling through Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Italy and France, returning to this country in August, 1891.

After the strenuous and varied labors of many years Dr. Norcross is enjoying a well-earned season of repose among a people by whom he is revered and loved, and to whom he has ministered, both by precept and example, for nearly fifty years.

BOYD, John Yeomans,

Financier, Mining Engineer.

John Yeomans Boyd, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, widely known as an astute and enterprising man of affairs, is a representative, on his father's side, of one of those old families whose records are interwoven with the history of Pennsylvania, while through his mother he is heir to the scholarly traditions of a New England ancestry.

William and Thomas Boyd, progenitors of the Boyd family in America, came in 1732 from Armagh, Ireland, and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Among their descendants was Brigade Chaplain Adam Boyd, who served in the patriot army of the Revolution, and was the first secretary of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati.

John Cowen Boyd, grandfather of John Yeomans Boyd, of Harrisburg, was a partner and associate of Stephen Girard, and was one of the commissioners appointed by the State of Pennsylvania to construct the canal from Columbia,

Pennsylvania, to Chesapeake bay. He married, May 18, 1820, Hannah, daughter of General Daniel Montgomery and a descendant of General William Montgomery, a member of the Associates of Chester county, Pennsylvania, a body of patriotic citizens formed to resist the tyranny which the government of Great Britain attempted to establish in the Province of Pennsylvania. Later General Montgomery was a delegate from Chester county to a convention of the people of the Province of Pennsylvania, called by the Philadelphia committee, January 23, 1775, and he afterward served as one of the committee on ways and means for putting 4,500 men in the field. In 1779 he was elected a member of Assembly from Northumberland county, and in November, 1784, was elected by the Assembly a member of Congress. In 1785 General Montgomery was appointed Presiding Judge of Northumberland county.

James, second son of John Cowen and Hannah (Montgomery) Boyd, was born September 23, 1831, at Danville, Pennsylvania, where his early life was spent and where he received his education. At the age of eighteen he became a member of the engineering corps surveying the Shamokin & Pottsville railroad, and it was his association with this enterprise which opened the way for his entrance into a sphere of activity for which his talents peculiarly fitted him and in which he was destined to achieve distinguished success. Securing control of the product of several anthracite coal mines at Shamokin, he engaged in shipping the coal from Sunbury by canal, and in 1873, the business having grown to proportions of magnitude, he moved to Harrisburg. In that city, as senior member of the firms of James Boyd & Company, and Boyd, Stickney & Company, he conducted a large anthracite coal business, the scope of its operations extending

from Philadelphia to Chicago and St. Louis.

James Boyd married, in 1861, Louisa, daughter of Rev. John William Yeomans, D. D., a graduate of Williams College, class of 1824, and subsequently a student at Andover Theological Seminary. After leaving the seminary Dr. Yeomans helped to organize the Congregational church of North Adams, Massachusetts, and became its first pastor. He was then successively pastor of the First Congregational Church of Pittsfield and of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, New Jersey, and in 1841 was elected president of Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, an office which he held until 1844. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him simultaneously by Princeton University and Williams and Miami Colleges. In 1860 he was moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. His death occurred in 1863 at Danville, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. James Boyd were the parents of three children: John Yeomans, the immediate subject of this sketch; Helen Montgomery, widow of A. P. L. Dull; and Mary Letitia, wife of Henry B. McCormick. The death of Mr. Boyd, which occurred December 12, 1910, at Southern Pines, North Carolina, deprived Harrisburg of one of her foremost business men and most honored citizens.

John Yeomans, son of James and Louisa (Yeomans) Boyd, was born August 19, 1862, at Danville, Pennsylvania, and received his preparatory education at Harrisburg Academy, afterward entering Princeton University and graduating in the class of 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately thereafter Mr. Boyd threw himself into the arena of those activities for which he speedily proved himself most admirably adapted, associating himself with the large business interests of his father both

in Harrisburg and Philadelphia. At the time of the dissolution of the two firms of which his father was a member, Mr. Boyd was closely identified with their management and had long since proved himself to have inherited in full measure the business ability which for more than a quarter of a century had been associated with the name of Boyd. Peculiarly adapted as he is for the administration of large affairs, this characteristic was recognized by Governor Stuart, who in January, 1908, appointed him a member of the Railroad Commission of Pennsylvania for a term of three years. At the expiration of his term Mr. Boyd declined a re-appointment.

As a public-spirited citizen, taking the keenest interest in everything pertaining to the progress and well-being of the capital of Pennsylvania, no project which in his judgment is likely to advance that end fails to receive Mr. Boyd's hearty coöperation. He is a member of the board of managers of the Harrisburg Hospital, and belongs to the board of trustees of the Harrisburg Academy. He is identified with the American Society of Mining Engineers and with the Engineers' Club of Pennsylvania, and holds membership in the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati, the University Club of New York, the University Club of Philadelphia, the Ivy Club of Princeton University, and the Harrisburg Country Club. He is president of Princeton Alumni Association of Central Pennsylvania, and holds the office of elder in the Pine Street Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Boyd married, April 26, 1887, Eleanor Gilmore, only daughter of the late A. J. Herr, for many years one of the leading lawyers of Harrisburg, and for a considerable period a member of the State senate, serving one term as president "pro tempore" of that body. Four children have been born to Mr. and

Mrs. Boyd: James, Jackson Herr, Eleanor Gilmore, and Louisa Yeomans.

KLEIN, Theodore Berghaus,

Financier, Antiquarian, Writer.

Theodore Berghaus Klein, president of the Historical Society of Dauphin county, and one of Harrisburg's most honored citizens, is of pure German-American lineage, both his parents having been descended from ancestors of that Teutonic stock which has so largely moulded the past and determined the future of the State of Pennsylvania.

John B. Klein, father of Theodore Berghaus Klein, was born in 1806, and was a merchant, spending most of his life in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He married Eliza Henrietta Dorothy, born in 1808, daughter of Henry C. Berghaus. John B. Klein died at the early age of thirty-six, and his widow survived him more than sixty years, passing away in 1900, at the venerable age of ninety-two.

Theodore Berghaus, son of John B. and Eliza Henrietta Dorothy (Berghaus) Klein, was born August 22, 1831, at New Cumberland, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and received his primary education in the public schools and at the Harrisburg Military Academy, presided over by Captain Partridge. On leaving school he was apprenticed for four years to D. W. Gross, druggist, and at twenty-one, his time having expired, he went to Alabama and for one year was employed in the drug business. On returning to Pennsylvania Mr. Klein joined an engineering corps commanded by Samuel W. Mifflin and appointed to make preliminary surveys for the extension of the Huntington & Broad Top railroad, and for carrying the Columbia and Octorora line as far as tidewater at Newcastle, Delaware. As assistant engineer Mr. Klein was engaged in the enlargement

of the Union canal, completed in 1856. He remained in the service of the company between five and six years, and in 1857 became bookkeeper for the Paxton Iron Company, Harrisburg.

In 1859, Mr. Klein entered into a new sphere of activity, removing to Adams county, near Gettysburg, and there engaging in the lumber and coal business. Throughout the stormy scenes of the Civil War he remained in this vicinity, an eye-witness of much that forms one of the most thrilling episodes in our national history. In 1864 he returned to Harrisburg and shortly after reentered the service of the Union Canal Company at Lebanon, where he remained for several years. In 1875 he became cashier of the North Lebanon Savings Bank. His next removal was to North Anville township, Lebanon county, where he cultivated a farm and operated a forge and flour mill, thus returning to the active outdoor life of former years. One of the most conspicuous and noteworthy traits in Mr. Klein's character has always been the facility with which he was able to turn from one occupation to another, apparently possessing equal equipment for all. In 1885 or 1886 he again returned to Harrisburg and to the duties and responsibilities of a financier, becoming cashier for the Equitable Life Insurance Company, a position which he retained until 1888. In that year he received an appointment in the Department of Internal Affairs, and served under General Thomas J. Stewart until the close of the latter's term of office, later holding the same position during the two terms of General James W. Latta, and served four years as Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs under Isaac B. Brown. Mr. Klein's service in the department covered in all a period of twenty years.

The penetrating insight, sound judgment and spirit of enterprise which have

marked Mr. Klein's career as a business man have been conspicuous in his attitude toward public affairs. He has ever taken the keenest interest in all relating to the progress and well-being of his community, and no effort to secure it has at any time been wanting on his part. His political affiliations have always been with the Republicans, and in 1881 and 1883 he represented his constituents of Lebanon county in the legislature, to his own credit and to the satisfaction of his constituents. During the first session he served on the judiciary, banks, and city passenger railways committees, and during the second was on those on education, corporations, libraries and agriculture.

During the last five years Mr. Klein has led a retired life, devoting his leisure to the indulgence of his literary tastes and to the exercise of those gifts as a writer from which he has been debarred by the strenuous activities of half a century. He has compiled an account of the system of internal improvements of the State of Pennsylvania. He is also the compiler of a pamphlet of selections from the songs of long ago. As president of the Historical Society of Dauphin county, Mr. Klein finds congenial occupation, and is fitted to render most valuable service. He belongs to the Pennsylvania German Society, and is a member of Bethlehem (Lutheran) Church.

Mr. Klein married, in 1859, Elizabeth Rebecca Frazer, who died in 1864, leaving four children: Samuel Frazer, since deceased; Luther Ross; Eliza Rebecca; and George Berghaus. In 1866, Mr. Klein married (second) Eva Margareta Roedel, and the following children were born to them: Anna Margaret; Jessie Roedel; and Jacob Roedel, now deceased. Mrs. Klein died in 1872, and in 1889 Mr. Klein married (third) Esther A., daughter of Daniel Shellenberger.

Few men have touched life at as many points as has Mr. Klein. As engineer, business man, legislator, scholar and author, his career has been one of high-minded endeavor and honorable achievement—a career which in its entirety is perhaps best described in the simple but most expressive phrase, “a well-rounded life.”

COLEMAN, George D.,

Iron Master, Public Benefactor.

The Brock and Coleman families have been for generations prominent in the business life of Pennsylvania, being intimately connected with the iron manufacturing industry. They have also been prominent in social circles and liberal supporters of religious and philanthropic enterprises for the good of their fellowmen. This record begins with John Penn Brock, a brave officer of the Mexican War.

John Penn Brock, son of John and Catherine (Egert) Brock, was born in Philadelphia, December 27, 1823; died at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1881. He received his primary education in public schools of his native city, and entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1839; was a member of the Zelosophic Society there and was graduated with the degree of A. M., class of 1843. He studied law in the office of Horace Binney, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar. He enlisted in the United States Army during the war with Mexico, and June 21, 1848, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry and served until mustered out with his regiment, August 15, 1848, at the close of the war.

He married, May 20, 1846, Julia Watts, daughter of Robert Coleman Hall, of Muncy Farms, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, by his wife Sarah, daughter of David Watts, of Carlisle, Cumberland

county, Pennsylvania, a distinguished member of the bar in both Cumberland and Northumberland counties. Children of John Penn and Julia Watts (Hall) Brock: 1. Ella, born August, 1840, in Philadelphia; married, February 10, 1872, Dr. Wharton Sinkler, deceased, of 1606 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Charles Sinkler, of Eutaw, South Carolina, later of Philadelphia, and his wife, Emily Wharton, of an eminent Philadelphia family. 2. Arthur, see forward. 3. Charles Hall, born May 12, 1852, died February 18, 1911. 4. Horace, born April 15, 1854; married Deborah Norris Coleman. 5. John William, born November 23, 1855; married Mary Louise Tyler. 6. Julia Watts Hall, born May 20, 1858; married Dr. Robert W. Johnson. 7. Colonel Robert Coleman Hall, see forward. 8. Hubert, born March 28, 1863, died November, 1896, unmarried.

Arthur Brock, eldest son of John Penn and Julia Watts (Hall) Brock, was born in Philadelphia, November 8, 1850. He was educated at the private schools of Dr. Lyons and Dr. Faires in Philadelphia and at the Philadelphia Polytechnic School. On May 29, 1879, he married Sarah, daughter of Hon. George Dawson Coleman by his wife, Deborah (Brown) Coleman, and in connection with his younger brother, Horace Brock, who had married Deborah Norris, another daughter of George Dawson Coleman, succeeded his father-in-law in the management of the North Lebanon Furnaces, erected by Mr. Coleman in 1846-47. The Brock Brothers relinquished the management of the furnaces at the death of the Widow Coleman in 1894, but Mr. Brock continued to hold large interests in iron and steel industries. He was chairman of the Board of Managers of the American Iron & Steel Manufacturing Company and connected with many financial and industrial enterprises. He was trustee of the Penn Mutual Life In-

urance Company, director of the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia, director of the First National Bank of Lebanon. He was a member of Union League, the Corinthian Yacht Club, the Protestant Episcopal Church and of other social and political organizations. He died December 23, 1909. He married Sarah Coleman, daughter of George Dawson and Deborah (Brown) Coleman, who survives him, a resident of Philadelphia at No. 2101 Spruce street. Children: Julia Watts Hall, Fanny, Sarah Coleman, Ella, Elizabeth Norris.

George Dawson Coleman, son of James and Harriet (Dawson) Coleman, was born in Elizabeth Farms, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1825, died in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1878. He received his primary and preparatory education in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and under private tutors in Philadelphia; entered the college of New Jersey at Princeton, and later the college department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of A. M. in 1843. He was a member of the Philomathean Society at the University. In 1846, in connection with his brother Robert, he began the erection of the Lebanon Furnaces, one mile northwest of Lebanon, and there first successfully used anthracite coal in connection with hot blast in the manufacture of iron in February, 1847. In 1857 Robert Coleman withdrew, and the business was continued by George Dawson Coleman until his death, in 1878, when he was succeeded in his management by his sons-in-law, Arthur and Horace Brock, and they in turn, after the death of the widow in 1894, by B. Dawson and Edward R. Coleman who operated the furnaces until 1901, when they were purchased by the Pennsylvania Steel Company. George Dawson Coleman was one of the most successful and progressive iron masters of Pennsylvania. He was well and favor-

ably known throughout the State as a public-spirited, enterprising citizen and patriot.

During the Civil War he raised and equipped at his own expense the Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, following their career in the field with peculiar interest, and assisting the widows and orphans of those who fell in the defense of the Union. He also devoted large sums to charity. He was an active member of the Sanitary Commission, and frequently superintended personally the delivery of stores on the battlefield. He was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania 1863-64, and of the State Senate 1867-69. He was a member of the State Board of Public Charities from its organization in 1869 to his death, and many years president of the First National Bank of Lebanon.

He took a deep interest in the religious welfare of those in his employ, building and supporting churches at both Elizabeth and Lebanon Furnaces. Several years prior to his death he presented to St. Peter's Church of Philadelphia his grandfather's house at the corner of Front and Pine streets, and added a large contribution for arranging it for mission work. His whole life was an example of generosity and kindness of heart rarely equalled—no man in the community was more universally loved and respected.

George Dawson Coleman married, January 13, 1852, Deborah Brown, born August 15, 1832, daughter of William Brown, of Philadelphia, and his wife, Deborah (Norris) Brown. Six of their thirteen children died in their minority; those who reached adult years are Deborah Norris, who became the wife of Horace Brock; Sarah, wife of Arthur Brock; Fanny; Harriet Dawson; B. Dawson and Edward R. Coleman, later proprietors of the Lebanon Furnaces; Anne Caroline.

BROCK, Robert Coleman Hall,
Lawyer, Financier, Scientist.

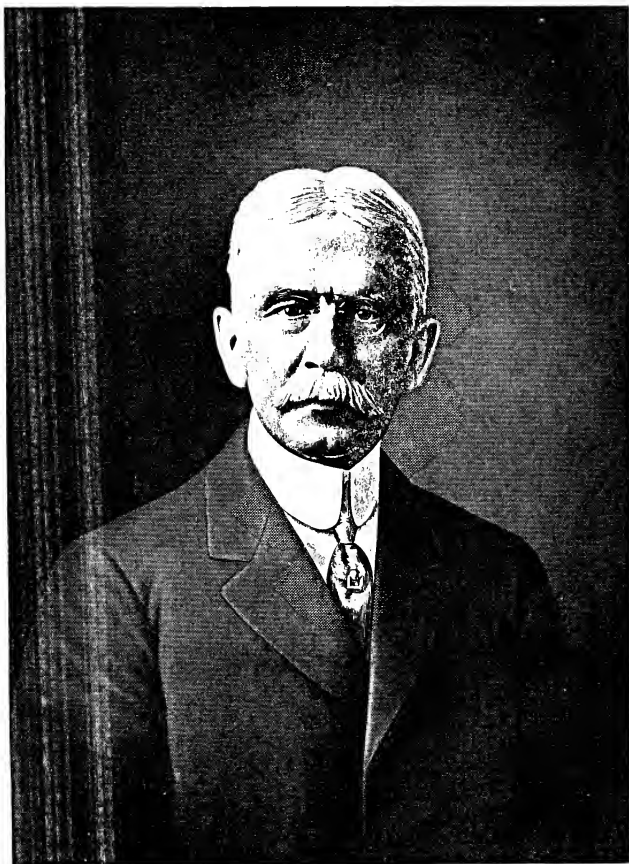
Colonel Robert Coleman Hall Brock, son of John Penn and Julia Watts (Hall) Brock, was born in Philadelphia, January 26, 1861. His early education was acquired at Dr. Faires' School in Philadelphia, and at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, under Dr. Henry A. Coit. He subsequently entered Worcester College, Oxford University, England, but was called home before receiving his final degree by reason of the fatal illness of his father, who died soon after his arrival.

He entered the law offices of Hon. George M. Dallas as a student at law, and later was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. As a lawyer he took no active part in the courts, giving his attention more particularly to matters pertaining to the law of estates and corporations, and the large financial enterprises in which he and his brothers were interested. In 1888 he became a member of the firm of W. H. Newbold, Son & Company, bankers, remaining in that firm until 1894, when he retired and traveled in Europe for several months to regain his impaired health.

Inheriting from his father an ample estate, he was able to gratify his tastes for literary and scientific pursuits, and on his return from his European tour he became one of the most active and enthusiastic workers in the field of science. He had been a member of the Franklin Institute since 1889, his well-trained mind and active, almost restless, energy contributing greatly to the efficiency and usefulness of that institution. He was elected a member of the board of managers in 1901, and filled that position at the time of his decease. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania from 1883; a member of the Philotechnic Society, and its presi-

dent from 1886 to 1889; a member of the American Philosophical Society since 1898; of the Archæological Society of Pennsylvania from 1901, president 1903-1905, and vice-president at the time of his decease; made a member of the Philobiblion Society, 1903; became a stockholder of the Academy of Fine Arts, September 1, 1901, and a director in 1904; became a member of the Numismatic Society, February 2, 1882; was a director of the Epileptic Hospital at Oakbourne, Philadelphia. He rarely missed the meetings of the managing boards of the institutions with which he was connected, was exceedingly useful in these organizations, and always ready by counsel, personal effort and liberal pecuniary contributions to alleviate want and suffering. He became a member of the Rittenhouse Club in 1890; the University Club in 1897; the Philadelphia Club in 1898; the Union League, October 18, 1905; and was a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia, and the New York Yacht Club, being an expert master of the details of managing craft of all kinds. He was also an enthusiastic automobilist, making many extensive and interesting tours. He became a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, May 4, 1901. He was also a member of the Art Club of New York several years prior to his death. In 1904 he was elected colonel of the Second Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and held that rank until his death.

Colonel Brock died at Wynnewood, August 9, 1906, of a somewhat lingering illness, he having been unable to accompany his regiment to the annual encampment at Gettysburg for that year. At the meeting of the board of managers of the Franklin Institute, held September 9, 1906, a committee was appointed to draft a suitable memorial to their deceased colleague, and their report was entered in the Journal of the Institute



Erromau B. Mitchell

for December, 1906. After giving a sketch of the useful and active life of Colonel Brock, the memorial concludes with the following well-merited tribute to his worth: "His courtesy and gentleness of manner were as remarkable as his extreme modesty and kindness of heart. He embodied the best type of a useful citizen—one whose brains and hands were always at the service of his fellows for worthy objects—and of the American gentleman, exemplifying in his own conduct how a large fortune could be worthily enjoyed and at the same time used for noble purposes."

Colonel Brock married, April 23, 1884, Alice, daughter of Henry C. and Mary (Klett) Gibson, who survives him, and resides at 1612 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Their issue is as follows: Alice Gibson, born June 23, 1885; Henry Gibson, born November 23, 1886; Robert Coleman Hall, Jr., born June 25, 1890, died November 22, 1900.

MITCHELL, Ehrman Burkman,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Ehrman Burkman Mitchell, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who has for more than a quarter of a century occupied a foremost place among the attorneys practicing at the Dauphin county bar, belongs to a family which for at least two generations has been represented in the legal profession of the State of Pennsylvania.

William, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Zearing) Mitchell, and father of Ehrman Burkman Mitchell, of Harrisburg, was born in that city, September 17, 1814. He received his early education in Dickinson College preparatory school, and took a partial course in Dickinson College, where he studied civil engineering. He was for two terms prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas and clerk of the Quarter Sessions of Dauphin

county. He married, March 15, 1849, Angelia, daughter of Christian and Mary F. Ehrman, and the following children were born to them: Mary Augusta, who became the wife of Rev. S. Hubbard Hoover; William Sullivan; Ehrman Burkman, mentioned below; and Samuel Morton.

Ehrman Burkman, son of William and Angelia (Ehrman) Mitchell, was born April 11, 1854, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and received his early education in the public schools of his native city, afterward entering Dickinson College, whence he graduated in 1874 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, subsequently receiving the master's degree. After completing his legal studies he was admitted in 1875 to the Dauphin county bar, and immediately began practice in Harrisburg. He has since been admitted to practice in the State and United States Supreme courts. In 1879 Mr. Mitchell was elected prothonotary for a term of three years, and so satisfactorily did he discharge the duties of the office that in 1882 he was reelected for another three years. In addition to performing the duties of prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, Mr. Mitchell also served as clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court. After the expiration of his second term he spent six months in Europe, and on his return resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has ever since been actively engaged.

Mr. Mitchell is a member of the board of directors of the Harrisburg Light and Power Company, the Harrisburg Steam Heat and Power Company, and the Commonwealth Trust Company. He is a trustee of the Harrisburg Library Association, and the Harrisburg Academy, and a member of the board of managers of the Harrisburg Hospital.

Mr. Mitchell is also largely interested in farming, having acquired a thousand acres of land around his country home,

Beaufort Lodge, a few miles north of Harrisburg.

In politics Mr. Mitchell is a Republican, and takes an active interest in the affairs of the organization. He is a member of the State and County Bar Associations. His fraternal and social affiliations are with the Masonic order and the Harrisburg Country Club. He is a member and trustee of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Mitchell married, in 1892, Regina, daughter of William Calder, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and two children were born to them: Ehrman Burkman, junior; and Mary Calder. Mrs. Mitchell died in 1904.

BIDDLE, Edward W.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Former Judge Edward W. Biddle, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, is a descendant of William Biddle, who in 1681 settled in the Province of West Jersey and became a large landowner, Biddle Island, lying in the Delaware river and comprising two hundred and seventy-eight acres, being one of his acquisitions. Colonel Frederick Watts, Judge Biddle's great-grandfather on the maternal side, was a prominent citizen and soldier of Pennsylvania during the Revolution, and a member of the Supreme Executive Council from October 20, 1787, until the abolition of that body by the constitution of 1790.

Edward W., son of Edward M. and Juliana (Watts) Biddle, was born May 3, 1852, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native borough, afterward entering Dickinson College, where he was graduated in 1870, the youngest member of his class. For several months thereafter he engaged in civil engineering, and later read law in the office of his cousin, William M. Pen-

rose. In 1873 he was admitted to the bar and entered upon what has been, beyond doubt, an exceptionally successful career. In 1877 and again in 1883 he was unanimously nominated for the office of District Attorney of Cumberland county and, although not elected, ran much ahead of his ticket in both instances. In the fall of 1894 he was elected for a term of ten years President Judge of Cumberland county, and at the end of his term retired from professional work.

As a public-spirited citizen, Judge Biddle has always taken a deep interest in municipal affairs, and in 1890 was one of the organizers of the Carlisle Land and Improvement Company, a body which purchased a large tract of land in the outlying districts and became a potent factor in the development of the borough. He is a director in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, and was formerly connected with various other corporations from which he withdrew on his elevation to the bench.

All that Judge Biddle has written for publication is distinguished by a style remarkable for strength and clearness, and he enjoys a high reputation as a forcible and convincing speaker. The public address which he delivered in 1902 on "The Three Signers of the Declaration of Independence Who Were Members of the Cumberland County Bar," attracted widespread interest. He is president of the J. Herman Bosler Memorial Library, president of the board of trustees of Dickinson College, president of Todd Hospital, and vice-president of the Hamilton Library Association. He attends the Presbyterian church.

On February 2, 1882, he married Gertrude D., daughter of J. Herman and Mary J. (Kirk) Bosler, and they have been the parents of two sons: Herman Bosler, born April 14, 1883, died February 17, 1908; and Edward MacFunn, born

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May 29, 1886, graduate of Yale in the class of 1906, also of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1909.

In 1900 Judge and Mrs. Biddle were appointed by Governor Stone commissioners from Pennsylvania to the Paris Exposition of that year, an appointment which they accepted, visiting the Exposition in their official capacity.

Both on the bench and at the bar Judge Biddle's learning and ability have been amply demonstrated, and his influence and example, as a lawyer and a judge, no less than as a broad-minded man, have made for the elevation of professional standards and the cultivation of the spirit of good citizenship.

BRINTON, Caleb S.,

Educator, Lawyer.

Caleb S. Brinton, postmaster of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and one of the prominent attorneys now practicing at the Cumberland county bar, belongs on his father's side to one of the oldest families of Southern Pennsylvania, his maternal ancestors having also been pioneer settlers.

There seems no reason to doubt, although absolute proof has not yet been furnished, that Caleb S. Brinton is a descendant of William Brinton, who in 1684 landed at Newcastle, on the Delaware, coming, it is said, from Birmingham, England. Instead of remaining in the settlement he pushed into the wilderness and made a home for himself on the Indian trail, twelve miles back from the river, where during the first winter of his stay he would have starved had not the Indians supplied him with game. The public records show that he subsequently acquired a large amount of land in that vicinity, and was quite prominent as a citizen and a member of the Society of Friends. He had a son William, who

was the father of four sons, from whom sprang the many Brintons now scattered over Chester, Lancaster, and Cumberland counties. Ever since their arrival in this country the Brintons have been known as a family remarkable for intellect, and distinguished by a spirit of progress, possessing the courage of their convictions. The name of Caleb has come down through many generations, having been one of the distinctive marks of the lineage for more than two centuries and a quarter.

Caleb Brinton, grandfather of Caleb S. Brinton, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and resided for a time in Dauphin county, near Harrisburg. In 1854 he came to East Pennsboro, Cumberland county, and there for a period of ten years resided upon a farm owned by the late Richard J. Haldeman, just south from West Fairview. He married Lydia Alleman, and of their eight children, Martin, the eldest, is mentioned below.

Martin, son of Caleb and Lydia (Alleman) Brinton, was born February 22, 1832, in Dauphin county, near Harrisburg, and received his education in the country district schools. His youth and young manhood were spent upon the farm, and at the time of his marriage he moved to the lower end of Hampden township, where he lived until 1868. In that year he purchased the estate which had been long known as the Bowman farm, situated on the south side of the Conedogninet creek, in East Pennsboro. This land, of which he is still the owner, he cultivated continuously for thirty-four years. In 1892 he retired from agricultural labor and has since lived in Camp Hill borough.

He married, in 1862, Nancy, daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Stoner) Dietz, and granddaughter of George Dietz. Daniel Dietz was a native of York county, he and his father having been born on the same farm. In 1837 Daniel Dietz pur-

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chased a farm in East Pennsboro township which he made his home during the remainder of his life. His death occurred January 10, 1860, and his widow, who, like himself, was a native of York county, passed away August 31, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Brinton became the parents of the following children: Caleb S., mentioned below; John, a clerk in the Census Bureau, Washington, D. C.; George, in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Harrisburg; Martin, in the insurance and real estate business, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Anna, married Charles L. Bowman, of Camp Hill; and Christian, draughtsman with a manufacturing company in Chicago.

Caleb S., son of Martin and Nancy (Dietz) Brinton, was born August 20, 1868, on the farm in East Pennsboro township, and attended the district school known as Brinton's School. He made rapid progress and in 1884 entered the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, graduating a year later from that institution. He then taught for two years in the public schools of Cumberland county, and afterward for three years was principal of the Second Ward schools of Altoona. In 1886, in a competitive examination, he won an appointment to the West Point Military Academy, but was forced to resign by reason of defective eyesight. He then prepared for college, graduating from Dickinson Seminary, and entered Bethany College, completing the course to the end of the junior year, when he was compelled to withdraw on account of his health. Subsequently he was elected to the chair of English literature and history in the Normal School at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, a position which he retained for three years. In 1893 he entered the Dickinson School of Law, graduating in 1895, when he was admitted to the Cumberland county bar.

He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Carlisle, and shortly after was admitted to practice in the Supreme and Superior Courts of the State. He has since been engaged in a lucrative and steadily increasing law business.

In politics Mr. Brinton is a Republican, being actively interested in the affairs of his party. In 1895 he was elected chairman of the Republican county committee, and the campaign which followed resulted in the election of the entire Republican ticket, in a Democratic stronghold. The following year Mr. Brinton was nominated for the legislature, but, through a split in his party and an independent candidacy, was defeated by a very small majority. Though assiduously applying himself to the duties of his profession, Mr. Brinton is one of the active Republicans of the county. In 1903 he was appointed postmaster at Carlisle, and was re-appointed by President Taft.

Possessing the characteristics of a true gentleman, Mr. Brinton, throughout his public career, has ever exercised uniform courtesy and absolute fairness toward his opponents, and has many warm friends, irrespective of party distinctions.

Mr. Brinton married, July 10, 1896, Jean Elizabeth, daughter of John W. and Frances (Wagner) Gardiner, of Harrisburg. Mr. and Mrs. Brinton have a beautiful home on South Hanover street, and are members of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Brinton holds the office of vestryman, and in the work of which he is deeply interested.

Both in law and in the sphere of politics, Mr. Brinton has already accomplished much, but his great ability and natural powers of leadership more than justify the belief that the future has large things in store for him.

CAMPBELL, Edmond Ernest,**Educator, College President.**

Dr. Edmond Ernest Campbell, president of Irving Female College, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, comes of scholarly lineage. He is a direct descendant of Rev. John Campbell, D. D., who was distinguished during the early days of the settlement of the Cumberland Valley as the inspirer of religious enthusiasm and the honored and beloved rector of the first Protestant Episcopal churches at Carlisle and York.

The Rev. John Francis Campbell, D. D., father of Dr. Edmond Ernest Campbell, was born February 17, 1811, and was a son of Richard Cutler and Barbara Campbell, a native of Maryland. John Francis Campbell was for many years prominent in the Lutheran ministry throughout Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. In 1867 he was elected to the Lutheran church at Strasburg, Virginia. He married Martha Catherine Gatewood, a native of Newtown, Virginia, and the following children were born to them: Lucy W., wife of Albert Ash, of Front Royal, Virginia; Rev. W. G., of Woodstock, Virginia; R. L., on the homestead at Capon Road, Virginia; J. F., of Orleans Cross Roads, West Virginia; Martha Evelyn, of Strasburg, Virginia; Edmond Ernest, mentioned below; Emma Virginia, and Annie E., both deceased; and James H., a merchant at Tacoma Park, District of Columbia. Dr. John Francis Campbell died January 3, 1892. The mental and moral qualities which he transmitted to his children have in large measure contributed to their success in life. The death of Mrs. Campbell occurred February 17, 1904.

Dr. Edmond Ernest Campbell, son of John Francis and Martha Catherine (Gatewood) Campbell, was born January 21, 1859, at Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, and received his preparatory education in

excellent private schools, later entering Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, and graduating in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, his father receiving the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the same institution on the same day.

Dr. Campbell at once began teaching in the graded and classical schools of Strasburg, Virginia, and in 1882 was elected to the chair of Latin and Mental Science in the Hagerstown Female Seminary, Hagerstown, Maryland. He next taught for two years the same studies at the Staunton (Virginia) Female Seminary, and for the following two years was principal of the educational department of the Tressler Orphans' Home, Loysville, Pennsylvania. July 1, 1891, he became president of Irving Female College. This institution was founded by the late Solomon P. Gorgas, who through life was liberal in his support of it. It was named in honor of Washington Irving, the father of American literature, who showed his appreciation of the honor by presenting to the college a complete set of his works and by serving as a trustee until his death. In 1856, Irving Hall was built, and in 1893, since Dr. Campbell became president, Columbian Hall was erected, the beautiful art studio and annex being completed in 1900. This does not include all the improvements which have taken place under the wise, careful and economical management of Dr. Campbell, additions having been made to the music and dining halls, and everything done which could increase the attractiveness of an institution situated among rarely beautiful surroundings. Since Dr. Campbell took charge the annual enrollment has steadily and continually increased.

In politics, Dr. Campbell has always adhered to the Democratic party. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Malta, Royal Arcanum, Modern Woodmen and Maccabees. He is a

trustee of the Orphans' Home, Loysville, Pennsylvania; an elder in Zion Lutheran Church, Harrisburg, and teacher of a large Bible class.

Dr. Campbell married (first), in 1887, Sarah Agnes, daughter of W. H. Zufall, of Meyersdale, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of four children: Anna Catherine, a post-graduate of Bryn Mawr, and June, 1912, received her M. A. degree at Radcliffe; Emma N., a graduate of Irving College; Clara Evelyn, attending college; and William E., a student at Roanoke College, Virginia. Mrs. Campbell died February 23, 1896, and Dr. Campbell married (second) December 21, 1897, Grace, daughter of Rev. D. T. Koser, of Arendtsville, Pennsylvania, becoming by this union the father of the following children: Paul; Grace Josephine; John Francis and Jane Elizabeth.

Dr. Campbell is a popular and highly esteemed citizen, and an educator whose fame extends far beyond the limits of his native State.

GILBERT, Lyman D.,

Lawyer.

Lyman D. Gilbert, of Harrisburg, former Deputy Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for more than a quarter of a century a leader of the bar of his native State, is a son of Henry and Harriet Gilbert, and was born August 17, 1845, in the city which is now his home. He attended a primary school conducted in a building which stood in part upon the site now occupied by his residence, and finished his preparatory education at the Harrisburg Academy, under the direction of the late Professor Jacob F. Seiler, who graduated at Yale. Mr. Gilbert became a member of the class of 1865 of that university, in the early part of its sophomore term.

After graduation Mr. Gilbert com-

menced the study of law in his native city, in the office of Hon. John C. Kunkel, and on August 26, 1868, was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county. Soon after his entrance upon legal practice he formed a partnership with Hon. John B. McPherson, now United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, under the firm name of Gilbert & McPherson. Subsequently Hon. Wayne MacVeagh became a member of the firm, remaining such until his removal to Philadelphia.

On March 21, 1873, Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, then Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, offered to Mr. Gilbert the position of Deputy Attorney-General, which the latter accepted, filling the office for nine years, and serving the Commonwealth in that position during the two terms of Governor John F. Hartranft and part of the term of Governor Henry M. Hoyt. Being desirous of devoting himself exclusively to personal professional business, Mr. Gilbert twice tendered his resignation, which, in both instances, was declined. In 1882 Governor Hoyt tendered him the appointment of Law Judge of the courts of Dauphin county. This he refused, and when the offer of that position was accepted by his partner, Judge McPherson, Mr. Gilbert, for the third time, tendered his resignation. As the then Attorney-General, Hon. Henry W. Palmer, was unwilling to act upon it, Mr. Gilbert personally accepted it, and resumed his professional business, conducting it under his own name until the latter part of 1882, when he formed a partnership under the firm name of Weiss & Gilbert, which continued until his partner, Hon. John H. Weiss, became a Law Judge of the courts of Dauphin county. Since that time Mr. Gilbert has conducted his legal business in his own name.

During his term as Deputy Attorney-



Lyzant Gilbert

General Mr. Gilbert was engaged in the trial of all the important civil cases of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, both in its own courts and in various courts of the United States, including the United States Supreme Court. In 1875 Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, then Attorney-General, died, and for more than two months, Mr. Gilbert, at the age of thirty years, alone conducted the business of the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. His official service brought him into association with and in opposition to many of the leaders of the bar of Pennsylvania, whose names and services are part of the history of the United States.

Mr. Gilbert has for many years been a solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of its affiliated corporations, and of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company and the Valley Traction Company. He has also been attorney for very many corporations, created by other states as well as by Pennsylvania. The Standard Oil Company has been one of his clients. He has been the adviser of very many of the officers of the Commonwealth, and has been concerned in very many of the notable State litigations of the last thirty years. When the Military Court of Inquiry made its examination of the conduct of Major M. A. Reno, in what is known as "the Custer Fight," Mr. Gilbert was the counsel of Major Reno, and succeeded in acquitting his client of the charges made against his personal courage and military conduct.

The practice of Mr. Gilbert has been diverse, important and profitable. He has repeatedly refused offers of legal partnership in Pittsburgh and in Philadelphia, and declined a very important place in the office of the Attorney-General of the United States during the term of service of Hon. Wayne MacVeagh. He refused the office of Solicitor of the United States Treasury tendered

him during the administration of President Harrison, and he has three times received and declined offers of appointments to judgeships in Pennsylvania. When Hon. P. C. Knox was Attorney-General of the United States he paid Mr. Gilbert the compliment of offering him a high legal position, which was also declined. Various political appointments and preferments have been offered Mr. Gilbert, but, with two exceptions, have been invariably declined. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention of 1892, and to the Conference on Combinations and Trusts held in Chicago in 1899.

Mr. Gilbert has been president of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, the Dauphin County Law Association, and the Yale Alumni Association of Central Pennsylvania. At present he is chairman of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, accepting and retaining that position because of his interest in the work of attempting to reform criminal offenders committed to the care of that institution. He belongs to a number of clubs, both in his own city and elsewhere, but the one in whose membership he most delights is the Tourilli Fish and Game Club, of Canada, which he has been in the habit of annually visiting for about twenty years, in company with his friend, D. T. Watson, Esq., of the bar of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Gilbert married, in 1888, Gabriella, daughter of George Cameron, of Petersburg, Virginia. During six months of each year, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert live in their Harrisburg home, on the banks of the Susquehanna river, spending the other half of the year at their country home, Fairfield House, on the southern side of the Cumberland Valley, in the midst of some of the most beautiful scenery to be found in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gilbert has faithfully served the

Commonwealth, and for nearly half a century has ably upheld the traditional fame and honor of the bar of Pennsylvania.

DRAVO, John F.,

Financier, Coal Operator.

Hon. John F. Dravo, who died at his home in Beaver, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1905, ranked high as a prominent business man and public official in that place. His life story is one which is inseparably connected with the history of Beaver county, and interwoven with the important events of its development. As a young man he was strong, vigorous and self-reliant. He trusted in his own ability and did things single-handed and alone. His intellect was keen, his personality strong and forceful, he stood by his friends with all his might and to the last extremity. He was an infallible judge of human nature and the deserving always received help from him.

At West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1819, occurred the birth of John F. Dravo, grandson of Anthony Dravo, who came to America from France in the latter part of the eighteenth century, settling in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he became the pioneer florist of the city. Anthony Dravo, whose surname was originally spelled Dreaveau, was a close friend of the Marquis De Lussière, for whom he was engaged in the capacity of florist on the latter's beautiful estates just outside of the city of Paris, France. In 1789, the year the Bastille fell, the Marquis, accompanied by young Dravo, fled to America in order to escape the perils of the French Revolution. They settled in the Monongahela Valley, just opposite the mouth of Turtle creek and in full view of the place where Washington won fame as a soldier. There the French

Marquis erected a beautiful home, which was named Hamilton Hall, and which is still standing. A few years later, in 1794, Anthony Dravo went to Pittsburgh, where he engaged in business as a florist. His garden, just outside of Fort Pitt, occupied half of a square of what is now the central part of the city. In those early days he was authority on all things pertaining to flower and fruit culture, and he won marked success in his particular line of business. During the period of his residence in Pittsburgh he was visited by a number of French friends, one of his callers being the Marquis De Lafayette.

Michael Dravo, son of Anthony Dravo and father of him whose name forms the caption for this article, was born at Pittsburgh, where he was reared to adult age and educated. During a portion of his career he was interested in the coal business in his home city, and some years later removed with his family to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, whence he returned to Pittsburgh, where he and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Fleming, passed away.

John F. Dravo received a good common-school education in West Newton and in Pittsburgh. He likewise attended Allegheny College for two years, and as a young man familiarized himself with the details of the coal business in his father's office. In 1845 he embarked in the coal business on his own account, and with the passage of time became a large operator, retaining his interest in that line of enterprise up to the time of his demise. In 1854 he founded the town of Dravosburg, Pennsylvania, which is now a thriving mining center. In 1868 he organized the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company, of which concern he became general manager and treasurer. In 1860 he was honored by election to the office of president of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, which impor-

tant office he held continuously for the ensuing ten years. He was an active factor in securing the organization of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, of which he was a charter member and for several years president. In addition to his numerous other interests he devoted a great deal of time to the improvement of navigation on the Ohio and Monongahela rivers, the latter of which was opened for transportation purposes in 1897 largely as the result of his influence and efforts. He was actively connected with the building of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, and served for a number of years on its board of directors. When death called him he was secretary of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange.

In his political convictions Mr. Dravo was aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Republican party, which he helped to organize in Pennsylvania and which he represented as a delegate in the National Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the office of president of the United States. On two different occasions he was incumbent of the office of Collector of Customs and he likewise served as Surveyor of the Port of Pittsburgh.

In 1887 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of representative from Beaver county in the state legislature, and he was re-elected to that office in 1889. In religious matters he was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for a number of years was a local preacher in the church. When death called him he was a member of the board of trustees of the church at Beaver. Deeply and sincerely interested in educational work, he was for a number of years president of the board of trustees of Beaver Female College, and was a member of the board of trustees at the time of his death. He was

financially interested in a number of important business concerns of local note, and at one time was a director in the Tradesman's National Bank and in the People's Insurance Company at Beaver.

November 23, 1843, Mr. Dravo was united in marriage to Miss Eliza J. Clarke, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Moore) Clarke. To this union were born ten children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated: Cassius is deceased; Margaret is the widow of Robert Wilson; Josephine is the wife of J. H. McCreary, of Beaver; Mary E. is deceased, as are also Anna and Elizabeth; John S. is engaged in business at Beaver; Lida is unmarried, and maintains her home at Beaver; Etta is deceased. Mr. Dravo died September 30, 1905, at the age of eighty-six years, and his widow, who survived him less than a year, passed away June 27, 1906. Both are buried in the Beaver cemetery. The Dravo family resided in a beautiful home on the banks of the Ohio river, at Beaver. The same was surrounded by extensive grounds and well kept gardens.

There was a modesty and lack of all ostentation in Mr. Dravo's work as a benefactor. It is known that his ear was open to the cry of the poor. There is perhaps not a religious or philanthropic organization in the county of Beaver that has not been aided by his liberality. In his giving, as in all affairs of his life, he had firm convictions of his own and acted in accord with them. It was his special delight to help the needy help themselves. Without breaking the seal of silence that was usually about his benefactions; it may be said of him, as has been said of another: "He added to the sum of human joy; and, were everyone to whom he did some loving service to bring a blossom to his grave, he would sleep beneath a wilderness of flowers."

WILSON, Samuel B.,

Educator, Lawyer.

As the years relentlessly mark the milestones on the pathway of time, the older generation slowly gives way to the new, and gradually there pass from our midst the men who made our country what it is and who were prominent factors in building up this Commonwealth for the men of now. In every generation and in every community some few men leave an indelible imprint upon the history of that community, and upon the memories of those who have known them, by their ability to fight and win even against great odds, and by that kind of character which wins lasting friends because of the innate quality which people know as loyalty. Samuel B. Wilson, who was summoned to the life eternal January 17, 1889, was one of those.

Samuel B. Wilson, formerly of Beaver, Pennsylvania, was born near Newcastle, this State, February 20, 1824, a son of Patrick and Rebecca (Morehead) Wilson, the former of whom was an agriculturist during the major portion of his active career. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Wilson were the parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this review was the seventh in order of birth.

After completing the curriculum of the district schools near Newcastle, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, Samuel B. Wilson pursued an academic course in Poland College, and subsequently was matriculated as a student in Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1848. Soon thereafter he was chosen principal of Darlington Academy, and continued incumbent of that position until the fall of 1849, when he went to Somerset, Pennsylvania, where he entered upon the study of law under the able preceptor-

ship of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, who always remained his intimate friend. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania State bar in 1850, and immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession at Beaver, where he maintained his home during the residue of his lifetime. He succeeded in rapidly building up a large and influential clientage in Beaver county, and was soon admitted to practice in the Federal courts. His broad and comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, and his unusual force and eloquence as a pleader and expounder of the law, soon gained him distinctive prestige as an attorney of decided ability. An orator of power, a keen lawyer, an acute logician, and withal a student of men, possessing a rare insight into their natures, Hon. Samuel B. Wilson was, indeed, a man of fine legal discrimination. His record at the bar and the honors which were bestowed upon him stand proof of his worth.

April 12, 1854, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of George and Mary (Onstott) Robinson, a pioneer family of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. This union was blessed by four children: Sarah, deceased; Anna, wife of Dr. Alexander W. Whitehill, of Morgantown, Virginia; Mary, wife of George Davidson, of Beaver; and George, an attorney at Beaver.

While a student in college, Mr. Wilson was one of the founders of the Greek letter college fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta, and he was also one of the founders of St. James Lodge, No. 457, Free and Accepted Masons, at Beaver and its first Worshipful Master. While he was never an office seeker and never asked the people for their votes, his law practice being far too important to admit of such under ordinary circumstances, yet he was deeply interested in political matters, and was a staunch advocate of the

principles upheld by the Democratic party. In his religious faith he and his family were Presbyterians, and he was a liberal contributor to all charitable organizations. He was broad-minded, kind-hearted, and ever ready to lend a helping hand to those less fortunately situated in life than himself. His death occurred January 17, 1889, at the age of sixty-five years, and his remains are interred in the cemetery at Beaver. His widow, who is a woman of most charming personality, survives him and resides in Beaver.

SIMPSON, William W.,

Physician, Lawyer, Manufacturing Druggist.

Dr. Simpson, in his professional service, has been prompted by a laudable ambition for advancement as well as by deep sympathy and humanitarian principles that urge him to put forth his best efforts in the alleviation of pain and suffering. He has gained recognition from the profession as one of its able representatives, and the trust reposed in him by the public is indicated by the liberal patronage awarded him. He is a resident of New Brighton, Pennsylvania, where, in addition to his professional work, he is interested in a number of important financial enterprises. He is descended from a race of physicians, his father, grandfather, great-grandfather and many of his ancestors having all been medical practitioners.

A native son of New Brighton, Pennsylvania, Dr. William Winfield Simpson was born July 27, 1874, son of Dr. William C. and Mary (Braun) Simpson, both of whom were born and reared in Beaver county, this State. The father, who is now living in retirement at New Brighton, was engaged in the practice of medicine in this place for a period of thirty-seven years, and during that time

gained and retained the unalloyed confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He is a Democrat in politics, and while he has never aspired for public office of any kind, he gives freely of his aid and influence in support of all measures projected for progress and improvement. He organized the New Brighton Board of Health and acted as its first president. He also organized the first Building and Loan Association in the city, and has long been interested in banking affairs here. He was a pioneer in promoting the brick manufacturing industry in Beaver Valley, and in every sense he is a representative citizen whose loyalty and public spirit have ever been of the most insistent order. William Washington Simpson, grandfather of the subject of this review, was the first member of the Simpson family to locate in Beaver county, whither he came from Washington county. He was likewise a physician and surgeon, as was his father before him. The family is of staunch Scotch ancestry, and many representatives of the name in Scotland were famous doctors.

The first in order of birth in a family of five children, Dr. William Winfield Simpson was reared to maturity in New Brighton, where he attended the public schools to the age of sixteen years, when he became a student in Phillips Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire. In 1893 he entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, in the medical department of which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1896, duly receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after graduating he initiated the active practice of his profession at New Brighton, where he has since maintained his home and where he controls a large and lucrative patronage. During his leisure time he has made a special study

of the X-ray, and has met with unusual success in his treatments. In connection with his medical and surgical work he is a valued and appreciated member of the Beaver County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

In 1912 Dr. Simpson organized the American Ointment Company, a concern that manufactures a pharmaceutical line of remedies. The plant is located at New Brighton, and the Doctor is president of the company. In politics he is an independent Democrat, and while he is deeply and sincerely interested in community affairs he does not participate actively in local politics. He is a member and one of the promoters of the Beaver Valley Country Club, of which he was formerly first vice-president. His chief recreation is golf, and he spends a great deal of time on the local links. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, and while he is not formally connected with that denomination, he is a regular attendant in church, and is a liberal contributor to various charitable organizations.

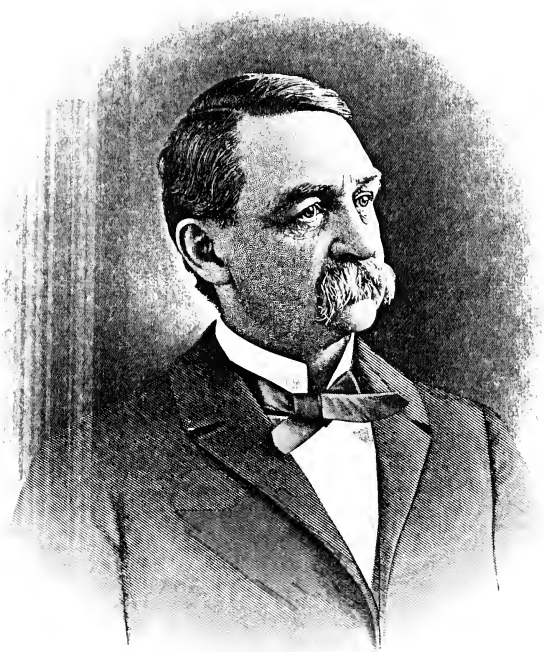
October 22, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Simpson to Miss Marian Pryde Woods, a daughter of C. G. and Julia (McKelvey) Woods, of Sewickley, Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Simpson are the parents of one son, William Winfield, Jr., whose birth occurred February 28, 1909. The Simpson home is one of the attractive residences at New Brighton, and it is widely renowned as a center of refinement and most generous hospitality.

LANIUS, William Henry,

Soldier, Financier.

Captain William Henry Lanus, soldier, banker, and for many years president of various corporate institutions of York, was born at Flushing, Long Isl-

and, November 26, 1843, son of Henry and Angeline (Miller) Lanus. His father's ancestors were prominent in the history of the Moravian church, and were among the earliest German settlers west of the Susquehanna. For several years they were active and influential in the affairs of the city and county of York, of which Captain Lanus has been one of the foremost citizens for nearly a third of a century. During the rapid growth and development of York in recent years he has lent his varied accomplishments and best energies to advancing every cause and enterprise intended to promote the public good and develop the resources and possibilities of the city of York. His mother's ancestors were of English and French-Huguenot descent, and first settled in the State of New York, residing on Long Island. His first American ancestor came to this country from Germany and settled in Eastern Pennsylvania about the year 1731. This ancestor was Jacob Lanus, born at Meckenheim, in the Palatinate, Germany, May 12, 1708, who married, June 13, 1730, Julianna Kremer, born in Eisenheim, January 2, 1712, and in 1731 came to Philadelphia by way of Rotterdam in the ship "Pennsylvania Merchant." Afterward he moved to Kreutz Creek, where his name is found among the taxables of Hellam township as possessed of one hundred and fifty acres of land. In 1763 he moved to York, although, together with his wife, he had been connected with the Moravian church since 1752, and his name appears in the lengthy Latin document deposited in the cornerstone of the first church built in York in 1755. He died in York, March 1, 1778. Henry, his fifth child, continued to live in Hellam township, where he died September 15, 1808. He was also connected with the Moravian church in York. His brother William came to York with his father, and formed part



W. Lewis

of the guard that escorted the Continental Congress on its return to Philadelphia, June 27, 1778.

Christian, the first child of Henry by his second wife, Elizabeth Kuenzly, of Mount Joy, was born at Kreutz Creek, September 16, 1773, and baptized in the Moravian church. He was a wagon-maker by trade and resided in York, where by industry and thrift, combined with good business judgment, he accumulated considerable property and was highly respected as a public spirited citizen. He was prominent in the movement in 1815 to introduce water into the borough, and was one of the first board of nine managers that met March 18, 1816, for that purpose. In 1837 he was one of the organizers of the movement for the founding of the York County Savings Institution, now the York County National Bank, and was elected its first president, but declined to serve in that capacity. He married, September 17, 1797, Anna, daughter of Jacob and Barbara Von Updegraff, born in York, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1774. Children: Elizabeth, married Michael Smyser; Susan A., married Jacob Weiser; Benjamin; Amelia, married John Fahnestock; Sarah, married Henry Kanffelt; Henry; Magdalen, married William D. Himes; Eleanora, married E. C. Parkhurst.

Henry Lanius, father of Captain Lanius, was born September 20, 1809, at York, Pennsylvania, and died June 26, 1879. For many years he was a prominent lumber merchant at York and Wrightsville, a business he continued until his retirement in 1871. Early in life he belonged to the Whig party, and in 1856 became one of the original Republicans in York county. He took an active part in the affairs of the borough, and served as chief burgess of York in 1860-61, during the stirring years at the beginning of the Civil War. When the

Columbia bridge was burned, June 28, 1863, by the Union forces, to prevent the Confederates from crossing the river, the entire lumberyard of Henry Lanius was destroyed. It was a heavy loss and no damages were ever paid by the government. Mr. Lanius served several years as a member of the York Board of Education. He was an earnest, consistent member of the Moravian church, and possessed many excellent qualities of mind and heart. He married Angeline Miller. Children: Marcus C., deceased; Anna L., deceased, married Thomas Mayers; Captain William Henry; Ellen A.; Rev. Charles C., deceased, late principal of the Moravian School at Nazareth, Pennsylvania; Sarah F.; Paul, a resident of Denver, Colorado; and Susan H., deceased.

Captain Lanius obtained his education in the private schools of York, and later entered the York County Academy, where he excelled as a student, acquiring a comprehensive education, and closely pursuing the study of the classics. He spent several years in this institution, during which time he took an active part in debating societies, then existing in the academy and the town of York.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he was seventeen years of age. The enlistment of soldiers and the movement of troops to the front during the early months of the war aroused his military ardor, and he resolved to offer his services to his country. Different companies were being recruited in the town and throughout the county. Drums were beating in the streets, recruiting offices were open at various places in the town, and on August 25, 1861, William H. Lanius became a private in Company A (commanded by Captain James A. Stahle), 87th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, organized at York under command of Colonel George Hay, with

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John W. Schall as lieutenant-colonel. Soon after his enlistment Private Lanius was promoted to orderly sergeant of Company I, which had been largely recruited at New Oxford and vicinity in Adams county. Sergeant Lanius served with his company and regiment on the marches over the mountains and through the valleys of West Virginia with the purpose of driving the Confederates from that region. After the close of the winter encampment at Winchester, Virginia, he was promoted to second lieutenant of his company, being at that time the youngest commissioned officer of his regiment. Up to this time the 87th had a romantic career, but had not taken part in any engagements. Their real experience as soldiers began June 12, 1863, in a lively affair near Winchester, at Newtown, where the regiment distinguished itself for bravery in a sharp conflict with the enemy. The 87th was in Milroy's command in this engagement. The defeat of the Union army at Chancellorsville induced General Lee to march northward on the eventful Gettysburg campaign. In the attack upon Milroy's forces at Carter's Woods, a few miles east of Winchester, Lieutenant Lanius led his men in line of battle almost to the enemy's guns. Being overpowered by the large number of the opposing forces, Milroy's division was driven back, and Lieutenant Lanius marched with that part of the regiment under Colonel Schall that reached Harper's Ferry. While stationed at this post he acted as adjutant of the regiment, which after the battle of Gettysburg was placed in the Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps. During the summer and fall of 1863, Lieutenant Lanius participated with his company in the engagement at Manassas Gap, July 23; Bealton Station, October 26; Kelly's Ford, November 7; and Brandy Station, November 8. During

the absence of Captain Pfeiffer on division staff, Lieutenant Lanius commanded Company I in the engagement at Locust Grove, November 27. He was also in command of his company when the Third Division was to lead the assault on the Confederate works at Mine Run, November 30, but, owing to the impregnable position of the enemy, the attack was not made. On December 7, while in winter quarters at Brandy Station, Virginia, he was promoted to first lieutenant, succeeding Anthony M. Martin, who had been made adjutant. When General Morris was wounded on May 9, 1864, at Spottsylvania and Colonel Schall succeeded to the command of the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, in which the 87th was then serving, Lieutenant Lanius was placed on the brigade as an aide. When Colonel Truex, the senior officer, assumed command of the First Brigade, he was continued on the latter's staff, and was with the regiment and brigade in all the engagements of Grant's campaign of 1864, in the movement of the army from the Rapidan to Petersburg, including the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, Po River, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor and Weldon Railroad. He carried the orders along the line for the movements of the First Brigade at the opening charge of the enemy's works at Cold Harbor, June 1. When Captain Pfeiffer was killed at Cold Harbor, he was commissioned captain of Company I, on June 25, still retaining his position as aide on the brigade staff.

During the summer of 1864, when Grant was laying siege to Petersburg and threatening Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, Rickett's division of the Sixth Army Corps, in which the First Brigade served, was detached from the main army under Grant and sent to Frederick, Maryland, to meet a Confederate army of nearly 23,000 men under

General Early, who was then threatening Washington. While leading the charge at Cold Harbor, Colonel Schall had been wounded and the regiment placed under the command of Lieutenant Colonel James A. Stahle. At the battle of Monocacy, near Frederick, on July 9, this regiment fought with heroic valor. Captain Lanus in this battle was serving on the staff of Colonel Truex, commanding the First Brigade, and was entrusted with the duty of carrying dispatches for the movement of troops into the fight. It was a hard fought battle in which Captain Lanus displayed both courage and daring. "In the afternoon of that day," says Colonel Stahle, in a description of the battle, "when the Confederates were re-forming their line in a woods to our front, with the intention of turning our left, Captain Lanus came riding along our lines, bringing an order from General Lew Wallace for the 87th Pennsylvania and the 14th New Jersey to charge across a field and take position by the Thomas House." This charge was successfully executed, but soon afterward Captain Lanus, while passing through a shower of balls, was wounded in the arm, which disabled him for about two months, when he returned to the regiment, then under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and took command of Company I, participating in the battles of Opequon and Fishers Hill.

The three years of service for which he had enlisted had now expired. He then returned with the regiment and was mustered out of service at York, October 13, 1864. After Captain Lanus had received his honorable discharge from the army he was appointed an agent for a special bureau of the United States Treasury Department to receive and dispose of captured, abandoned and confiscated property. On November 1st he began the performance of his duties by collecting rents on abandoned properties

at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. After remaining there a short time he opened an office at Winchester, where all persons living within the Union lines who desired to purchase supplies at government trade stores were required to get permits. After the permits had been granted, individuals receiving them procured the supplies at the trade stores and obtained duplicate bills on which, when approved by the post provost marshal, the purchaser paid three per cent. of the face of the bill at the government office of Captain Lanus. He performed these important duties at Winchester until March, 1865, when he was appointed to a position in the Baltimore Custom House, where he remained for about a month, resigning to return to his home in York.

Captain Lanus now entered upon his prosperous business career, engaging in the lumber trade at York, which he continued for a period of seven years. From 1871 to 1878 he carried on the same business at Wrightsville, and from 1880 to 1886 he conducted a large wholesale lumber business at Williamsport. In 1884 he organized the West End Improvement Company, a land company that opened up and developed the western part of York. In December, 1888, he was chosen president of the Baltimore & Harrisburg Railroad (Eastern extension), a line built from York to Porters and later controlled by the Western Maryland railroad. This railroad, when opened for traffic in 1893, gave an important impetus to the growth and development of York. The time of its completion dates a new era in the business and manufacturing interests of the city, for it enables competition with Baltimore. A large number of industrial plants were at once established in York, and the financial institutions and business interests began to grow rapidly. Captain Lanus remained as president of

the railroad from 1888 until 1906. Having long felt the need of rapid transit in York about the time it was to be incorporated into a city, Captain Lanius organized in 1886 the York Street Railway Company, of which he served as president and the active head until the various lines were constructed through the leading streets of the city. This project met with so much encouragement that in 1900 the York County Traction Company was organized, which extended trolley lines to various centers of population in York county. He remained as the active promoter and head of this enterprising company until 1906, when its interests were disposed of to other parties. Captain Lanius has been president of the York Trust Company since it was organized through his efforts in 1890. This institution has been a large and prosperous business. He was the first president of the York Board of Trade in 1886, and is a trustee of the York County Academy. He was one of the charter members of the York County Historical Society, and has always lent his best efforts to promote the welfare of that institution, of which he is a life member, trustee and president. In 1867 he was one of the charter members and became the first commander of Sedgwick Post, No. 37, Grand Army of the Republic, at York, and was its representative a number of times at State and national encampments. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Masonic Order. In 1866, when he was twenty-two years of age, Captain Lanius organized the "Boys in Blue" at York. He represented this organization at the State convention held in Pittsburgh the same year. In that year also, General John W. Geary was nominated by the Republican party for governor of Pennsylvania. The State campaign opened at York by a parade of the "Boys in Blue" from Harrisburg, Carlisle, Lancaster, Reading and

York. After the parade a public meeting was held in Baumgardner's Woods, a short distance southeast of the city. This meeting was presided over by Captain Lanius and addressed by General Geary, Governor Curtin and other distinguished men. Four thousand persons were fed at a table in the form of a hollow square, it being the largest political meeting ever held in York county. For eight years Captain Lanius served in the borough and city councils of York, and in 1884 was a delegate to the Republican national convention which nominated James G. Blaine for president of the United States. He is a trustee of the York County Academy, just entering upon the one hundred and twenty-fifth year of its existence.

The recital of his career fully justifies the assertion that he is a foremost citizen of the county and one in whom it may well take honest pride.

YOUNG, Hiram,

Journalist.

Our life as a nation has been largely moulded by men of the Fourth Estate—the great journalists whose names have passed into history, and among the editors who have powerfully influenced the progress of Pennsylvania must be numbered the late Hiram Young, founder of the "York Dispatch," a paper which for nearly forty years has held an undisputed place among the leading journals of the Keystone State.

Samuel Young, father of Hiram Young, was a native of Marietta, Pennsylvania, and married Sarah Oberlin, daughter of Frederick and Maria (Sheaffer) Oberlin. Frederick Oberlin was a descendant of John Frederick Oberlin, of Strasburg, Germany, and his wife was a daughter of Henry Sheaffer and a granddaughter of Alexander Sheaffer, a native of the Palatinate, Germany, who

emigrated in 1729 to the province of Pennsylvania and founded Sheaffers-town, Lebanon county. Henry Sheaffer bore a notable part in the struggle for independence, being commissioned in 1776 captain of a company of soldiers from Lancaster county, and in 1777 as justice of the peace, administering the oath of allegiance to the United States government to four hundred people. In 1783 he was commissioned by the State authorities captain of a military company; in 1785, when Dauphin county was erected, he was made one of the judges of its courts; and under the constitution of 1790 for Dauphin county, to which Lebanon belonged, was commissioned an associate judge, an office he retained until his death, in 1803.

Hiram, son of Samnel and Sarah (Oberlin) Young, was born May 14, 1830, at Sheaffers-town, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and in early childhood had the misfortune to lose his father. His boyhood was spent in the family of his grandfather, at Sheaffers-town, where he obtained the basis of a good education, despite the fact that the village school of that day offered but meagre facilities. A mind like his could scarcely have failed to develop under the most unfavorable circumstances, and his thirst for knowledge would have triumphed over every obstacle. At the age of fifteen he went to Lancaster, where he spent the ensuing four years as an apprentice to the saddler's trade. Here again his indomitable intellectual energy asserted itself, causing him to devote his leisure hours to study and reading, thus acquiring a mental equipment which stood him in good stead in after years. After the completion of his apprenticeship, Mr. Young for a few months followed his trade, but ability and inclination alike prompted him to seek a wider field and more congenial employment, and in 1850 he entered the service of a bookseller at

Lancaster, pursuing meanwhile a course of study in the Lancaster high school. Later he became a clerk in the publishing house of Uriah Hunt & Sons, afterward associating himself with J. B. Lippincott & Company, of Philadelphia. With the experience and capital thus acquired he returned to Lancaster and established himself in the book business, soon building up a large trade and later founding the firm of Murray, Young & Company. In 1860 he disposed of his interest in the concern and moved to York, where he opened a book store which he conducted until 1877.

In 1863 Mr. Young entered the field in which he was destined to accomplish the great work of his life and to achieve enduring celebrity. In the autumn of that year Andrew G. Curtin was re-elected war governor of Pennsylvania, receiving the enthusiastic advocacy of Mr. Young, who, during the presidential campaign of 1860, had been a Douglas Democrat, but had become, after the election and the outbreak of the Civil War, an ardent supporter of President Lincoln's administration. During the campaign which resulted in the re-election of Mr. Curtin, Mr. Young, in association with a number of other citizens of York, issued a Republican paper called "The Democrat." This was the beginning of that wonderfully successful newspaper career which covered a period of nearly half a century. On June 7, 1864—the day of the Republican National Convention which met in Baltimore and nominated Abraham Lincoln for his second term—Mr. Young, as publisher and editor, issued at York the first number of the "True Democrat," an ardent Republican paper, enthusiastically devoted to supporting the progress of the war and the Lincoln administration. Ably edited and admirably conducted, it became throughout the remainder of the conflict a power for the Federal cause, speedily

acquiring an extremely extensive circulation.

In 1876 Mr. Young founded the "York Dispatch," the journal which was specially destined to perpetuate his name and memory throughout his native State and far beyond its boundaries. For many years this paper, which is issued daily, has been a medium for the circulation of news in Southern Pennsylvania. In consequence of the rare talent, with which since its origin it has been conducted, it has failed not to keep pace with the most progressive methods of metropolitan journalism. In 1901 Mr. Young had his newspaper incorporated as the Dispatch Publishing Company, with himself and his four sons as the sole members. In 1904 the Dispatch Publishing Company purchased the entire interests of the "York Daily," the oldest daily newspaper in the county, and during the same year the company bought a large and commodious building on Philadelphia street, fitting it up with all the modern improvements of an enterprising printing house. Meanwhile, the "True Democrat" had been changed to the "Weekly Dispatch," especially devoted to the agricultural interests of Southern Pennsylvania. When the Dispatch Publishing Company purchased the "York Daily," the "York Weekly" and the "Weekly Dispatch" were discontinued, the entire attention of the printing house being devoted to the publication of the "Dispatch" and the "York Daily." The "Dispatch," which had attained a circulation second to that of no other paper in Central or Southern Pennsylvania, was also continued with increased energy and constantly widening scope. At the present day these journals, under the editorial management of Edward S. Young, rank among the best and most progressive newspapers published in the Keystone State, the sons of their illustri-

ous founder having inherited a full measure of his genius.

With the political life of his State Mr. Young was actively identified, not alone in his editorial capacity but as an intensely public-spirited citizen. In 1888 he was nominated by the Republicans to represent the Congressional district composed of York, Cumberland and Adams counties, and, although defeated, received an encouraging vote. From 1892 to 1896, under the Harrison administration, he served as postmaster of York, being the first official in that position to occupy the new government building in the city, and discharging the duties of the office with extreme thoroughness and efficiency. Mr. Young devoted much of his attention to agricultural subjects, being especially interested in the culture of leaf tobacco. He awakened public interest by organizing agricultural clubs, and did much to promote the welfare of the farming community, his knowledge of the financial history of the nation, together with his half century's personal experience, rendering him an authority on the subjects of free trade and protection. In 1890 Mr. Young represented the National Sheep and Wool Growers' Association from Pennsylvania before the McKinley Ways and Means Committee in Congress, and again in 1896 before the committee which formed the Dingley Tariff Bill. In 1892 he furnished the National Republican Committee a table showing the imports, exports and balance of trade for one hundred years, indicating the result of every administration from Washington to Harrison, in order to demonstrate how greatly the nation's wealth is increased by protection. For fourteen years he was a director of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, and in 1900 was elected its president, also serving on the board of trustees of the State Agricultural College, near Bellefonte. In 1903 he was

appointed by Governor Pennypacker one of the commissioners to represent Pennsylvania at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. Mr. Young was a director of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Red Lion, and held membership in the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Pennsylvania German Historical Society, and the York County Historical Society.

Personally, Mr. Young was a man who drew men to him. No one familiar with his striking presence, his open, manly countenance, strongly marked and yet in expression gentle and genial, can fail to realize how well his character was illustrated by his appearance. Loyalty in friendship was one of his most distinctive traits, as was also perfect sincerity. The transparency of his own mind and motives rendered him intolerant of subterfuge or chicane, and in his denunciation of these errors he was absolutely frank, and even impulsive, indulging in no preliminaries, but striking out straight from the shoulder.

Mr. Young married, in 1857, Mary E., daughter of Philip Shreiner, a well known jeweler of Columbia, and they were the parents of five sons: Edward S., Charles P., William, John and Walter H. Mr. Young was a man of strong domestic affections, devoted to his family and delighting to entertain his friends. He possessed rare conversational talents, and all who ever had the privilege of enjoying his hospitality could testify that he was an incomparable host.

The death of Mr. Young, which occurred July 13, 1905, removed from York a man of strong intellectual endowments and inexhaustible charity and kindness of heart—a man so eminent in his career and exerting so great an influence that his name has become synonymous with that of the city with which he was identified for nearly half a century.

COPE, Roger,

Lawyer.

Roger Cope, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, whose name occupies a conspicuous place on the roll of this Commonwealth's eminent lawyers, during almost a third of a century's connection with the bar of the State, has won and maintained a reputation for ability that has given him just pre-eminence among his professional brethren. In the law, as in every other walk of life, success is largely the outcome of resolute purpose and unflinching industry—qualities which are possessed in a large degree by Mr. Cope.

The Cope family can be traced for nine generations in England, prior to the immigration to America of the original progenitor of the name in this country. Oliver Cope was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1647, and died at Naaman's Creek, Delaware, in 1697. He purchased a tract of two hundred and fifty acres of land of William Penn, September 8, 1681, and in 1683 took up land on Naaman's creek, Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, then in the "Territories of Pennsylvania," now Delaware. He and his wife Rebecca, who died in 1728, became the parents of four children,—William, Elizabeth, Ruth and John. Oliver Cope was a son of John, of Chisledon, parish of Wiltshire, who was buried at Marden church, October 4, 1649; his wife was Elizabeth, who was living in 1681. John was a son of John, who died June 12, 1656, and is buried in Marden church; his wife was Margaret, and she died March 10, 1670. John (I) was a son of Edward, of Brixton, Deverill, Wiltshire, and of his wife Maud, who died in 1635. Edward was a son of Sir Anthony, of Bedhampton, Hants, and the latter was a son of Stephen, of the same place. Stephen was a son of Sir William, of Canwell county, Oxon; he was buried at Banbury, in 1513. Sir

William was a son of Alexander, whose father, William, was a son of John, of Denshanger, county North-Hants, sheriff and member of parliament. John died in 1417. Jesse Cope, grandfather of him whose name forms the caption for this review and a lineal descendant of Oliver Cope, mentioned above, was one of seven brothers who removed from Pennsylvania to Columbiana county, Ohio, in the year 1803, five other brothers settling in Fayette county, this state. All the brothers were Quakers, and figured prominently in public affairs in their respective communities. During the summer seasons Jesse Cope devoted his attention to the cultivation of his farm, and in the winter months he was engaged in teaching school in Columbiana county. He was a famous educator in his day—rigid in discipline and thorough in instruction. The deeds to his land in Ohio were signed by Thomas Jefferson and countersigned by James Madison in 1803, and they are still held in the Cope family. He was a man of great force of character and splendid intellect, and as a citizen he commanded the high regard of all with whom he had dealings.

Roger Cope was born in Fairfield township, Columbiana county, Ohio, December 8, 1850, a son of Samuel D. and Alice (Rogers) Cope, both of whom passed the greater part of their lives in the Buckeye State, where the former died June 24, 1901, and the latter January 22, 1864. Samuel D. Cope was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Fairfield township, Columbiana county, Ohio, during the period of his active career, and he was honored by his fellow men for his sterling integrity of character and high moral principles. Mr. and Mrs. Cope became the parents of nine children, five of whom are living in 1912. Rufus Cope, a brother of Roger Cope, of this notice, died in Chicago, June 25, 1910. He was a man of unusual intelli-

gence and was distinguished both as a lawyer and as an author.

Under the influence of the old homestead farm in Ohio, Roger Cope was reared to adult age. As a youth he attended the district schools in his native place, and also Mount Union College, at Alliance, Ohio. For two years to 1877 he was engaged in teaching school in Ohio, and in the fall of 1878 he was matriculated as a student in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in the law department, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1881, duly receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws. For two years prior to entering the university he had read law in the office of his brother Rufus, in Illinois. He was admitted to the Michigan State bar in the city of Detroit in March, 1881, and to the Pennsylvania State bar in December, 1881. He began the active practice of his profession at Beaver Falls, and here he has resided for the past thirty-one years. During the long intervening years to the present time he has succeeded in building up an excellent practice for himself, and he has figured prominently in some of the most important litigations in the State courts. In his political convictions he is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. He has never aspired to public office of any description, but at one time served for two years as a member of the borough council of Beaver Falls. In early life he was a member of the Republican county committee. In connection with his law work he is a valued and appreciative member of the Beaver County Bar Association.

June 28, 1894, he was married to Miss Mary C. Mercer, a daughter of Obid and Anna (McBride) Mercer, residents of Carroll county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Cope have two daughters, Rue Alice and Elizabeth C., both of whom are at the parental



O. P. Hallenby

home. The Cope family attend the Christian church. In a fraternal way Mr. Cope is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

SHALLENBERGER, Oliver B.,

Electrical Engineer and Inventor.

"A truly great life," says Webster, "when Heaven vouchsafes so rare a gift, is not a temporary flame, burning bright for a while and then expiring, giving place to returning darkness. It is rather a spark of fervent heat as well as radiant light, with power to enkindle the common mass of human mind; so that when it glimmers in its own decay, and finally goes out in death, no night follows, but it leaves the world all light, all on fire, from the potent contact of its own spirit."

Oliver Blackburn Shallenberger, whose demise occurred January 23, 1898, was a man of unusual prominence in the field of electricity, in which he gained distinctive prestige as an inventive genius. Although a resident of Colorado Springs, Colorado, at the time when death called him, Mr. Shallenberger was a native of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he passed most of his lifetime and where his remains are interred.

At Rochester, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1860, occurred the birth of Oliver B. Shallenberger, who was a son of Aaron T. and Mary (Bonbright) Shallenberger, the former of whom was one of the leading physicians and surgeons in Western Pennsylvania prior to his demise, in 1902, and the latter of whom is now a resident of Rochester. Dr. A. T. Shallenberger was a brother of Hon. W. S. Shallenberger, formerly a member of Congress and later Second Assistant Postmaster General. On the maternal side, the subject of this review is descended from the distinguished Bonbright family of Youngstown, Pennsylvania.

To the public schools of Rochester

and to Beaver College, Oliver B. Shallenberger was indebted for his preliminary educational training, which discipline was later supplemented by a course of study in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, which he entered as cadet engineer in 1877. Out of the one hundred and twenty-six candidates examined for admittance to the Naval Academy in that year but twenty-five were admitted, and Mr. Shallenberger entered at the head of his class. He maintained first place in his studies throughout the first year, but the work of his second and third years was seriously interfered with by an accident resulting in a dislocated arm and a broken wrist and by impaired eyesight, which forced him to abandon night study. Nevertheless he held third place at the time of graduation. During the entire period of his course at Annapolis, Mr. Shallenberger devoted considerable attention to electricity and original experimental investigations, and after graduating he took the customary two-years' cruise upon a government vessel. He was assigned to the United States flagship "Lancaster," and most of his time was spent in the Mediterranean, where he witnessed the bombardment of Alexandria. Among his contemporaries at the Naval Academy may be mentioned Frank J. Sprague, Dr. Louis Duncan, W. F. C. Hasson, Gilbert Wilkes and others, whose names are prominent among electricians.

In 1883 Mr. Shallenberger returned to the United States and in the following year resigned from the naval service in order to devote his entire attention to the science of electricity. His first position was with the Union Switch and Signal Company, at Pittsburgh, in the electric light department, of which concern he became a prominent factor. This company was then under the management of Mr. George Westinghouse, and in the ensuing summer and fall Mr.

Shallenberger was selected to take charge of the experiments made with the Gaulard and Gibbs alternating current apparatus which had just been imported from Europe. During this period he was associated with William Stanley and Reginald Belfield in the commercial development of the alternating current system. The result of these investigations was the organization of the Westinghouse Electric Company, of which Mr. Shallenberger was appointed chief electrician, which position he later retained in the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. He was elected an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers on September 7, 1888, and was transferred to membership December 4, 1888. In 1889 he went abroad and spent a great deal of time in visiting the central stations in many of the larger European cities. Two years later, however, failing health compelled him to resign his position as chief electrician, but the Westinghouse Company, unwilling to part with his services, retained him as consulting electrician. The succeeding winters were spent in Colorado, but during the summer months he resided in Rochester, where he continued his experiments in a well-equipped laboratory near his home. In 1897 Mr. Shallenberger organized the Colorado Electric Power Company, of which prominent organization he was president at the time of his death. He settled permanently in Colorado Springs in October, 1897, and his death occurred January 23, 1898.

In regard to Mr. Shallenberger's many inventions and contributions to the advancement of the electrical art, the following paragraph, taken from "A Memorial," written by Charles A. Terry and published in the Proceedings of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1898, is here inserted:

"He invented the street-lighting system in which each of a series of incandescent lamps is shunted by a reactive coil having its winding so proportioned to the mass of iron in its core that, upon the interruption of the current through any lamp, a normal current is allowed to flow through the corresponding coil to the remaining lamps by reason of the consequent high magnetic saturation of its core. The construction of converters with primary and secondary coils separately wound and insulated was originated by him. He also was the first, in this country at least, to connect alternating current generators in parallel circuit, and he devised ingenious methods and apparatus for that purpose. The compensating indicators for showing at the central station the condition of the consumption circuit were worked out by him. His latest work was in producing a series of alternating current recording and indicating wattmeters for accurately measuring the energy consumed upon inductive as well as non-inductive circuits, and compensating for variations in temperature and rates of alternation. But of all his inventions, the development of the current meter bearing his name is surrounded with the greatest interest, not alone because of its intrinsic value and importance, but because it illustrates the character and mental aptitude of the man. He was original in his conceptions, comprehensive in his grasp of ideas, conscientiously thorough in developing them, accurate in his conclusions, and complete in his final expression; these characteristics were abundantly evident in his development of the meter. While testing an experimental arc lamp upon an alternating current circuit, his attention was attracted by the rotation of a small spiral spring, which, dislodged from its position in the lamp, had fallen upon the brass head of the magnet-spool adjacent to a projecting core of iron wires. The motion was so slow as to be scarcely perceptible, but it did not escape his quick observation. He realized at once that he was in the presence of a new phenomenon. All his energies were immediately devoted to ascertaining the cause. Experiment followed experiment in rapid succession. Before he left the laboratory that night he developed from this accidental suggestion the complete conception of the alternating current meter, an object for which he, as well as many others, had for many months sought in vain. He pursued his further experiments with such zeal and good judgment that within a month he had produced a complete working meter, in essentially the same form that it is now manufactured after nearly ten years of extended use."

Following is a letter written by Nikola Tesla, a fellow electrician, a short time after the death of Mr. Shallenberger. It is one chosen from many that were written to express regret that so great a man should be called from his lifework in the early prime of his manhood, just when he was beginning to achieve such marvelous success in his inventions and discoveries. This letter was sent to Charles A. Terry for publication in the article previously mentioned:

"I am glad that your letter gives me an opportunity to express how deeply I have regretted the death of Shallenberger. The electro-technical profession has lost in him one of its most gifted members. Many a bright idea is recorded in his numerous patents, and much of his work is embodied in the splendid machinery which, during a number of years, he has helped to develop. Although stricken down in the prime of life, he leaves a brilliant record in the profession.

"Shallenberger has also made a record as an original discoverer; for, although at a later date, he independently observed some rotations in a magnetic field, his merit is all the greater, as he did not stop at a laboratory experiment, but quickly applied the principle practically and produced his beautiful measuring instruments.

"Shall we content ourselves to merely mention the name of a man who has done so much? I will not presume to make a suggestion in my capacity as one of his co-workers, but Shallenberger was a friend whom I have liked and esteemed highly, and particularly in this quality I would feel very gratified to see his name more fitly commemorated."

November 27, 1889, Mr. Shallenberger married Miss Mary Woolslair, who was born in Pittsburgh and reared in Beaver county, and who is a daughter of the late John and Caroline F. (Schreiner) Woolslair. Two children were born to this union: John W., a graduate of Yale University in the class of 1912; and Gertrude. During his lifetime Mr. Shallenberger was a devout member of the Baptist church, and his family are likewise members of that denomination. Mrs. Shallenberger survives her honored husband and maintains her home at Beaver.

In connection with his lifework, Mr. Shallenberger was recognized as an authority on everything pertaining to electricity and its development throughout the world. He was one of the promoters of the Rochester Electric Company, and was financially interested in a number of important business enterprises. Mr. Shallenberger was a man of great kindness of spirit and charitable impulses, but there was a modesty and lack of all ostentation in his work as a benefactor. His entire life was characterized by upright, honorable principles, and his deep human sympathy and generous nature make his memory an enduring monument more ineffaceable than polished marble or burnished bronze. "To live in the hearts we leave behind, is not to die."

DAVIDSON, James J.,

Lawyer, Congressman.

Hon. James J. Davidson was an honored citizen and representative business man of Beaver, Pennsylvania, during his active career. He left an indelible impress upon the civic and industrial annals of the city, and upon his record there rests no shadow or blemish. His strength was as the number of his days, and not only did he accomplish much in connection with the practical affairs of life, but his nature, strong and kindly in tolerance, was everywhere a potent influence for good. Mr. Davidson was born at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1861, and he was summoned to the life eternal January 2, 1897, at the comparatively early age of thirty-five years.

James J. Davidson was a descendant of ancestors who as Protestants were driven by religious persecution from their native Scotland and took refuge in the northern counties of the Green Isle, their children and grandchildren forming that stalwart Scotch-Irish stock which

has given to the United States some of her best and ablest citizens. The founder of the American branch of the Davidson family came about 1695 from the North of Ireland and settled near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. It is a noteworthy fact that he had lived in Londonderry during the famous siege of that city by the English.

William Davidson, grandfather of James J. Davidson, was born February 14, 1783, at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and in 1808 settled in Fayette county, in the same State. His first important position was that of manager of the Laurel Furnace, and later he became iron-master at Breakneck. Mr. Davidson was a recognized leader in the public affairs of Fayette county, and stood high in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, as appears from the fact that he was a member of both the Senate and House of Pennsylvania, serving also as speaker of the latter body. His influence among his colleagues in the legislature was very great. Mr. Davidson married Sarah Rogers, a woman of strong personality and a high order of intellect, and they became the parents of three sons, among them Daniel R., mentioned below; and two daughters.

Daniel R., son of William and Sarah (Rogers) Davidson, was born January 12, 1820, at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the public schools at Fayette county, where the greater portion of his life was passed. After completing his course of study he turned his attention to agriculture, cultivating with signal success a tract of land given him by his father. At the age of twenty-one he became interested in the project of the railroad from Pittsburgh to Connellsville, and was instrumental in securing rights of way and funds with which to further the undertaking. The road was completed in five

years and became a power in developing the business resources of this part of the State. Later Colonel Davidson (as he was always called) promoted the Fayette County railroad, and he was also one of the promoters of the Southwestern Pennsylvania railroad. His fine business abilities were not devoted to the development of railroads alone, but were also of service in utilizing the resources of the great coking-coal lands in Fayette county. He was the owner of two plants in the coke region, and was president of the Love Manufacturing Company of Rochester during the period of its existence. He was one of the organizers of the National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, and during his later years was president of that institution. Colonel Davidson married Margaret C. Johnston, and twelve children were born to them, among whom were the following: George, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; James J., mentioned below; and Frederick, a prominent business man of Beaver. Colonel Davidson resided for years on his farm near Connellsville, widely sought as a counsellor in business, politics and personal matters. Though actively interested in public affairs, he could never be prevailed upon to accept office. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1884, he was one of the prominent men, not only in his own county, but also in Western Pennsylvania.

Hon. James J. Davidson, of this notice, was educated in the public schools of his native place and he also attended Beaver Seminary. In 1878 he was matriculated as a student in Bethany College, at Bethany, West Virginia, and later spent three years in the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After leaving college he took up the study of law in the office

of Hon. John J. Wickham, of Beaver, devoting his attention to legal work for the ensuing two years. In 1886 he became interested in oil development as a member of the firm of Darragh, Watson & Company, prominent oil producers, and with the passage of time he gradually became interested in other important business enterprises in Beaver county. He was elected president of the Union Drawn Steel Works, of Beaver Falls, and his brother Frederick is now the controlling spirit in that institution.

Early in life Mr. Davidson affiliated with the Republican party, in the local councils of which organization he became an active factor. In 1894 he received the unanimous endorsement of his party in Beaver county for delegate in Congress, but at the District Congressional convention later in the year, held at Beaver Falls, he withdrew his candidacy in favor of Hon. T. W. Phillips, of Lawrence county. In 1896 he was again the unanimous choice of Beaver county for Congress, and at the district convention held at Butler he was nominated on the first ballot, and at the ensuing election won by a big majority. Shortly after the election he went west in order to recuperate his health, which had been seriously affected by an attack of pneumonia. He spent considerable time in Salt Lake City and Colorado Springs, and eventually settled at Phoenix, Arizona, where January 2, 1897, he died in his thirty-fifth year.

Mr. Davidson was married, January 31, 1889, to Miss Emma Eakin, a daughter of John R. Eakin, of Beaver. Two children were born to them, namely: Philip James, whose birth occurred on May 26, 1901; and Sarah Norton. Mrs. Davidson resides in Beaver with her two children.

In a fraternal way, Mr. Davidson was prominent in Masonry, having attained to the thirty-second degree in the Scottish

Rite branch, and having likewise passed through the circle of York Rite Masonry. He was a valued and appreciative member of Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar, and of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the American Mechanics and the Americus Club of Pittsburgh. He was for many years a leading and influential citizen of Beaver, and his activity in business affairs, his co-operation in public interests and his zealous support of all objects that he believed would contribute to the material social or moral improvement of the community, kept him in the foremost rank of those to whom the city owes its prestige as a commercial center of the State.

CRUMRINE, J. Boyd,

Lawyer.

This name in Washington county is as a "household word," so familiarly is it known. The family is of German lineage, descending from George Lenhart Krumrein, who landed September 5, 1748, from the ship "Edinburgh," James Russell, master, from Rotterdam last from Portsmouth, at the port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He remained in Philadelphia a short time, then went to Maryland and perhaps to Georgia, but returning to Maryland at a later day.

In 1800, George Crumrine, a grandson of George Lenhart Krumrein, crossed from Maryland, over the Alleghanias into the valley of the Monongahela, settling upon a farm in East Bethlehem township, Washington county. One of his sons, Daniel Crumrine, was born upon the same farm. He married Margaret, daughter of John Bower, of Swiss-German origin, coming to Washington county from the Juniata Valley in 1796. Among the sons of Daniel was Boyd and

Alonzo B., the former an eminent lawyer and editor of a history of Washington county published in 1882.

Alonzo, son of Daniel Crumrine, was born in Bethlehem township, Washington county, and spent his life as a farmer until about 1889, when he moved to Waynesburg, where he engaged in the milling business until his death, May 25, 1889. His wife, Eleanor Weaver Crumrine, survived him.

J. Boyd, son of Alonzo Crumrine, was born near Zallarsville, Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1881. He obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of Waynesburg, later entering Waynesburg College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1902. In September, 1902, he and his mother moved to Philadelphia, where he entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated LL. B., in the class of 1905. He then returned to Washington county, accompanied by his mother, and settled in the borough of Washington. He was admitted to the Washington county bar November 7, 1905, and at once began the practice of his profession in Washington. On January 1, 1912, he formed a law partnership with C. L. V. Acheson, the firm practicing as Acheson & Crumrine, with offices in the First National Bank Building.

He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington, Pennsylvania. Mr. Crumrine was married, November 9, 1905, to Loula, daughter of David and Nannie (Pollock) Kennedy, of Mount Morris, Greene county, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAMS, Andrew G.,

Lawyer, Legislator.

In making settlement in a new country, it is said, the emigrants (if allowed a

choice) chose the locality most nearly resembling in topography the land of their birth. Thus we find the Dutch settlers chose the lowlands along rivers and sea, while the Scotch and Welsh chose more mountainous regions. So when John G. Williams came from his home in Wales to the United States, a young man of twenty-four years, he selected the mountainous city of Pittsburgh, although trade conditions first impelled a residence in Maryland or Virginia, also in mountain districts. He was an iron mill worker, and first found employment at Ellicott City, Maryland, where he married Caroline Snyder, born there.

In 1836 he moved to Richmond, Virginia, where his son, Andrew G. Williams, was born. He worked in the iron mills of Richmond until 1842, then moved to Pittsburgh, working in the iron and steel mills there until 1848, then worked in Kittanning, Pennsylvania, a short time, thence to Etna, near Pittsburgh. In January, 1850, he became one of the incorporators of the Mechanics Iron Works, a coöperative mill which existed until 1854. In 1856 he went to Paducah, Kentucky, as superintendent of the Southern Iron Works. In 1858 he returned to Etna, where he was in the employ of Spang & Company, iron manufacturers. In 1865 he became manager of a Pittsburgh mill, making steel by a newly discovered process, continuing until November, 1868, when he was killed in a boiler explosion in his own mill, leaving a widow and seven children. His widow survived until June, 1904, dying at the home of her daughter in Pittsburgh, aged eighty-eight years.

Andrew G. Williams was born in Richmond, Virginia, September 8, 1840. He attended public schools in the cities in which his parents resided, until reaching the age of twelve years, when he began working in the mills, learning the trade

of nail maker. He continued at his work until 1861, when the war between the States excited his military ardor. He was active in securing recruits, and, when his company was fully made up, was elected captain. This command he declined, not yet having quite attained his majority, and preferring to serve in the ranks. He went to the front with Company E, 63rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which as part of the great Army of the Potomac participated in the hard-fought bloody battles of the Peninsula, including the Seven Days fights; also Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and many other historic battles of the Civil War, numbering thirty engagements, in several of which Captain Williams took part, save when in the hospital from wounds. He was wounded at Fredericksburg, December 15, 1862, and again at the Wilderness, where he lay on the field of battle four days, supposedly dead. After the Second Bull Run he was promoted and commissioned captain of his company, continuing in command until his severe wounds, received at the Wilderness, so disabled him that he could no longer serve. He was honorably discharged and mustered out August 6, 1864, then returning to his home in Etna. For more than a year he was unable to work, his wounds in hand and head refusing to close.

In 1865 he attempted to resume work, but the effort was too great and he was compelled to seek employment at other than manual labor. He took a full course at Duff's Business College in Pittsburgh, whence he was graduated and became a bookkeeper. He now began the study of law under a private tutor in Pittsburgh, and so well did he improve the time that in 1876, after coming to Butler, he was admitted to the Butler county bar. He at once began practice alone in Butler, continuing until 1879, when he

formed a partnership with Alexander Mitchell, also a veteran of the Civil War. The firm of Williams & Mitchell has now been in continuous and successful practice for thirty-four years, and with the exception of one day, their office has never been closed on a secular day. That one exception was when their respective regiments held a reunion near by, and the two old veterans closed up and spent the day with their old comrades in arms. After the first six months of partnership they moved to their present office at No. 110 East Diamond street, and have never had other quarters. They are successful lawyers and command a large and lucrative practice in all State and Federal courts of the district. They are both members of the State and County Bar Associations, and are held in high esteem by their brethren of the bar.

Mr. Williams is a life-long Republican, always active, and as a campaign speaker greatly in demand and one contributing largely to party success. In November, 1890, he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Assembly, serving one term, but declining a second nomination. In November, 1900, he was elected State Senator from the Forty-first District, composed of the counties of Butler and Armstrong. He was a hard working valuable legislator, rendering efficient service on important committees. He also served six years on the Soldiers' Orphans School Commission, four years representing the Senate, and two years by appointment of the Governor, representing the Grand Army of the Republic. Since his retiring from the Senate, Captain Williams has given his entire time to his law practice. He has acquired large business interests and is interested in various commercial and banking enterprises as stockholder. He is a past commander of the A. G. Reed



Henry C. Fay

the venerable age of ninety expired on his own farm, one of the few thirty-second degree Masons at that time, and his funeral was under their charge. He entertained General Lafayette on his visit to Kentucky, the General having been a thirty-second degree Mason.

Thomas C. Fry, a relative of John Fry, the father, was born in 1796, in New York City. His parents died during his infancy. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, being but sixteen years old at the time of his enlistment. As a young man he was connected with the firm of Curling, Robinson & Company, glass manufacturers of Pittsburgh, and his later years were passed on his farm, "The Elms," near Lexington, Kentucky. He married Charlotte Fry, and among their large family of children was a son, Henry Clay, mentioned below.

Henry Clay Fry, son of Thomas C. and Charlotte (Fry) Fry, was born September 17, 1840, near Lexington, Kentucky, and received his education in the public schools of his native place. In 1856, being then sixteen years old, he found employment as shipping clerk with the firm of William Phillips & Company, glass manufacturers of Pittsburgh, thus at the very outset of his business career becoming identified with the industry with which his name was ever after to be inseparably linked. He remained with this company until 1862, and then, with the patriotism which seems to have been hereditary in his family, enlisted in the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, serving until the close of the Civil War.

When peace was restored, Mr. Fry returned to Pittsburgh and became a member of the firm of Lippincott, Fry & Company, glass manufacturers, the style being subsequently changed to Fry, Semple & Reynolds. In 1869 Mr. Fry disposed of his interest and accepted the position of general manager for the firm

of James B. Lyon & Company, one of the largest and best known glass manufacturers of that period. But the time was at hand when Mr. Fry was to enter upon the independent business career which was to make an epoch in the history of the glass industry. In 1872 he organized, at Rochester, Pennsylvania, the Rochester Tumbler Company, becoming its first president. Under his able management this company soon took its place as one of the largest and best known plants of its kind in the world. The number of its employees at the outset did not greatly exceed one hundred, but in 1899 upward of fifteen hundred hands were kept constantly employed, and the buildings of the company covered an area of more than ten acres of ground, while its product found a market in all parts of the civilized world. The reason of this phenomenal success is largely explained by the statement that Mr. Fry retained the presidency until 1899, when the plant was sold to the National Glass Company of Pittsburgh, at which time he became president of the latter organization. In 1900 he resigned this position, and the following year organized the H. C. Fry Glass Company of Rochester, Pennsylvania, a plant which has become one of the largest and best known in the country, especially noted for its fine quality of cut glass and its optical specialties. One of the most marked features of Mr. Fry's character as a business man is his attitude toward his employees. Never has he regarded them merely as parts of a great machine, but has uniformly considered their comfort and wellbeing, manifesting a personal and individual interest in them and rewarding capability and diligence with prompt and steady promotion as opportunity offered. In all the enterprises with which he has been associated, as well as in those of which he was the originator, he has ever been the driving

force, the impelling energy, and never on the field of Chickamauga (which was one of the many battles in which he participated) did he display greater coolness and intrepidity than in the arena of business.

In June, 1883, Mr. Fry assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Rochester, of which he has ever since been president. The bank is one of the most flourishing in the State. He is also a director of the Olive Stove Works, and is interested extensively in property on Chautauqua Lake, New York. For several terms he served as president of the town council, and has faithfully and often laboriously coöperated with others in matters affecting the welfare of the city and its worthy charities. He belongs to the class which is doing the most to advance the real interest of the city and State, and his high personal character, his large experience, and remarkably cool, clear and sound judgment give to his opinions and advice great weight and influence. He is a man of warmly social nature, and his ready wit—part of the heritage he received from his Irish ancestors—is always under the control of kindly nature. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh. He was one of the charter members of the First Baptist Church of Rochester, and was superintendent of the Sunday school for twenty-seven years, in which work he takes a deep interest and to which he is a liberal contributor, believing as he does that religion is the most powerful of all influences.

Mr. Fry married (first), in 1862, in Pittsburgh, Emma, daughter of James and Minerva (Scott) Mathews. In 1884 this union was dissolved by the death of Mrs. Fry, and Mr. Fry married (second) Belle, daughter of Rev. H. R. McClintock. Mr. Fry is the father of the fol-

lowing children: Harry C., E. Gertrude, Clara B., J. Howard, and Mabel M.

Mr. Fry has a beautiful home in Rochester, a model of comfort, every appointment being such as to minister to a refined and artistic taste. His children, richly endowed by nature and nurtured under the most uplifting influences, are a joy in the present and a promise for the future, both the sons following in their father's footsteps and maintaining the family tradition both in business and citizenship.

Throughout his career, Mr. Fry has been animated by the spirit of progress, ever pressing forward and seeking to make the good better and the better best. He has furnished a true picture of the ideal manufacturer, one who creates and adds to the wealth of nations while advancing his own interests. The great industrial organizations which he has founded and developed are monuments to his far-sighted business ability, but no less are they monuments to his philanthropy. He has given to thousands employment and opportunities for self-culture and self-development, and the wealth which has come to him he has held in trust for the less fortunate of his fellows. While increasing the material prosperity of the community he has labored for its moral and spiritual betterment. Manufacturer, financier, philanthropist—he is one of those of whom future generations will say: "The world is better because he lived."

WALLACE, Robert L.,

Educator, Lawyer.

The Scotch-Irish descent of Robert L. Wallace, of New Castle, Pennsylvania, is traced to the Wallaces of Scotland and to County Antrim, Ireland, where lived Robert and Mary (Knox) Wallace, whose sons James, John, Robert and Samuel

came to America before the Revolution. They participated in that struggle for liberty, and later scattered in Western Pennsylvania and aided there in the establishment of farms and homes, churches, courts and modern civilized conditions. The professions of law and medicine have been favorite ones in this family, while statesmen and business men have also borne this honored name. Farmers originally, many have continued in that occupation, and progressive, prosperous agriculturalists are not uncommon in this family.

William Wallace, father of Robert L. Wallace, was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and was widely known, not more for his extensive farming and stock dealing operations than for his uprightness of character and the perfect fairness observed in all his private business transactions, and in the many public positions he filled.

Robert L., son of William and Esther (McChesney) Wallace, was born in Pulaski township, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1876. He attended the public schools, obtaining an excellent education, then entered Poland (Ohio) Union Seminary. Later he taught three school years, and in the vacation intervals himself attended summer schools, specializing in his favorite branches. He then entered Grove City College (Pennsylvania), where he was graduated Ph. B., class of 1899. He then taught in Darlington Academy (Beaver county) one year, and for another year was principal of the Enon Valley High School (Lawrence county). All this preparatory work had been with the law as his final goal, and in 1901 he entered the law office of Hon. J. Norman Martin, of New Castle, continuing study under that able preceptor until December, 1902, when he was admitted to the Lawrence county bar, and soon afterward to prac-

tice in the State Supreme Court. He at once opened offices in New Castle, where he is now well established in a general practice extending to all State and Federal courts in his district. He is a member of the State and County Bar Associations, and has attained a leading position among the younger members of the Lawrence county bar.

He is a Republican in politics, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs. In 1906 he was elected to the City Council, and in 1907 was chosen president of that body. In that year he was also a delegate to the Republican State Convention and in 1908 was chosen to represent Lawrence county in the House of the General Assembly. He made an honorable record as a legislator, served on important committees, and in 1910 was again elected to the same office. During his two terms he served on committees—judicial, general, municipal, corporations, agriculture, and was chairman of the iron and coal committee. He was not an ornamental member of these committees, but a worker, influential in shaping and forwarding important legislation. During his second term he was one of the leaders of the Independent Republicans of the House, and one of the most aggressive members of that body of men who carried their spirit of independence to the point of defiance of machine domination. His service to his State will not be unrewarded, and greater honors from an appreciative constituency surely await him. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, active in church and Sunday school work. He stands high in the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

He married, August 27, 1903, Edna, daughter of Jonathan Freese of Indiana, Pennsylvania. Children: William L., Robert Eugene and Esther Clare.

LAFEAN, John R.,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

The twentieth century is emphatically the age of young men, and Pennsylvania, always a leader in every onward movement, is now kept in the very van of progress by the men who during the last ten years have largely aided in making her history. Among these is John R. Lafean, mayor of York, and an aggressive business man, who is giving his city a thorough and successful business administration.

John R. Lafean was born July 29, 1873, in York, son of Charles and Charlotta (Kottecamp) Lafean, and a brother of Hon. D. F. Lafean, Charles F. Lafean, president of the Lafean Paper Company, and A. H. Lafean & Brother, well known druggists of York. John R. Lafean received his education in the public schools of his native city, and immediately after completing his course of study he formed a partnership with his brothers, Charles F. and George Jacob Lafean, under the firm name of Lafean Brothers, manufacturing confectioners. The business, which was established in 1886, has grown to extensive proportions, the products finding a constant market throughout the State. Mr. Lafean early showed himself to be a man of remarkable business talents, quick and decisive in his methods and prompt in the solution of those problems which are every day presented to the enterprising and successful merchant.

In early manhood Mr. Lafean manifested a keen interest in public affairs and an unusual degree of executive and administrative ability. As a young man he served with credit in the city council, and from 1905 to 1908 filled the office of city treasurer in a manner satisfactory to his municipality. He has always been identified with the Republicans, and his party, in electing him to the office of city

treasurer, gave him a handsome majority. He was at one time chairman of the highway commission, and was also president of the select branch of the City Council, being elected to this latter office from the Fourth Ward of York. While serving in this position his impartiality commanded the respect of men of all parties, and the fact that he has always numbered many friends among the Democrats speaks volumes for his integrity and fair-mindedness.

In 1908 Mr. Lafean was the Republican candidate for mayor, but sustained defeat by a majority of two hundred and forty-nine. In 1911 he was again nominated and was triumphantly elected by a majority of seven hundred and twenty-two. His record, since entering upon the duties of his office, has justified the choice of his party. His capability has been proved beyond question. He has discredited all city bills, a thing never before heard of in the history of the county, and the highway department has been placed in charge of the city engineer's department. Mayor Lafean's plan is to conduct the affairs of the city as the affairs of a corporation are conducted, on the basis of strictly honorable business methods, and thus far his success is universally conceded by men of all parties. His appearance is expressive of his personality, being that of a man of quiet determination and business ability. Of rather tall stature and well knit frame, his keen eyes are not without the glint of humor, but his whole aspect is that of the alert, resolute man of affairs.

Genial and companionable in his nature, Mayor Lafean is identified with a number of fraternal organizations, affiliating with Jerodatta Lodge, F. and A. M., York Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Knights of Malta and the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the York Club and is a mem-

ber of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Mayor Lafean married, July 3, 1900, Georgetta L., daughter of George and Charlotta (Gotwald) Moore, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Moore was engaged in business in Shrewsbury. He and his wife were the parents of four other children: Mrs. Jennie Rolfe, of New Jersey; Luther, of York; Norman, of New Brunswick, New Jersey; and William E., of Des Moines, Iowa. Mayor and Mrs. Lafean are the parents of one son: Henry Moore Lafean. Mrs. Lafean is one of York's most charming hostesses, and the home over which she presides is one of the city's social centers.

By his honest, public-spirited, progressive administration, Mayor Lafean is placing his native city among the best governed municipalities of the Keystone State, and proving himself a loyal son of York, a true Pennsylvanian and an able and high-minded executive.

IRWIN, Robert W.,

Lawyer.

One of the best known and most successful advocates in Washington county is Robert Wilson Irwin, of Washington. He is of Scotch-Irish stock, though not descended from the earlier settlers. On each side he is grandchild of an immigrant from the North of Ireland. These grandparents settled in Washington county early in the last century. His parents, Ephraim and Margaret (Richey) Irwin, were born in Washington county. The father was a farmer, a Democrat, and a member of the United Presbyterian church. He died in July, 1894, and his widow followed him in March, 1897.

Robert Wilson Irwin was born in West Finley township, April 25, 1858. His early life was spent in hard work and the use of such opportunities of study as were offered. Working on the farm and

attending the district schools, his summers and winters were alternately passed, until he was seventeen. The family were then living at Buffalo, Washington county, where they remained for two years. Mr. Irwin's order of life then underwent a change; the winters for the next six years were spent in teaching, and during the summers, in addition to the work of the farm, he took courses at the normal schools at Claysville and Alexander, and began the reading of law. In November, 1877, he registered with Boyd Crumrine as a student of law. He had also studied Latin one summer, under the tuition of Rev. Mr. Walkenshaw. On June 15, 1881, he was admitted to the bar of Washington county.

While Mr. Irwin was teaching school, he availed himself of the benefits offered by debating and was interested in their work, and to this training he ascribes much of his later success in his profession. He became a forcible, clear, and impressive speaker. From his admission to the bar, Mr. Irwin has been active in the practice of the law. For a while he was in partnership with ex-Judge Acheson. His practice has been in State and Federal courts, especially in the field of corporation law. He is a good citizen, actively interested in public affairs, and in his younger days he was a hard worker in politics. This, with his success in his profession, led to his nomination by the Democratic party in 1883, when he had been practicing for but two years, as district attorney, but the district being strongly Republican, he was defeated. He was long a member of the Washington school board, and for some years its president. He has frequently been a delegate to District and State conventions, and has served as chairman of the Democratic State Convention. Beside being a member of the County and State Bar Associations, he is a member of the

Washington Country Club, and is prominent in the social life of his community. Likewise, he is actively interested in lodge matters, in the Masonic order, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar. In the First Presbyterian Church, of which all the family are members, he is actively interested, has served as an elder, also as superintendent of the Sunday school of the Third Presbyterian Church for years.

Mr. Irwin married, December 24, 1884, Carrie N., daughter of William and Margaret (Boyd) Fowler, of Westmoreland county. His oldest daughter is now Mrs. Arthur B. (Nellie May) Loucks, of Scottsdale, Pennsylvania. The other daughters, Frances Margaret and Edith J. Irwin, are at home.

BEIDLEMAN, Edward E.,

Lawyer, Legislator.

Jacob Beidleman, pioneer ancestor of Mr. Beidleman, was born in Germany, and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He saw service in the Patriot army during the Revolutionary War. He reared a family, among whom were Peggy, Sally, Elias, Jacob, Adam and John. The parents were Lutherans in religion. Both died in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, and were there buried.

Jacob Beidleman, son of the emigrant Jacob, was born in Bucks county, 1785, and removed to Cumberland county when a young man, following his trade of blacksmith at Shippensburg for the greater part of his life. He was obliged to abandon his calling by reason of a hurt which he received while shoeing a horse, and from which he never entirely recovered. When again able to take up employment he gave himself to freight hauling for his brother, and was so engaged until his death, February 5, 1835,

at the age of about fifty years. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics was an old-line Whig. His wife, Elizabeth (Reinhart) Beidleman, born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, long survived her husband, dying about 1854, aged about sixty years. Children: Sarah, wife of David Wilson, of Cumberland county; Elizabeth, wife of David Holmes, of Bloomfield, Perry county; William; John, died in infancy; Mary; Adam, married a Miss Holmes, of Maryland; Margaret, wife of Henry Wise, of Cumberland county; Sophia, wife of George Fry, of Franklin county.

William Beidleman, third child and eldest son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Reinhart) Beidleman, was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, November 26, 1817. He received a meagre education in the pioneer common schools of that day, attending only for a few weeks in the winter seasons. He engaged in teaming in his young manhood, and before attaining his majority removed to Harrisburg and entered the employ of the Calder family, in whose service he remained for three generations. He retired from active occupations some years ago, and is now making his home with his son, Thomas D. Beidleman, in Harrisburg. He is a member of Christ (Lutheran) Church, and in politics is a Republican, and is fraternally connected with Fulton Council, No. 35, Order of American Mechanics. He married, February 5, 1845, Hannah Hong, born in Delaware, April 28, 1823, died November 4, 1902, daughter of Jesse Hong. Children: Margaret, wife of Charles Spickler, of Lancaster county; Emma; Thomas D., of whom further; Edward B., married Mary, daughter of Frederick Heiney, of Harrisburg; Newland (deceased), married Ackalina Davis, of Harrisburg; Sophia, deceased; Mary Jane, wife of Alexander Jackson, of Baltimore, Maryland; William C., of whom further.

Thomas D. Beidleman, third child and eldest son of William and Hannah (Hong) Beidleman, was born in Clarke's Valley, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1848. He came to Harrisburg with his parents when he was seven years old, and there received his education in the public schools. In August, 1867, when nineteen years of age, he became labor foreman in the Lochiel Iron Works, which position he acceptably filled until April, 1889, when he resigned in order to engage in a general merchandise and grocery business at Lochiel, and which he conducted with gratifying success until 1900, in which year he sold his stock and good-will to the Lochiel Merchandise Company, and entered upon a life of well-earned retirement. During his entire mercantile career he bore himself with unsullied reputation, and was held in high regard by all with whom he had dealings, as well as by the community at large. He is an active and exemplary member of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican. He married, December 29, 1870, Susan Ensinger, daughter of John G. and Julia (Seibold) Ensinger. Her father was born in Germany, 1795, and died in Powell's Valley, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, 1854, aged sixty-nine years. He was a well-to-do farmer, owning a farm in Montgomery county, which he sold, purchasing another in Powell's Valley, to which he removed. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics was a Democrat. He was twice married. His first wife was born in 1810, and died in 1863, and both are buried at the same place. She bore him six children, and his second wife bore him eight children. To Thomas D. and Susan (Ensinger) Beidleman were born three children: Bertha A., wife of Gilbert L. Culmerry; Edward E., of whom further; Hannah M., wife of Stewart Heist, of Harris-

burg, now residing in Oreland, Montgomery county.

William C. Beidleman, youngest son of William and Hannah (Hong) Beidleman, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1861. He was reared in his native city, educated in the public schools thereof, and has spent his entire active career in the employ of the government. He engaged in the mail service early in life. In 1881 he was appointed to a clerkship under Postmaster M. W. McAlarney, and has continued in the mail service ever since with the exception of the first administration of Grover Cleveland. He has served in various capacities in the office. He was appointed superintendent of the Hill station post-office on Thirteenth street, south of Market street, Harrisburg, March 10, 1906, which position he is now filling. He is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, Castle No. 40. He takes an active part in church work, holding membership in Zion Lutheran Church, in which he serves as vestryman and is also a member of the pastor's Bible class. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. Beidleman married, March 26, 1885, Elizabeth Rupp Hursh, a daughter of Abraham and Caroline (Reamshart) Hursh. Their children are: Helen H., Harry H. and Constance B. Beidleman.

Edward E. Beidleman, attorney at law, Harrisburg, is a native of that city, born July 8, 1873, son of Thomas D. and Susan (Ensinger) Beidleman. He received his education in the public schools, graduating from the high school with first honors. He then took a course in the Keystone Business College, and was subsequently engaged with his father in business for a time. Having determined upon the law as his profession, he registered as a student in the office of Hon. Samuel J. M. McCarrell, and under his masterly tutorship was qualified for admission to the bar, on January 28, 1898.

He at once entered upon practice, in which he has been usefully and industriously engaged to the present time, having drawn about him a large clientèle embracing many of the largest personal and corporate interests in the city.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Beidleman has from his entrance upon manhood taken an active interest in political affairs, and holds a place of influence in the councils of his party. In 1904 he was elected to the legislature, and was re-elected in 1906. He bore an important part in that body in the sessions of 1905 and 1907, and the extra session of 1906, serving upon several of its most important committees—the judiciary, of which he was chairman; general committee, the committee on public grounds and buildings; the committee on municipal corporations; the public printing committee and the committee on rules—and was recognized as one of their most industrious and judicious members. As a member of the Harrisburg Board of Trade he has rendered valuable aid in promoting the commercial and industrial interests of the community. He has attained to high rank in the Masonic order, being affiliated with Robert Burns Lodge No. 464, and with all the superior bodies up to and including the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Zembo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Arcanum, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, John Harriss Lodge, Knights of Pythias; the Independent Order of Red Men, and the Knights of the Macca-bees. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Beidleman married, November 6, 1901, Katherine Nissley, daughter of Dr. Samuel Nissley. Her father was a prominent physician practicing in Ohio and later in Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania. In

the latter place he was for some years physician for the Pennsylvania railroad, and is now there engaged in a large general practice. Mrs. Beidleman was Dr. Nissley's only child by his first wife, and her mother died when she was but two years old. Mr. and Mrs. Beidleman are the parents of one child, Katherine Nissley Beidleman, born October 7, 1902.

BROWN, William M.,

Financier, Public Official.

There is very often a wide distinction between the successful man of business and the successful man in public life. Many of our conspicuous failures in public life have been leaders in their private business or the professions. Again, many of our greatest public men have made utter failure in their private business. The rare combination of success in both business and public life is met with in William M. Brown, lawyer, man of affairs, ex-senator, and ex-lieutenant-governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

William M. Brown was born in Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1850, son of Van Swearingen and Lydia J. Brown. When he was five years of age his father died, and shortly afterward his mother moved to the State of Iowa, where he received his early education in the public schools. Later he attended the grammar school of Warren, Ohio, the Power Commercial School of New Castle, Pennsylvania, and the One Study College of the same city. After completing his classical and business education he entered the law office of Judge John McMichael, of New Castle, under whose wise preceptorship he acquired a sound knowledge of law. In 1876 he was admitted to the Lawrence county bar, later to the State and Federal courts of the district, continuing in the successful



Wm. M. Brown

practice of his profession eight years. He served as special agent of the Land Department of the United States from January, 1883, until the following August, then resigned and resumed the practice of law. He early became interested in public affairs, affiliated with the Republican party, and was closely identified with the local organization, filling various civic positions of responsibility and trust in city and county. Mr. Brown also took active part in the development of New Castle, and his name is intimately connected with many of her principal industries. In 1890 business interests compelled him to undertake the building of an electric street car line, and since that time he has been heavily interested in the electric roads of New Castle; Syracuse, New York; Montgomery, Alabama; and other cities. For some years prior to 1906, Mr. Brown was president of the Rapid Transit Railroad system of Syracuse, New York. He was vice-president and manager of the New Castle Electric Street Railway, and in 1896 became a director, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Brown was also engaged in mercantile business as head of the firm of Brown, Thompson & Company, general dealers, and in 1888 and 1889 secretary and treasurer of the Standard Paper Company. His present business interests are large and varied, including not only railway investments and control, but large holdings of real estate in many localities. He is also a director of the Lawrence Savings and Trust Company. He stands conspicuous among the many very successful men of affairs Western Pennsylvania has produced, and has contributed in a large degree to the prosperity and advancement of New Castle.

Mr. Brown has also to his credit an honorable, successful and brilliant career as a public official. He was a candidate

for member of the House of Representatives from Lawrence county in 1878-80, but was both times defeated by small majorities. He served six years as a member of Select Council and in November, 1896, was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Senate from the Forty-seventh District, composed of Lawrence and Mercer counties. In the session following he held conspicuous position as a leader of the Senate, serving on important committees, making a very creditable record as a debater and generally achieving an honorable distinction. He was influential in shaping desirable legislation, and so impressed his individuality upon the Senate and State that in 1902 he was nominated for the high office of lieutenant-governor and was elected the following November by a plurality of 181,254 votes. He was inaugurated January 20, 1903, and throughout his term of office brought to the discharge of his duty the same high sense of responsibility, the same intelligent sense of public duty and grasp of public affairs, as had characterized his term as senator. Since his retirement from public life, Mr. Brown has lost none of his interest in public affairs, but has devoted them less time and attention. He is a member of the Republican Club, of New York City, the Elks and Lawrence clubs of New Castle and the Athletic Club, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Brown married Margaret, daughter of Samuel and Amanda G. Foltz.

The family home at New Castle is one of the most beautiful and imposing of the many modern mansions of Western Pennsylvania; surrounded by well-kept lawns and shrubbery, its perfect proportions and appropriate setting render it an attraction remarked by all visitors to New Castle. Here its owner, freed from the cares of business, finds his greatest happiness.

RENO, Claude Trexler,

Lawyer, Public Official.

There is usually little to be written of a young professional man of thirty years, but Mr. Reno is an exception to the rule, having already attained prominence in his profession that comes to most men at the close instead of the commencement of their careers, and his future is bright with promise.

Claude Trexler Reno, son of Joseph F. and Amelia J. (Trexler) Reno, was born in Lyons, Berks county, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1882. He obtained his primary, intermediate and preparatory education in the public schools, graduating in 1900 from the Allentown High School. During the years 1900 to 1902 he pursued a course of classical study at Muhlenberg College, then entered Dickinson School of Law, whence he was graduated L.L.B., class of 1905. In September, 1905, he was admitted to the bar of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and began the practice of law at Allentown. On February 4, 1907, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, and December 7, 1908, to practice in the Superior Court of the State. He has a well established legal practice that extends to all State and Federal courts of the district. He quickly obtained recognition as a capable young lawyer, and in 1906 was appointed sheriff's solicitor of Lehigh County. In 1909 he was appointed county solicitor, his private practice in the meantime keeping pace with his public preferment. In 1910 he was the candidate of his party for the House of Assembly, passed the ordeal of the ballot box successfully and served in the following legislature most creditably. He was in 1912 candidate for the National House of Representatives from the Congressional District composed of the counties of Lehigh and Berks, but was defeated.

He is a good lawyer, well grounded in

legal knowledge, skillful in both attack and defence, eloquent and forceful in his pleading and has won some notable victories in his seven years at the Lehigh bar. His public career is above reproach, and, while ambitious, he does not strive for success in any but the fairest manner. He is a hard campaigner and keeps his adversaries continually on the alert, and whatever the issue of any campaign may be, he will continue to be a vital force in his party, and future greatness cannot but be insured to one so determined and talented.

His college fraternity, Alpha Tau Omega, is very dear to him, and since 1905 he has been editor of the "Alpha Tau Omega Palm," the official journal of that fraternity. He is also the author of "Manual of Alpha Tau Omega," published by the fraternity in 1911. He is a member of Barger Lodge, No. 333, Free and Accepted Masons; Allentown Eyrie, No. 110, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Lehigh Lodge, No. 83, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Washington Camp, No. 11, Patriotic Order of Sons of America, and is State Camp Building trustee in the latter organization. In religious affiliation he is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church.

He married, August 14, 1906, at Allentown, May Grim, daughter of Charles J. and R. Tillie (Grim) Appel.

MARTIN, J. Rankin,

Lawyer, Financier.

Beaver county, Pennsylvania, figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the State, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve consecutive development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of this section. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have con-

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tributed to its development along commercial and professional lines, and in the latter connection the subject of this review demands recognition, as he has been actively engaged in the practice of law at Beaver Falls since 1882. He is financially interested in a number of important business enterprises in Beaver county, and his honorable and straightforward methods demonstrate the power of activity and honesty in the business world.

J. Rankin Martin was born in Darlington, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1852, son of James P. and Mary C. (Imbrie) Martin, both of whom were born in Beaver county and both of whom are now deceased. The Martin and Imbrie families are descended from staunch Scotch stock. James P. Martin was engaged in farming operations in the vicinity of Darlington during the greater part of his active career, and he was a stalwart Republican in his political convictions. From 1876 to 1878 he served as sheriff of his county, and he acquitted himself with honor and distinction in discharging the duties connected with that office. He and his wife were devout United Presbyterians in their religious faith. They reared a family of eight children.

Under the invigorating influence of the old homestead farm, J. Rankin Martin was reared to maturity, and his rudimentary educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the public schools of his native place. Subsequently he attended Darlington Academy, and after completing the curriculum of that institution he was engaged in teaching school for a period of four years, at the expiration of which he was matriculated as a student in Westminster College, which he attended for two years. In 1876 he was appointed deputy sheriff by his father and he served as such for three years, when he entered the law of-

fices of Agnew & Buchanan, under whose able preceptorship he studied law. He was admitted to practice at the Pennsylvania State bar February 6, 1882, and immediately located at Beaver Falls, where he has devoted the major portion of his time and attention to a large and lucrative clientage during the long intervening years to the present time, in 1912. He is counsel for a number of prominent business concerns in this section of the State, and his practice extends to all the State and Federal courts. In connection with the work of his profession he is a valued and appreciative member of the Beaver County Bar Association and the Pennsylvania State Bar Association.

Mr. Martin is a decidedly prominent factor in business and banking circles in this county. He is vice-president of the Farmers' Bank at Beaver, a member of the board of directors in the Beaver Trust Company, and a director in the Citizens' National Bank at Monaca, Pennsylvania, in addition to which he is likewise interested in a number of other business enterprises of local importance.

In politics he is an uncompromising Republican, and he has served as a member of the Republican county committee for many years. On various occasions he has been chosen as a delegate to State conventions, and in 1883 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of prosecuting attorney for Beaver county. He was incumbent of that office for the ensuing six years. In 1905 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of county judge, but met defeat at the following election as the result of a combination. In the Masonic order he has passed through the circle of the Scottish Rite branch, and is a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mr. Martin was married, October 21, 1880, to Miss Anna M. Eakin, who was born in Beaver county, and who was a

daughter of John R. and Margaret (Mitchell) Eakin, prominent residents of Beaver. Mr. and Mrs. Martin became the parents of three daughters—Helen, the wife of Oliver C. Hurst, of Beaver Falls; Margaret, wife of Frank M. Hoover, of Pittsburgh; and Mary, wife of Robert C. Mayer, of New York City. Mrs. Martin was summoned to the life eternal March 22, 1910, and her remains are interred in the Beaver cemetery. She was a woman of most gracious personality and her death is uniformly mourned throughout her home community.

Mr. Martin is a United Presbyterian in religious faith, and is an active factor in church and Sunday-school work. He is a man of fine mentality and broad human sympathy; always courteous, kindly and affable and those who know him personally accord him the highest esteem. His life has been exemplary in all respects, and he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, and his own splendid moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation. He is a member of the Beaver County Country Club.

WILSON, J. Sharp,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Among the distinctively prominent and brilliant lawyers of the State of Pennsylvania none is more versatile, talented or well equipped for the work of his profession than J. Sharp Wilson, who maintains his home and business at Beaver, in the county of the same name. Throughout his career as an able attorney and well fortified counsellor he has, by reason of unimpeachable conduct and close observance of the unwritten code of professional ethics, gained the admiration and respect of his fellow members of the bar, in addition to which he commands a high place in the confidence and

esteem of his fellow citizens. For ten years he was Presiding Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the Thirty-sixth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and he has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in all matters pertaining to the good of the Republican party, of whose principles he has long been a zealous and active exponent.

Judge James Sharp Wilson was born in Franklin township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1862, son of John Hays and Mary Elizabeth (Mehard) Wilson, the former of whom was a native of Beaver county, and the latter born in Wayne township, Lawrence county, this State. The original progenitor of the Wilson family in America was Hugh Wilson, whose birth occurred in Ireland, in 1689, and who immigrated to America in 1736. He settled in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he became a man of prominence and influence in business and public affairs, and where he was the owner of a tract of seven hundred and thirty acres of land. He married Sarah Craig in Ireland, and they were among the earliest settlers in the Irish Settlement. They became the parents of the following children: Samuel, Charles, Francis, James, Thomas, Mary, Margaret and Elizabeth. He died in 1773, at the age of eighty-four years, and was buried in the Settlement graveyard. His son Thomas was born in 1724, and married Elizabeth Hays in 1760. Thomas Wilson removed with his family to Union county, Pennsylvania, in 1792, and died there in February, 1799. His widow, Elizabeth H. Wilson, came to Beaver county in 1803 with her two sons, William and Thomas, and they were the first representatives of the family in this section of the State. She died in December, 1812. Thomas Wilson was born June 17, 1775, and he passed the greater part of his active career in Beaver county, where he married Nancy

Hemphill, October 7, 1806, and where he died July 7, 1860. He was engaged in farming operations in what is now Franklin township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. His son, John H., was born May 22, 1822, and March 8, 1849, married Mary Elizabeth Mehard. They became the parents of four sons and two daughters—1. Nancy Jane, married Dr. J. M. Withrow, who died in 1870; she afterwards married James A. Jackson, and resides at North Sewickley, Pennsylvania. 2. Christiana, married John G. McAulis, who died in 1910; she now resides in New Castle, Pennsylvania. 3. William L., died March 1, 1906. 4. Omar T., lives in Denver, Colorado. 5. James Sharp, the immediate subject of this review. 6. Dr. Loyal W., a prominent surgeon, a resident of New Castle, Pennsylvania. John H. Wilson was a farmer in Franklin township during his active career and figured prominently in public affairs in his home community during his life time. He was justice of the peace for many years, and at the time of his demise, June 16, 1892, was incumbent of the office of county commissioner. His wife passed to the life eternal in April, 1889.

To the district schools of Franklin township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, Judge Wilson is indebted for his rudimentary educational training, which was later supplemented by courses in several local academies. In 1891 he was matriculated as a student in Geneva College, at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1885, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During the years 1879-80-81 he taught school in Beaver county, and in 1883 he was a popular and successful teacher in Harmony Academy. After graduating from Geneva College he was engaged to teach the Slipperryrock school in Lawrence county, a school noted for the insubordination of

the pupils. He had charge of that school for one year, and during that time had absolutely no trouble with any of the pupils under his supervision.

In 1885 Judge Wilson registered as a law student in the office of Judge Henry Hice, at Beaver. He made rapid progress in his legal studies and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar June 4, 1888, at which time he opened an office and initiated the active practice of his profession at Beaver, where he has since resided permanently. During the intervening years to the present time he has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative clientage, and he has figured in some of the most important litigations in the State and Federal courts in this section. In November, 1895, he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of Presiding Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the Thirty-sixth Judicial District, and he was the popular and efficient incumbent of that office for a period of ten years, at the end of which he refused to become a candidate for reelection. After leaving the bench in January, 1906, Judge Wilson resumed the active practice of his profession at Beaver, where he is widely renowned for his skill as legislator and jurist.

Judge Wilson is financially interested in a number of business enterprises in Beaver, and is president of the Fort McIntosh National Bank, which he helped organize in July, 1906, and is a director and solicitor for the Crescent Portland Cement Company of Lawrence county. In connection with his legal work he is a valued and appreciated member of the Beaver County Bar Association, and in politics he is a Republican. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is a member of the board of trustees. He is a man of great force of character, broad intelligence and wide influence.

December 25, 1888, was solemnized the

marriage of Judge Wilson to Miss Sarah Ida Hazen, daughter of Nathan and Judith (Zeigler) Hazen, of North Sewickley, Beaver county. Judge and Mrs. Wilson have four children—John Howard, who was graduated in Washington-Jefferson College in 1911, and is now a student in the law department of the University of Pittsburgh; James Sharp Jr., who is attending Geneva College, at Beaver Falls; and Hugh Hazen and Mary Elizabeth, who are pupils in the public school at Beaver.

LEONARD, Jesse Rose,

Leader in Petroleum Industry.

Certain events in the early career of Jesse Rose Leonard, one of the best known representatives of the State's great petroleum industry, when he left his home and struck out for the "oil country," will help us to an estimate of his character upon which is based his success. He was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, son of William and Nancy (Prindle) Leonard, September 10, 1848. His father had come from Troy, New York, in 1840, and his mother's people at an earlier date from Connecticut. William Leonard was a carpenter and contractor; at his death, in 1855, the family, consisting of the mother and five children, made their home with relatives in the county. A little later, the boy found himself obliged to make his own way, without so much even as an ordinary country school education.

It was then the time of the earliest oil strikes in Venango county, and the excitement ran high on Oil creek. Quick to see the opportunity, he saved what money he could earn at saw mill and farm labor, and then, at the age of seventeen, set out afoot for the newly discovered fields. He took the first work which offered, that of hauling oil, but, as soon as the chance came, entered into

the drilling and producing end of the petroleum business. This marked the beginning of his career. "Jim" Leonard, as he is generally called, passed through all phases of the practical part of the industry from driller and pumper to contractor and producer, gaining a reputation for paying attention to business which has brought him success in many lines of affairs. While the "oil excitements" swept back and forth through Western Pennsylvania, whether it was Pithole or Petrolia, Cherry Grove or Bradford, J. R. Leonard, with his partners, the Hardisons and C. P. Collins, followed developments. He was married in Clarion county in 1873, to Mary McGee, daughter of William McGee, a lumberman, of Tionesta, and Sarah (Dunkle) McGee, descendant of the Dunkles of eastern Pennsylvania. To them were born five children:—Archie W., married, and lives in Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he is engaged in the oil and gas business; Burt H., married, and living in Pittsburgh; Eda A., married to Don A. Baxter of Lima, Ohio; Edna R., living with her father; and Mary Myrtle, married to William S. Paterson, of Flint, Michigan. Mrs. Leonard passed away in 1884, during the short time they lived in the state of Kansas. Thereafter the family returned east and, on the opening of the oil fields in northwestern Ohio, moved to Lima.

In 1894 they took up their permanent residence in Beaver, Pennsylvania. Mr. Leonard had remarried (1886), his second wife being Bertha Ault, of Clarion county; they have two children, Lois and Lenore, both at school in New York State. The family attends the Presbyterian church, and is prominent socially in the Beaver Valley.

At present Mr. Leonard is heavily interested in the production of oil and natural gas in this and many other States; he is president of the Devonian



A. H. Stamm

Oil Company, and vice-president of the Oklahoma Natural Gas Company. At the same time he has large interests in the financial affairs of Beaver and Pittsburgh; he is president of the Beaver Trust Company, which is one of Beaver county's strongest institutions, and a director in the Columbia National Bank, also in the Colonial Trust Company of Pittsburgh. He is active in all these corporations, attending to their business with that same fidelity and executive ability which early brought him success.

It should be added that Mr. Leonard is interested in all that makes for the general progress, giving his support to churches and other institutions and good causes. He is a member of various Masonic bodies in order through to the thirty-second degree; a member of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh; in politics, a Republican. His associations and interests mark, however, the man of broadmindedness. Simple in tastes, with a keen sense of honor, sympathetic, approachable, Mr. Leonard is a man of great self-respect, who is liked by all those who know him.

STAMM, Alexander Carson,

Lawyer, Leader in Public Improvements.

Alexander Carson Stamm, of Harrisburg, a member of the law firm of Olmsted & Stamm which, for nearly twenty years, has occupied its present high position at the Pennsylvania bar, is a representative of that sturdy Pennsylvania-German stock which more perhaps than any other element has contributed to the upbuilding and development of the Keystone State and has left upon it an enduring racial stamp.

Alexander Carson Stamm was born October 22, 1863, in Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, son of Rev. John S. and Elizabeth (Brady) Stamm, and grandson of Rev. John Stamm. Mr.

Stamm's education was obtained in the public schools of Mount Joy and Harrisburg and under private instruction, and when, after completing his course of study, he decided to devote himself to the legal profession, he pursued the customary line of reading in the office and under the guidance of M. E. Olmsted. The ability of the student did not escape the penetration of the preceptor, and when Mr. Stamm was admitted to the bar, he became the professional associate of Mr. Olmsted. Mr. Stamm has been admitted to practice in both the State and United States courts.

Mr. Stamm, without neglecting his professional duties, has found time to enter into projects for the wellbeing and advancement of Harrisburg. He served as a member of the Common Council for four terms, during the last of which he was president of that body. He also served for six years as a member of the Board of Public Works of Harrisburg, and during that time over a million dollars was spent by the board in public improvements, including the water filtration plant, the intercepting sewer in the Paxton Creek Valley and the reinforced concrete Mulberry street viaduct. Mr. Stamm is one of the directors of the First National Bank.

Mr. Stamm is a member of the State and County Bar Associations, the Harrisburg and Harrisburg Country Clubs and the Harrisburg Republican Club. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason.

Mr. Stamm married, May 17, 1904, Mary Maude, daughter of Charles and Juliet (Terrill) Owen, of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

REYNDERS, John Van Wicheren,

Leader in Steel Construction Work.

John Van Wicheren Reynders, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and one of the distinguished con-

structive engineers of the United States, was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, December 17, 1806, son of John and Louise (Sellers) Reynlders. Now in his forty-sixth year, he has attained eminence in his profession and high position in the world of business. His early and preparatory education was obtained in the Hoboken Academy. He then went to Germany, continuing his studies in one of the famous gymnasiums. On his return he became a student at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, whence he was graduated, class of 1886, with the degree of civil engineer. He had specialized in constructive engineering, and after graduation spent four years in the service of steel bridge building concerns, gaining practical experience in actual construction, under varying conditions. In the latter part of the year 1890 he came to the Pennsylvania Steel Company, assisting in the organization of the bridge building department that corporation was then adding to their plant at Steelton, Pennsylvania. In 1892 he was appointed superintendent of that department, filling that important position with rare ability until 1906, when he was elected vice-president of the corporation, with full control of the Steelton works. During his connection with that plant he has erected some notable structures that stand pre-eminent in constructive achievement, including the steel arch bridge across the Niagara chasm, over which pass the trains of several railroad systems; the Golteik Viaduct in Burma, India, at the time of its construction the longest in the entire world; a large part of the suspension bridge across the East River, known as the Williamsburg bridge; also the Blackwell's Island bridge was built by the Pennsylvania Steel Company under the administration and under the direction of Mr. Reynlders. These are but a few of the great works planned and

erected under his supervision. Contracts are taken for difficult or unusual steel construction in all parts of the world, the parts cast and fitted at the Steelton plant, shipped to destination, and there erected by the company's own engineering experts. The story of the erection of the Burma Viaduct is more interesting, and exciting than the story of the most famous military campaigns. The difficulties there encountered, however, were finally overcome, and the name of Mr. Reynlders' company forever linked with a most wonderful engineering achievement carried to successful completion under most difficult conditions. He is compelled in all his operations to meet not only his American competitors but the best constructive companies of England and Germany. Success does not always attend his operations in meeting these commercial foes, but in many instances he has won important victories over world wide competition. It is not meant to imply that Mr. Reynlders accomplishes the results named personally,—neither does the engineer pull the train,—but he is the guiding force that plans, inspires and directs. He selects his subordinates with care, and is an unerring master of the art of selecting his chiefs of construction. He has attained distinction in the engineering world, and in that world nothing counts but unusual engineering achievement. By that standard he has won his own standing and a place for the Pennsylvania Steel Company among the great constructive companies of the world. He is a director of the Pennsylvania Steel Company and of the Steelton National Bank; member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mining Engineers, the American Society for Testing Materials, and the Engineers' Society of Pennsylvania.

He is a trustee of the Harrisburg Hospital and an attendant of the Episcopal

church. In politics he is a Republican, and an actively interested participant in National, State and local affairs. He has served as president of the town council of the borough of Steelton, and in 1908 was alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago that nominated President Taft. His clubs are the Engineers' and University of New York City; the Harrisburg, and the Harrisburg Country. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers, and other scientific bodies.

He married, October 6, 1894, Clare, daughter of Dr. Charlton of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Children: John Van Wicheren (2), Charlton, and Clare Charlton.

DUNLAP, William B.,

Lawyer, Legislator.

Hon. William Boyd Dunlap, now living retired at West Bridgewater, Pennsylvania, was for fully twenty years a leading and influential citizen of Beaver, and his activity in business affairs, his co-operation in public interests and his zealous support of all objects that he believes will contribute to the material, social or moral improvement of the community, keep him in the foremost rank of those to whom the city owes its development and present position as one of the leading business centers of the State. His life has been characterized by upright, honorable principles, and it also exemplifies the truth of the Emersonian philosophy that "the way to win a friend is to be one." His genial, kindly manner wins him the high regard and good will of all with whom he comes in contact, and he commands the unalloyed confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

At Darlington, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1836, occurred the birth of William Boyd Dunlap, who is a son of Samuel Ruther-

ford and Nancy (Hemphill) Dunlap, the former of whom was summoned to the life eternal in October, 1890, and the latter passed away in 1885. The father was a grandson of Walter Clarke, who was a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania which was held in Philadelphia in 1776, and over which Dr. Franklin presided. Walter Clarke was buried in 1802, in the Westfield cemetery, then in Beaver county, now in Lawrence county. Mrs. Dunlap was the third daughter of Joseph Hemphill, one of the three commissioners named in the Act of the General Assembly for the erection of the county of Beaver. The Dunlap home was at Darlington, Beaver county, and there Samuel R. Dunlap figured as a man of affairs.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools of Darlington, William Boyd Dunlap attended the Darlington and Beaver academies, and subsequently was matriculated as a student in Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1858. After leaving college he began the study of law in Beaver, but his health failed and he was obliged to turn his attention to other channels. From 1861 to 1864 he was principal of the Scott school in Covington, Kentucky, and while teaching in that city the late General Fred. D. Grant was one of his pupils. Several of the other Grant children were pupils in different grades of the school at the same time. In 1864 Mr. Dunlap became associated with his brother, Joseph H. Dunlap, in the Ohio river transportation business, operating between Pittsburgh, St. Louis and New Orleans. From 1867 to 1889 he was assistant superintendent of Gray's Iron Line of Boats, his brother being superintendent of the line during that period. This line was exclusively a heavy freight line, with several steamers and model barges for transporting rail-

road iron to down-river points and for bringing back iron ore from the Missouri Iron Mountain Company for Pittsburgh furnaces. Mr. Dunlap was in the employ of this transportation company for eleven years, and at the end of that time, in 1889, he came to Beaver, where he formed a connection with the Beaver "Daily Star" as its business manager. He retained the latter position until 1909, when the plant of that paper was destroyed by fire and the publication discontinued. Since 1909 Mr. Dunlap has been living a retired life in his fine suburban home at West Bridgewater, where he gives a general supervision to his extensive real estate interests, the same including both farm and town property. He has holdings in various business corporations and banks and is a member of the board of directors of the Beaver Cemetery Association.

Mr. Dunlap has always owned allegiance to the principles and policies promulgated by the Democratic party, and he has been an active participant in public affairs at Beaver during the entire period of his residence in this section of the county. He was delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1876 that nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president. In 1890 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the State Senate, from the Forty-sixth Senatorial district, the same including Washington and Beaver counties, and he was the efficient incumbent of that office for one term. The district was largely Republican at the time, but Mr. Dunlap overcame all opposition and was elected by a good majority. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, and in religious matters is a Presbyterian, in which faith he was reared. Mr. Dunlap has always been a liberal and active supporter of all movements calculated to advance the best interests of his home community, and he is a man of mark in all the rela-

tions of life. Although he has reached the venerable age of seventy-six years, he is hale and hearty, and retains in much of their pristine vigor the splendid mental and physical qualities of his prime. Mr. Dunlap has never married.

McCREATH, Andrew S.,

Analytical Chemist.

Andrew S. McCreath was born March 8, 1849, at Ayr, Scotland, son of William and Margaret (Crichton) McCreath. The former died in 1878, at the age of seventy-five, and the latter passed away in 1870, aged sixty-three.

Their son received his preparatory education at Ayr Academy and at Glasgow University. He also took special chemical courses at the Andersonian University, Glasgow, under Professor Penny and Dr. Clark, and subsequently at the University of Göttingen, Germany, under Professors Wöhler and Fittig. In 1870 Mr. McCreath received an offer from the Pennsylvania Steel Company at Baldwin, Pennsylvania (now Steelton), which he accepted, and since that year has made his home in the United States. He was the first chemist exclusively employed by a steel company in this country. In August, 1874, he was appointed by the State Geologist chemist to the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, retaining the position throughout the entire existence of that body, a period of more than ten years. He prepared three reports for the State Geologist, and is the author of special reports on the mineral resources along the lines of the Shenandoah Valley, Norfolk & Western, and Louisville & Nashville Railroads. Mr. McCreath is still actively engaged in his profession as an analytical chemist. In 1901 he associated with him his son Lesley, practicing under the firm name of Andrew S. McCreath & Son. This firm makes a specialty of iron, ores,

steel and coal, and samples and analyzes practically all the foreign ores imported into this country.

Mr. McCreath is a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, and the British Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Contour-Topographic and Geological Survey Commission of Pennsylvania. Mr. McCreath is a director of the Harrisburg National Bank and the Harrisburg Hospital. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. McCreath married, February 4, 1875, Eliza, daughter of Charles L. and Mary (Hummel) Berghaus. Six children have been born to them, four of whom are still living—Andrew S. Jr., Lesley, Robert and William. Mrs. McCreath died in 1909.

HENDERSON, William M.,

Man of Affairs.

William M. Henderson, a well known citizen and man of affairs of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, is a representative of a family of Scotch-Irish origin which for nearly two centuries has been resident in the Keystone State. On the maternal side Mr. Henderson is a scion of another pioneer family of Pennsylvania, distinguished in both colonial and national annals.

James Wilson Henderson, father of William M. Henderson, was born October 19, 1824, and was a son of William M. and Elizabeth (Parker) Henderson. The Henderson and Parker families emigrated from the province of Ulster, Ireland, and many of those bearing these names rose to distinction in the county and State. James Wilson Henderson was educated in the district schools of Car-

lisle, afterward studying at Dickinson College. Until his marriage he assisted his father in the management of the latter's farm, and shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War organized the firm of Henderson & Reed, which for a number of years carried on a flourishing warehouse and forwarding business. Mr. Henderson eventually retired, and during the remainder of his life gave his whole attention to the management of his estate and the cultivation of his farm. Mr. Henderson married, June 26, 1856, Jane Byers, daughter of Samuel and Anne S. (Blaine) Alexander. Samuel Alexander was one of the most prominent attorneys in Southern Pennsylvania, and commanded the home militia, being known as General Alexander. His wife was an aunt of James G. Blaine. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson were the parents of two sons—Samuel, who died in 1886; and William Miller, mentioned below. The death of Mr. Henderson occurred March 25, 1880.

William Miller, son of James Wilson and Jane Byers (Alexander) Henderson, was born January 21, 1864, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and was educated at the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pennsylvania. For twelve years Mr. Henderson was identified with the National Guard, but his time is now wholly occupied in the management of the family estate and in attention to his numerous business interests. He is director in the Carlisle Deposit Company and a trustee of the Carlisle Hospital. Despite his many and engrossing duties, Mr. Henderson finds time for the amenities of social life and enjoys a high degree of personal popularity. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Carlisle Club. He also belongs to the Cumberland County Historical Society.

Actively interested in all that concerns the welfare and advancement of his na-

tive city, any plan for the promotion of these ends which commends itself to his judgment receives from Mr. Henderson hearty co-operation. His career presents the combined records of the public-spirited civilian and the citizen-soldier—types essential to the security and well-being of any community.

WANNER, Nevin M.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

From the earliest days of our history, Pennsylvania has been justly proud of the professional eminence of the members of her bar. No other State in this great country can boast of as many eminent jurists as are to be found in the annals of her forum, and none other can point with as much pride to the forensic ability and legal acumen of its practitioners, living or dead, as can our own. Prominent in this class, and one whom his fellow-citizens have seen fit to honor with offices and trusts of no ordinary responsibility, is Hon. Nevin M. Wanner, President Judge of the York county courts.

He was born of German extraction on both sides of his family, at Washingtonville, Columbia county, Ohio, May 14, 1850, son of Rev. A. Wanner, a former well known minister of the Reformed Church, and Rebecca (Miller) Wanner, both of whom died in York, Pennsylvania, the former in 1894, the latter on November 8, 1905. His early education was obtained in a typical log school-house of a bygone day; his public school studies were completed when he was graduated from the high school at Germantown, Ohio, in 1866. In the same year when only sixteen years of age he entered Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio, leaving after two years to enter Franklin and Marshall College, where he was graduated in 1870, carrying off one of the leading honors of his class, the

"Franklin Oration." After his graduation he took a two-years course of law lectures in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and obtaining the necessary office experience with General B. F. Fisher, of Philadelphia, and Erastus H. Weiser, of York. On August 28, 1872, he was admitted to the bar of York county, and soon after to the Supreme Court of his State and various courts of the Commonwealth. Beginning his career with an excellent classical education, Mr. Wanner has confined himself to a close relationship with the law, to the practical exclusion of all other interests. During the last quarter century of his practice Mr. Wanner is said to have attended every session of the Supreme Court held for York county cases, and throughout his practice of thirty-three years gained such renown as a trial lawyer that he probably tried more cases than any other member of the local bar had ever done. As a lawyer he held numerous positions of trust and honor, not the least of these being that of solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railway Company and the lines controlled by them in York, Adams, Cumberland and Perry counties.

In politics Mr. Wanner has always supported the principles of conservative Democracy. In 1887 he was elected district attorney of York county, and on November 7, 1905, was elevated to the bench. His election to this honored position was not merely the usual result of a party nomination, as his party in the county of York had received a disastrous defeat in the preceding general election, but it was because of his long experience at the bar, his acknowledged ability and intimate personal acquaintance with all classes of the people, that he received the hearty general support that was indicative, not of party mandates, but of strong public sentiment.

On November 1, 1882, Judge Wanner



J. F. Scott, M.D.

married Amelia Dondel Croll, daughter of the late John S. Croll, of York, Pennsylvania.

Judge Wanner's faithful performance of public trusts and his pre-eminence as a lawyer make him a conspicuous figure in his county and an object of the regard, esteem and respect of his acquaintances. He is a man of marked ability, in or out of his profession; possesses original and decided views on all subjects, which he enforces with clear and cogent reasoning, and occupies a position socially, intellectually, and officially that places him among the most highly esteemed of Pennsylvania's representative men.

SCOTT, Jesse Y.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Dr. Jesse Y. Scott, one of the leading and successful physicians of Washington county, Pennsylvania, was born in Fallowfield township, November 13, 1848, son of Joseph A. and Eliza (Shepler) Scott. He is of pioneer and Revolutionary ancestors. His great-grandfather Scott entered the Revolutionary army at the age of seventeen and served throughout the war. He was in the encampment at Valley Forge. Shortly before he entered the army all the members of his father's family, excepting only himself, were killed by the Indians. Dr. Scott's parents were both natives of Washington county, and of Scotch ancestry. His father was a farmer, a Presbyterian, and a man of high character. He died February 15, 1881, and his wife died April 15, 1892.

Dr. Scott's boyhood life was passed on the home farm, where he assisted in the general work and attended the country schools. This elementary training was supplemented by a course at the Southwestern State Normal School at California, and for several terms he taught school. In 1870 he commenced the read-

ing of medicine with Dr. J. H. Leyda, of Bentleyville, and later attended the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with honorable mention in 1875, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His first practice was at Centreville, Washington county, where he remained for two years; for one year following this he practiced in Pittsburgh, and then came to Bentleyville, where he remained for eleven years. In June, 1889, he came to Washington, and here he has remained and followed his profession from that time. Dr. Scott's practice is naturally of a general character, yet he makes a specialty of surgery. In all his work he has been very successful, and has shown also the possession of the necessary personal qualities to win a creditable standing in the profession. From the organization of the Washington Hospital in 1901 he has been the surgeon of this institution. For twelve years he has been a member and during the greater part of this time he has been president of the United States Pension Examining Board. As a progressive physician and surgeon, he is a member of the Washington County Medical Society, of which he was at one time president; the Pennsylvania Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Scott is prominent in public affairs, and a supporter of efforts for the public welfare, and is highly regarded and well liked socially. He has also a number of business interests locally, a farm in the country, and large holdings of real estate in the city. There are real estate holdings in Kentucky also, and extensive lumber interests in that State, another one of his holdings being a third interest in a 2,700-acre ranch in Texas. Dr. Scott is a director of the Washington Trust Company, member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

In politics Dr. Scott has never been a seeker for office; he has, however, served on the city school board. His party is the Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Central Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Scott is an elder.

Dr. Scott married, June 16, 1881, a daughter of Henry B. and Mary Ann (Rogers) McLean, of Beallsville, Washington county, Pennsylvania. Henry B. McLean, now deceased, was a former county commissioner. Dr. Scott is a man of much force of character and strong individuality, and his pleasant, social manner has won him a host of warm friends.

MELOY, Robert H.,

Lawyer.

One of the well educated lawyers, of good professional and social standing, in the city of Washington, Pennsylvania, is Robert H. Meloy. He was born in the county, July 1, 1868. His parents, Robert Y. and Jane (Brownlee) Meloy, were both natives of the same county, where his father was a farmer. He was a Republican and a member of the United Presbyterian church. Robert Y. Meloy died October 25, 1887, and his wife died in 1912.

Mr. Meloy was brought up on his father's farm, and attended the district school. For two years, while preparing himself for a higher education, he taught in the country schools, studied at Buffalo Academy, afterward at McDonald Academy. Thus he was enabled to enter Washington and Jefferson College, and in 1892 to graduate therefrom, receiving its baccalaureate degree in Arts. Mr. Meloy also received the degree of Master of Arts from the same college. Then for four years more he taught, but now in the Jefferson Academy at Cansonsburg. At the same time he was studying law with T. B. H. Brownlee,

of Washington. July 1, 1898, he was admitted to the bar in Washington county. He opened an office at Washington, and has practiced in this place from that time to the present. He has been admitted to practice in all the State and Federal courts. Mr. Meloy is a member of the Washington County Bar Association.

The law does not exhaust his interests. His business standing is such that he is a director of the Real Estate Trust Company at Washington. Likewise, his interest in history has led to his being a member of the Washington County Historical Society. He is and always has been active in public matters, and is a supporter of the Progressive party, but has never sought office. As a social man and a believer in sane and true recreation, he is a golf player, and a member of the Washington Country Club, also of the Bassett Men's Social Club, which organization takes its name from the former name of what is now the city of Washington.

Mr. Meloy married, June 5, 1902, Sara, daughter of D. K. and Sara (Brownlee) Albright, who died April 17, 1912. He has two children, both daughters,—Jane and Sara. Mr. Meloy is a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church.

HUGHES, Blanchard G.,

Lawyer.

Barnabas Hughes, the founder of this family, a native of Ireland, came to the American colonies in 1756, and settled in New Jersey. His son John was a Revolutionary soldier; after the expedition to Quebec, in which he had part, he was promoted to be a captain. After the war he came to Western Pennsylvania, to the region of the present Greene and Washington counties, where he became possessed of large holdings of land. His great-grandson was James M. Hughes, a

native of Washington county, who died December 19, 1905. He during the Civil War was a member of Company D, 140th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and saw hard service for three and one half years. At Gettysburg he was wounded, though not seriously. His widow, Sarah E. (Bayne) Hughes, is now living.

James M. Hughes was an insurance and real estate dealer, transacting a large business in these lines. Although interested in public affairs, he did not take an active part. In politics he was a Republican. His sons were brought up in Washington, attending public school, including the high school, and both graduated from Washington and Jefferson College.

Blanchard G. Hughes, the older of these sons, was born at Washington, May 14, 1868. His public school graduation occurred in 1886, and his college graduation five years later. He then entered the Law Department of the University of Buffalo, Buffalo, New York, and, having completed his course, he was admitted to the bar in New York State. Intending, however, to remain in Pennsylvania, he was admitted to the bar in Washington county, January 27, 1896. Soon after this admission he began practice at Washington, where he has remained. He is admitted to practice in all the State and Federal courts. He also has other business interests, and is a man of high standing both professionally and as a citizen. While he was in college he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He is a member of the Masons and of the Elks. Mr. Hughes holds membership in the Bar Associations of his State and county. While not active in public affairs, he is interested, and he is a Republican voter.

Associated with him in his legal practice is his younger brother, Haldain B. Hughes, and the firm is named Hughes

& Hughes. This brother was born at Washington, August 15, 1871. He graduated from the Washington High School in 1887, and from Washington and Jefferson College in 1892. His legal training was gained by reading with Hon. James F. Taylor, now district judge, and he was admitted to the bar October 30, 1895. From the first he has been in partnership with his brother, and, like him, he has been admitted to practice in both State and Federal courts. He is president of the Washington County Bar Association, and is a member of the Washington county examining board for admission to the bar. As may be supposed from these facts, he is an able lawyer and advocate of high repute. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a Republican, and is active in public affairs, supporting all measures which he judges to be for the best interest of the community. His standing is high, not only professionally, but also as a citizen.

Blanchard G. Hughes has not married. Haldain B. Hughes married, November 17, 1911, Charlotte M. Martin, of Washington.

HAMILTON, Harry D.,

Lawyer.

Harry David Hamilton, of Washington, is descended from a sturdy, honest, progressive stock, which has been prominent in the affairs of its section. The immigrant, Alexander Hamilton, who came from County Down, Ireland, in 1793, was his great-great-grandfather. He settled in Nottingham township, Washington county.

The father of Harry David Hamilton, Alexander T. Hamilton, was born in the county. He became a physician, and was in active practice till his death, which occurred May 15, 1897. He was a fore-

most citizen, attempting to fulfil his civic duties to the advantage of the people among whom his life was cast. He was a Democrat and a Presbyterian. His widow, Sarah (Camp) Hamilton, a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, is still living. Beside his professional activities, Dr. Hamilton maintained the home farm, and here his son, Harry David, was born, in Chartiers township, January 21, 1874, and brought up. His education was begun in the country district school. This, however, he attended but for a few terms. The family removed while he was a lad to Finley township, Allegheny county, and from there again in 1887 to Pittsburgh. In each of these places his father practiced his profession, and the son attended public school. In Pittsburgh Dr. Hamilton died, but meanwhile his son had graduated, in 1895, from the high school of that city, and entered Washington and Jefferson College. From this he graduated in 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. At once, in the fall following his graduation, he entered the Law Department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, now known as the University of Pittsburgh. He was registered as a student of law September 12, 1899. Having graduated in the class of 1902 and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Allegheny county. Admission to the courts of Washington county was granted December 2nd, 1902. For a short time before his admission in Washington county, Mr. Hamilton was with the Fidelity and Trust Company. Since that time, he has had his office at Washington, and been actively engaged in practice, in which he has been successful. He has been admitted to practice in all the State and Federal courts. In June, 1907, he was appointed a member of the Washington County Board of Law Examiners, and he is secretary of this board. He is a

member of the County and State Bar Associations.

Mr. Hamilton is active also in public and political affairs. The Democratic party has given him its nomination for the office of district attorney and for membership in the State legislature; but, as this party is heavily in the minority, he has failed of election. He is now a member of the City Council, having been elected in November, 1911, for a term of four years. Of the Democratic county committee he has been a member, and he has represented the District and State in party conventions. Nevertheless, he is not a rigid party man, but disposed to be independent, although favoring the Democratic position in general, and a decided and leading progressive within the party. Mr. Hamilton is especially interested in historical studies, and is a member of the Washington County Historical Society and of the American Historical Association. In the Masons, he is a member of several bodies, of the chapter and council, and holds the rank of past master.

He married, June 3, 1903, Mabel, daughter of Frederick and Mary E. (Charlton) Hood, of Washington, Pennsylvania. They have one daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are members of the Second Presbyterian Church, and he is a deacon in that congregation. He is also treasurer of the Sunday school, and is active in both church and Sunday school work.

MURDOCH, John Huey,

Lawyer, Financier.

With the truest and bluest of old Scotch blood flowing in his veins, and the honorable example of forbears who raised the name of Murdoch high, the remarkable career of John Huey Murdoch is not surprising, although no credit or praise should be withheld from him. The legal turn of mind which has char-

acterized the family for the past century was strong in his grandfather, Alexander Murdoch, who was appointed prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans Court by Governor Snyder of Pennsylvania. During the war of 1812 he was extremely active, supporting and upholding all the movements of the military leaders. In the development and improvement of the locality in which he lived (Washington county, Pennsylvania), he also was greatly interested, and was one of the incorporators of the Washington and Williamsport Turnpike Company and the Pittsburgh Turnpike Company. He married Elizabeth Henderson, whose father, Rev. Matthew Henderson, was one of the early ministers of the Associate Church (now the United Presbyterian) and one of the organizers of the Canonsburg Academy, which was later incorporated as Jefferson College.

The father of John Huey Murdoch, Alexander Murdoch, was graduated from Washington College in 1837, and after a short time spent in business in Virginia began studying law in the office of the Hon. John L. Gow, and in 1843, upon his admittance to the Pennsylvania bar, began his long and successful career as an advocate of the right and protector of the weak and oppressed. In early life his political allegiance was with the Democratic party, but he afterward became one of the ardent, active and enthusiastic members of the Republican administration. He was twice appointed United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania by President Lincoln, and was appointed a third time by President Grant, but after serving three years of his third term resigned, at the same time retiring from active legal and political pursuits. He was a member of the board of trustees of Washington College, resigning in 1853, and after the

merging of the two colleges, Washington and Jefferson, was elected a member of the board of trustees of that institution, an office he later resigned. For many years he was a member of the board of directors of the Washington Fire Insurance Company, and from 1864 until his death served as its president. The First National Bank of Washington claimed his services as director for several years, and later made him president, a position he held until his death. The United Presbyterian Church owed much of its prosperity to his untiring efforts and generous contributions, while his private charities were many and varied. He married Eliza Huey, who now, with him, rests in the cemetery at Washington, after lives of usefulness. He died April 14, 1903, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

John Huey Murdoch was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1848. He received his preparatory education in the public school, later entered Washington and Jefferson College, where he was graduated in 1869 with the degree of A. B. He entered his father's office and began the study of law. During his years of preparation he was a deputy under his father, who was at that time United States Marshal. He was admitted to the bar in 1873 and immediately opened an office in Washington, Pennsylvania, where he has ever since resided. His practice extends to all the District, State and Federal courts; he is a member of the County and State Bar Associations, and has gained an enviable reputation as an able, resourceful, energetic and upright lawyer. He has naturally had much exercise in public speaking and is a finished, accomplished orator, and his oratorical talents have always been at the service of the Republican party in times of strenuous campaigns. He was a delegate to the Re-

publican National Convention in Philadelphia in 1900, and a member of the committee which notified Theodore Roosevelt of his nomination for vice-president in that same year. His political strength has never been directed to obtaining office for himself, but freely and unselfishly devoted toward the advancement and ultimate benefit of the party he supports.

His business life has been crowned with the same success which has marked his legal and political life. He succeeded his father as president of the Washington County Fire Insurance Company; has been president of the Union Trust Company since its organization in 1902, prior to which time he was president of the Washington Trust Company; president of the Waynesburg Water Company; vice-president of Citizens' Water Company of Washington; director of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company of Pittsburgh; solicitor of the First National Bank of Washington; and president of the board of trustees of Washington Seminary. Besides the above enterprises he is interested in various business operations of minor importance. Since 1879 he has been an elder in the United Presbyterian church, and for thirty-three consecutive years was superintendent of the Sunday school, in which position he has been succeeded by his son Edgar. Seldom is there a man found whose entire life has been so above reproach, so clean and so wholesome and, more than that, so uniformly a success.

He married, January 8, 1874, Martie Boyle, daughter of Robert and Anne (Miller) Boyle. Children: Edgar B.; May Huey, married Rev. William M. French, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania; Anna Virginia and John Huey (2). Both sons have chosen the profession of law and are associated with their father.

LEWIS, Robert J.,

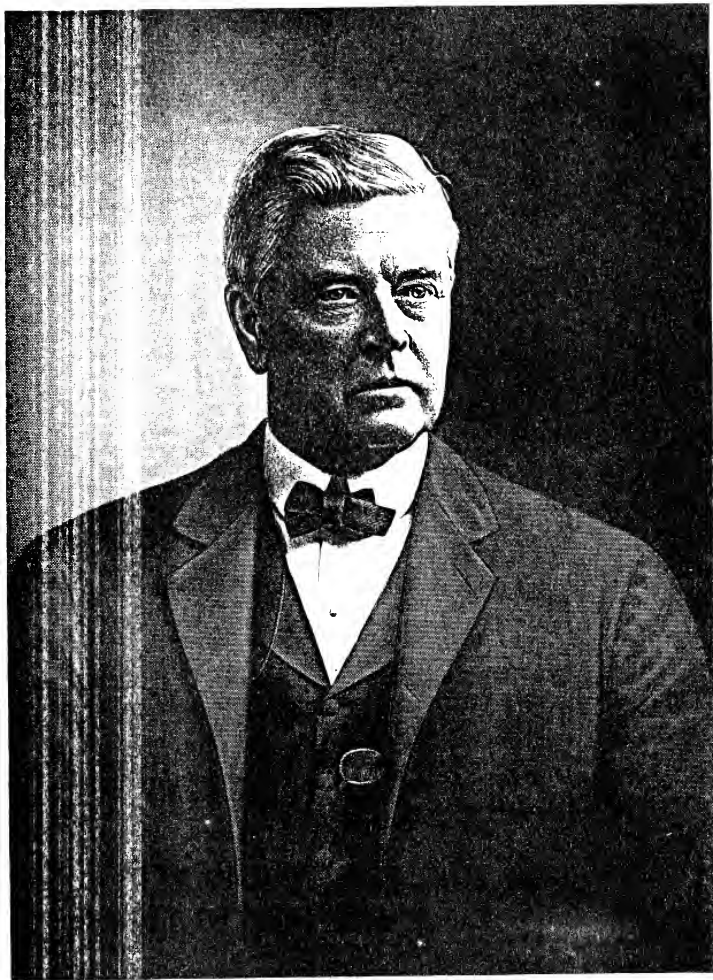
Lawyer, Public Official.

The Lewis family is of ancient Welsh origin. Robert J. Lewis of York, Pennsylvania, descends lineally from Ellis ap Lewis (Ellis, son of Lewis) fifth in descent from John ap Griffith, second son of Griffith ap Howell (living 1542), Lord of Nannau in Wales, born 1680. He was a Quaker, and to escape persecution prepared to emigrate in 1698, but illness preventing, he went to Ireland, coming thence in 1708. The certificate of Ellis Lewis's removal from Mount Mellick, Ireland is 5-5-1708. Settlement was made in Chester county, where the family became prominent as they have in York county, producing many eminent jurists and business men.

Melchinger Robert Lewis was born in Dover, York county, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1838. He was a well-known manufacturer of agricultural implements, and was the last sealer of weights and measures in York county under the old law. He married Justina, daughter of Jacob Maul, a farmer, whose ancestry traced to the Palatinate of Germany.

Robert J., son of Melchinger Robert and Justina (Maul) Lewis, was born in Dover, York county, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1864. His early and academic education was obtained in the public schools of Dover and York high school. Deciding upon the profession of law he entered Yale University (law school) whence he was graduated LL.B., class of 1891, which fact entitled him to practice in the Connecticut courts. On August 3, 1891, he was admitted to the York county bar, later being admitted to all State and Federal courts of the district. He began practice in York and is now actively engaged there in his profession.

In 1893 he was elected a member of the Board of School Control from the



J. W. Morgan Smith

9th ward of York, reelected in 1897 and 1903, serving as chairman of the teachers' committee. From 1895 to 1897 he was city solicitor. In 1896 he was the Republican candidate for mayor of York, and after a close vote was finally declared defeated by a majority of seventeen. In 1898 he was the unsuccessful candidate of his party for Representative in Congress, but carried his own city of York by a majority of 896. In 1900 Mr. Lewis was again the candidate of his party for Congress from the Nineteenth Congressional District, composed (then) of the counties of Adams, Cumberland and York. An evidence of the high esteem and one particularly gratifying is the fact that although President McKinley lost the district by 1495, Mr. Lewis on the same ticket carried it by a majority of 986. The city of York gave him a majority of 1257, although two Democratic wards had been added to the city area since the election of 1898. This support from his home city speaks volumes in favor of Mr. Lewis. He served his full term of two years and then returned to private life, his law practice and his private business enterprises. Mr. Lewis was elected as a school director from the city at large in 1911, and has been president of the board for two years.

Mr. Lewis is a member of the Masonic order, the Junior Order American Mechanics, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Malta, the Knights of the Mystic Circle, the Knights of Pythias, the Heptasophs, the Modern Woodmen of America, and other fraternal, social and beneficial organizations.

He married, May 17, 1893, Anna C., daughter of George D. Beeler, a farmer of Manchester township, now living retired in York, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick Sultzbach, an ex-member of the Pennsylvania legislature. Children: Elizabeth, born August 29, 1897; George Robert, August 31, 1900;

Marian Justina, March 5, 1902. Mrs. Lewis died May 4, 1910.

SMITH, S. Morgan,

Clergyman, Manufacturer.

That a man should be a leader of his fellows alike in things spiritual and temporal, would appear to many well-nigh incredible were it not that its possibility has been so strikingly demonstrated in the career of the late S. Morgan Smith, in his early manhood pastor of Moravian churches in York and in Canal Dover, Ohio, and for many years thereafter a resident of York, and head of the celebrated firm of S. Morgan Smith & Company, of which he had been the founder.

John W. Smith, father of S. Morgan Smith, was born in 1811, in Davie county, North Carolina, which had been the birthplace of his father also. John W. Smith married Sarah Purdon Beauchamp, who was born in 1816, and whose father was a native of Davie county, her grandfather having been born in Frederick, Maryland, where her great-grandfather, a native of France, settled on arriving in this country.

S. Morgan, son of John W. and Sarah Purdon (Beauchamp) Smith, was born February 1, 1839, in Davie county, where he received his preliminary education in the public schools, afterward entering the Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. From this institution he was graduated in 1861 to the ministry of the Moravian church. He was immediately called to the pastorate of the church of that denomination in York, where he remained until 1866. In that year he became pastor of the Moravian church at Canal Dover, Ohio, where he labored assiduously for five years. At the end of that time failing health forced him to retire from the work of the ministry, to the great regret of all to whom he was

known, his devotion in both his pastorates having been fruitful of good results.

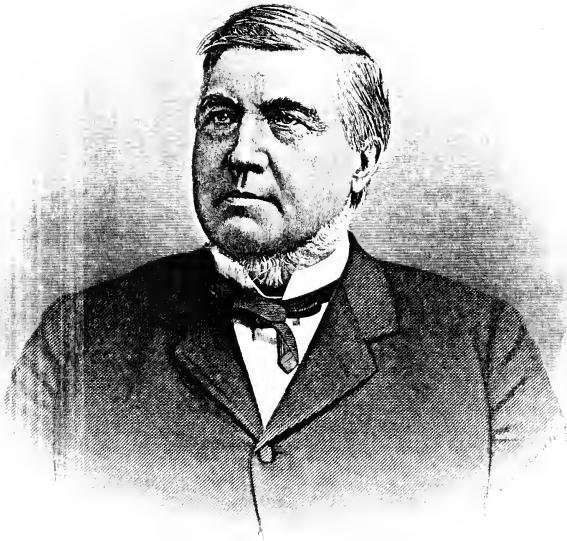
Finding it necessary to turn his attention to another field of endeavor, Mr. Smith's mind naturally reverted to the interest in machinery which he had manifested even as a boy. The result was the invention of the "Success" washing-machine, many thousands of which were sold in all parts of the world. About 1876 Mr. Smith turned his attention to hydraulics, and soon after invented the "Success" turbine, which became very popular with the milling interests. In 1871 Mr. Smith founded the firm of S. Morgan Smith & Company, which was from its inception engaged in the manufacture of mill machinery and turbine water wheels, the latter his own invention. Other lines of business were taken up from time to time, improvements being made on the turbine water wheel, until, at the time of the death of its founder, this great manufacturing establishment was the largest of its kind in the country. In 1898 Mr. Smith organized the S. Morgan Smith Company, the management of which was largely turned over to his sons, this affording him an opportunity to indulge in a period of much needed rest and travel. The success of his sons in conducting and building up the business founded by their father has been extraordinary. The company manufactures the McCormick and the New Success (the latter their own invention) turbine wheels, power transmitting machinery, boilers, and other special products. The concern employs five hundred men, and it is interesting to know that it has installed a turbine outfit in the city of Jerusalem, in the Holy Land, and numbers in Japan and Russia. A number of the company's wheels are in use in the Niagara Falls power houses.

Endowed with an energy that vitalized all his undertakings, Mr. Smith, throughout his career, displayed business talents

of the highest order. Especially was he noted for the justice and generosity which ever marked his conduct toward his employèes who, in return, manifested the utmost devotion to his interests. Public-spirited, widely but unostentatiously charitable, ever aiding to the utmost of his power every influence which made for the well-being and advancement of the community and for the uplifting and maintenance of high standards, he might truly be called a model citizen. Of fine personal appearance, of a nature so genial and sympathetic as to possess a rare magnetism, ever meeting all with a dignified and kindly courtesy, he possessed the respect and love of multitudes.

Mr. Smith married, April 8, 1862, Emma R., daughter of John Fahs, a native of York, and the following children were born to them: Charles Elmer, Stephen Fahs, Beauchamp Harvey, Sarah Purdon, Susan Ellen, and Mary Delia.

Mr. Smith was a man of strong domestic affections, devoted to his home and family. His rare social gifts were never more happily manifested than when he appeared as a host, as all who ever enjoyed the privilege of his hospitality can most conclusively testify. The death of this gifted and lovable man, which occurred April 12, 1903, in Los Angeles, California, whither he had gone on a visit to his son Beauchamp, was mourned deeply and sincerely by all classes of the community. At all times he had stood as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in regard to progress and improvement; and over the record of his life, both as a business man and a private citizen, there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. As a faithful pastor Mr. Smith exemplified in his life the virtues which, by his teaching, he inculcated, and as a business man he found larger scope for their exercise. For many years he stood before the world as one of the strong men of the old city of York, aid-



Snow Chalfant

ing greatly in placing her in her present commanding position among the manufacturing cities of the United States, and ever, by his example, upholding the loftiest standard of commercial honor.

CHALFANT, John Weakley,

Manufacturer, Financier, Philanthropist.

Pittsburgh's natural resources—steel, coal, gas—and the untold wealth of the mines of Western Pennsylvania, have all been brought out and harnessed to the vast wealth-producing machine of the city's industries. "And by whom?" the observer asks; "by what men of Titanic mould were these wonders accomplished?" The answer is: "By men of the type of the late John Weakley Chalfant, of the famous firm of Spang, Chalfant & Company, iron manufacturers, and probably the first man in the world to use natural gas for manufacturing purposes." For nearly half a century Mr. Chalfant was renowned throughout Western Pennsylvania as a leader in the iron industry, an astute financier, and a successful man of affairs.

John Chalfant, founder of the American branch of this well-known family, came to Pennsylvania with William Penn in the ship "Welcome," and was given a deed for six hundred and forty acres of land in Chester county. This was about 1682, and in 1699 he settled on a tract of two hundred and fifty acres in Rockland Manor, Chester county, obtaining a warrant for it October 22, 1701. John Chalfant died in August, 1725, leaving two sons: John, mentioned below; and Robert.

John, son of John Chalfant, married, and among other children had three sons: John; Solomon; and Robert, mentioned below.

Robert, son of John Chalfant, married Ann, daughter of John and Mary Bentley, of Newton, Chester county, and their

children were: John mentioned below; Mary, Jane, Ann, Robert and Elizabeth.

John, son of Robert and Ann (Bentley) Chalfant, married and had one son: Henry, mentioned below.

Henry, son of John Chalfant, married, August 5, 1740, Eliza Jackson, and they were the parents of nine children, the eldest being Jonathan, mentioned below.

Jonathan, son of Henry and Eliza (Jackson) Chalfant, was born April 8, 1743, and married, December 24, 1777, Ann, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Carter) Barnard, Bernard, or Burnard, as it is variously spelled. Thomas Barnard is first mentioned in 1701, as of West Marlborough; his first wife was Eliza Swain, of Newark, New Jersey, and he died in 1732, at Chester. Mr. and Mrs. Chalfant became the parents of the following children: Thomas, born November 2, 1778; Ann, May 11, 1780; Jonathan, May 15, 1783; Jacob, November 3, 1786; Annanias, August 24, 1788; Henry, mentioned below; Eliza, born October 8, 1794, died October 15, 1794; Eliza (2), born August 25, 1797; Amos, December 9, 1799.

Henry, son of Jonathan and Ann (Barnard) Chalfant, was born May 13, 1792, and about 1827 removed to Turtle Creek, Allegheny county, where he conducted a general store and kept the post office and relay station for the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia stage coach line, which traversed the old Greensburg turnpike. About 1840 he settled on a farm of several hundred acres about half way between Wilkensburg and Turtle Creek, making his home there during the remainder of his life. Mr. Chalfant married, March 27, 1827, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Rev. George Duffield officiating, Isabella Campbell, born January 12, 1801, daughter of Samuel and Hetty (Lusk) Weakley, and their children were: John Weakley, mentioned below; William Barnard, born July 8, 1829, died

August 1, 1830; Sidney Alexander, born May 14, 1831, now of Pittsburgh; Ann Rebecca, born August 8, 1833, married, 1874, Albert G. Miller, and died October 17, 1896; Hetty Isabella, born April 4, 1835, died January 30, 1840; Henry Richard, born July 25, 1837, died September 30, 1887; James Thomas, born May 18, 1839, died April 20, 1901; George Alexander, born March 13, 1841, died August —, 1904; William Lusk, born August 3, 1843, died April 20, 1895; and Albert McKinney, born October 6, 1846, now of Pittsburgh. The father of this family died December 14, 1862, and the mother continued to reside on the homestead with her son, Henry Richard, and his family, until her death, March 4, 1885.

John Weakley, son of Henry and Isabella Campbell (Weakley) Chalfant, was born December 13, 1827, at Turtle Creek, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and received his early education in the district schools of the neighborhood. In the course of time he matriculated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, graduating in the class of 1850. Immediately thereafter he entered the service of Zug & Painter, iron manufacturers of Pittsburgh, remaining until 1856. In that year he purchased an interest in the firm of Spang & Company, iron manufacturers, and in 1858 the style was changed to Spang, Chalfant & Company, the members being Charles H. Spang, John Weakley Chalfant, Campbell B. Herron, Alexander M. Byers and A. G. Lloyd. In 1863, George Alexander Chalfant, a brother of Mr. Chalfant, was admitted to partnership. The latter had by this time won an assured place in the business world as an able, clear-headed merchant and manufacturer, of broad views and aggressive methods, and of unflinching self-reliance and unblemished integrity.

The number of Mr. Chalfant's interests throughout his business career would seem nothing short of marvellous to one

unacquainted with his extraordinary mental powers and rare executive ability. He was associated with nearly every enterprise having for its end the upbuilding and development of the financial, manufacturing and social interests of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. He was the promoter and organizer of the Pittsburgh & Western and the Pittsburgh Junction railroads, and also aided in the organization of the People's National Bank, in which for years he held the office of president. He was president of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, and a director in the People's Savings Bank, the Isabella Furnace Company, and the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works. To Mr. Chalfant belongs the distinction of having been, so far as is known, the first man in the world to apply natural gas to manufacturing purposes. In this were exemplified his originality of thought and his readiness to take the initiative. He caused the gas to be led in pipes to his iron works before other manufacturers had even conceived the idea of utilizing it—a pioneer both in theory and practice, and abundantly did the result justify his boldness.

When it was decided during the Civil War to hold a Sanitary Fair for the benefit of the soldiers in the field, Mr. Chalfant, with two others, was sent to Cleveland, Ohio, to negotiate for buildings which had been used for similar purposes in that city. Upon their arrival the committee found that the bargain, if secured, must be closed at once, and, without waiting to confer with those by whom they had been sent, gave their individual notes for \$10,000. The Fair proved a great success, the amount realized exceeding \$250,000. All honor to Pittsburgh's patriotic business men!

In politics Mr. Chalfant was a Republican, and, while he never consented to hold office, was nevertheless somewhat

active in political circles, and always as a citizen gave loyal support to measures calculated to promote the welfare of Pittsburgh and to facilitate her rapid and substantial development. No good work done in the name of charity or religion appealed to him in vain, and by his influence and means he actively aided a number of institutions, serving as a director in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, the Allegheny General Hospital, and the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. He was for many years president of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church. Of fine personal appearance, his countenance expressive at once of the force and resolution of his nature and the kindness of his disposition, Mr. Chalfant possessed a rare magnetism which drew men to him and caused him to be a conspicuous figure in the social life of the city. He was one of the founders of the Duquesne Club, and for a number of years its president.

Mr. Chalfant married, May 31, 1860, Ellen Quigley, a woman of winning personality and the most charming domesticity, daughter of William and Liberty McCrea, and they were the parents of the following children: Mary L., wife of Major George Wilson McKee; Isabella C.; Henry, married Harriet B. Watson; Eleanor, and Annie.

Mr. Chalfant was devoted to his home and family, and delighted in entertaining his many friends. He was a brilliant conversationalist, numbering among his notable social gifts that rarest and most exquisite faculty of causing all about him to appear at their best, and all who ever had the privilege of enjoying his hospitality unite in bearing testimony to his incomparable charm as a host. His death, which occurred December 28, 1898, deprived not only Pittsburgh but the State of Pennsylvania of a representative resident, a man of stainless character in

every relation of life, one whose motives were never questioned, and who, while advancing the interests of his city and State, reflected honor upon both. Among the numberless tributes to his personality and work was one from Rev. Matthew B. Riddle, who said, in part: "Exceptionally frank in utterance and manner, with clear perceptions, good judgment of men and things, capable of warm attachments and readily winning to himself people of all stations in life, he was to me a peculiarly attractive personality. While he lived intercourse with him was delightful, and since his death I have missed him continually. Benevolent in feeling, beneficent in action, cheery in conversation, his large frame seemed suggestive of his large soul."

John B. Jackson, himself now deceased, said: "Among the prominent Pittsburghers of a few years ago was Mr. John W. Chalfant. To the writer he was not known so much in business as in social relations, and yet his strong personality was felt by all with whom he came in contact. He was a man of very deep convictions and, believing himself right, would carry out his ideas in a way some might consider overbearing. A born leader, he would assume command, so to speak, and move forward, overcoming many an obstacle which would discourage a less determined spirit. In disposition he was remarkably kind, a true, genuine friend; but it could not be said that he was the opposite, 'a good hater,' for his goodness halted on the dividing line, remaining on the pleasant side. He was an ideal host, the personification of hospitality. He had a fine sense of humor, readily seeing the point of a joke, and gave expression to his pleasure in a contagious laugh."

The late Benjamin F. Jones spoke thus: "Mr. Chalfant had natural mental faculties of the highest order. His culture and thorough business training, together

with his robust health and habits of extraordinary industry, gave him force of character which distinguished him among men. His honesty of purpose, kindness of heart, and noble generosity endeared him to all who knew him, and rendered his society most attractive, as evidenced by his host of friends and the entire absence of enemies."

These words were written of one who came of the finest Pennsylvania stock—a descendant of men who helped to found and build up the Province, and whose sons and grandsons were among those who laid the foundations of the Keystone State. That John Weakley Chalfant took up and worthily continued the work begun and carried forward by his ancestors, the City of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania bear abundant testimony.

JACKSON, John Beard,

Financier, Philanthropist.

As we recall in memory the Pittsburgh of the last half-century, there is one figure which, as it looms commandingly through the mist of the receding years, shines with a lustre all its own—the lustre of a noble and stainless life. It is that of the late John Beard Jackson, president of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, and prominently and inseparably identified with all the best and most vital interests of his native city.

The Jackson family was anciently established in Yorkshire, England, whence some of its members removed to the south of Scotland, and in other parts there were families who bore this name. The common origin of the race is proved by a similarity of coat-armor among its scattered branches, showing the basic theme of development to have been a fesse between three birds. In some cases these three birds were shovelers; in others, shadrakes, hawks and jackdaws. The Jackson arms are as follows: Arms:

Gules, three shovelers tufted on head and breast argent, each charged with trefoil vert. Crest: A shoveler as in arms. Motto: *Malo mori quam foedari*. Suspended from base of shield an octofoil (charged with gold maple leaf) vert by ribbon of the same.

A branch of the Jackson family established itself at Doncaster, Yorkshire, and became known as the Jacksons of Doncaster. It is to this branch that the Jacksons of Pittsburgh belong. The arms borne by the Doncaster Jacksons are as follows: Per pale gules and ermine, cotised argent, between three shovelers of the last, a cross-crosslet between two annulets of the field.

James Jackson, the first ancestor of record, was born April 24, 1642, on the family estate at Fairburn, in the Parish of Ledsham, Yorkshire, where the Jacksons had been seated for several generations, the parish registers exhibiting memorials of them from the year 1542. James Jackson died May 22, 1703, at Ledsham, leaving one son: James, mentioned below.

James, son of James Jackson, was born in 1664, and was lessee, under the Dean and Chapter of York, of the tithes of Fairburn, having also at that time a freehold estate. He died in 1745, leaving children: James; John, born 1710; Charles, mentioned below; probably others.

Charles, son of James Jackson, was born in 1711, in Fairburn, and married, in 1736, Jane Booth, of the same place. The date of his death is unknown, but it is probable that both he and his wife died young, there being no record of other issue than one son: Charles, mentioned below.

Charles, son of Charles and Jane (Booth) Jackson, was born in 1739, and was in Roscrea, Ireland, as early as 1757. When or why he removed thither has not been definitely ascertained, but as



*Portrait of the Hon.
Genl. W. M. McKim*

many of his cousins settled in that country, it is probable that they all left Yorkshire about the same time. Charles Jackson married Mary —, and their children were: John, mentioned below; Thomas, a clergyman of Roscrea, Tipperary; Letitia, died in Portarlinton, Ireland, unmarried; and probably others. Charles Jackson was a merchant in county Kings, Ireland. No record of his death can be found.

John, son of Charles and Mary Jackson, was born in 1766, in Roscrea, Tipperary, Ireland, and in 1806 emigrated to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh, where he engaged in business, meeting with a fair measure of success. He gave his children the best educational advantages, including Latin and French, as old school-books still in possession of the family testify. John Jackson married, in Ireland, Margaret Davis, and they were the parents of the following children, all of whom, with the exception of the youngest, were born in Ireland: Mary, married Rees Cadwalader Townsend; Martha A., died, unmarried, in Pittsburgh; George Whitten, mentioned below; and Letitia Whitten, married Audley Gazzam. The fact that the name of Whitten was borne by the third and fourth children of this family indicates that it was a family name. Mr. Jackson died in Pittsburgh, December 16, 1826, leaving the reputation of a man of great strength of character, sterling integrity, and withal a staunch churchman.

George Whitten, son of John and Margaret (Davis) Jackson, was born in 1801, in Roscrea, Ireland, and attended the rudimentary schools of the then new city of Pittsburgh, by self-study extending his knowledge beyond the meagre course given in the public schools of that time. His first employment was as clerk in the grocery store of John Albree, and proof of his business ability is furnished by the fact that he was soon received into part-

nership, the firm becoming Albree & Jackson. On the death of his father, Mr. Jackson disposed of his interest in the business and assumed the management of his father's manufacturing plant. This, however, did not prove either as profitable or congenial as he desired, and he therefore sold out and engaged in packing pork for the southern and western trade. The enterprise was successful from its inception, and speedily warranted Mr. Jackson in establishing pork-packing houses in Cincinnati, Columbus, and other western towns, and these increased facilities resulted in the accumulation of wealth. In 1845, in association with R. W. Cunningham, he engaged in the business of providing merchandise to the west, the firm being led thereby to dealing in grain, iron, steel and glass, the three last-named commodities being extensively manufactured in Pittsburgh. The place of business was at New Castle, where the firm also operated a foundry and machine shop. In 1849 Mr. Jackson acquired an interest in the Anchor Cotton Mills, one of the first mills of the kind established in Pittsburgh, and these allied interests secured for him a position in trade centres, causing him to become one of the leading business men of Western Pennsylvania.

In 1837 Mr Jackson became a member of the board of directors of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, and he was instrumental in promoting the building of the Allegheny Valley railroad. In 1857 he was chosen a director of the company, and was one of the members of the party sent to determine the best route for the extension of the road. In its construction and equipment he took an active personal part, and in 1859 was forced by ill health to resign the directorship. Mr. Jackson also belonged to the Smithfield Street Bridge Board and the Western Insurance Company, and held the office of director

in the Bank of Pittsburgh, the oldest banking institution in Pennsylvania. In 1845, after the fire which that year destroyed the greater part of the city, Mr. Jackson, then a member of the common council and president of the select council, appointed to care for the well-being of the sufferers, was placed on the relief committee charged with the distribution of the funds contributed by neighboring cities.

In politics Mr. Jackson was originally a Democrat, but identified himself with the Republican party at its organization, and in 1856 was a delegate to the National Convention in Buffalo that nominated John C. Fremont for President of the United States. He was also interested in the colonization movement instituted to prevent the introduction of slavery into the territories, and actively participated in the Kansas immigration scheme, resulting in the Kansas conflict and ultimately leading to the Civil War. Throughout its early months, and to the close of his life, Mr. Jackson's loyalty to the Union and the Constitution were unswerving and unqualified. He was a man of great kindness of heart, taking an active interest in the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania, the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and other benevolent and charitable institutions, especially in the hospital for the insane now known as "Dixmont." He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, in early life attending Trinity Church and afterward St. Andrew's.

Mr. Jackson was married, in 1836, to Mary Beard, whose family record is appended to this sketch, and the following children were born to them: Anna Margaret, married Francis Semple Bissell, a leading business man of Pittsburgh, and a representative of the Pennsylvania branch of an old Connecticut family of Huguenot origin; Mary Louise; and John Beard, mentioned be-

low. Mrs. Jackson, a woman of lovely and exalted character, was of the Saxon type of beauty, tall and fair, with a most gracious and winning manner. Mr. Jackson was devoted to his home and family, passing his happiest hours at his own fireside and in the company of his friends. When he passed away, September 19, 1862, all felt that the city had lost one of her ablest business men and most benevolent, public-spirited citizens. Mrs. Jackson survived her husband a number of years, her death occurring June 9, 1879.

John Beard, son of George Whitten and Mary (Beard) Jackson, was born February 17, 1845, in Pittsburgh, and received his early education in private schools, afterward matriculating in the University of Western Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. Before entering Kenyon College he continued his education at the grammar school of Gambier, but on account of ill health was unable to graduate. In later life, in recognition of his standing in the Protestant Episcopal church and his love for literature, he was made a trustee of Kenyon College from the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and in 1893 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

On the death of his father, Mr. Jackson was called upon to take charge of the estate, and assisted in winding up the affairs of the Anchor Cotton Mills. His time not being fully occupied with the affairs of the estate, he was elected to membership on boards of which his father had been an honored and valued member, notably the Western Insurance Company, the Bank of Pittsburgh, and the Allegheny Cemetery. In March, 1882, he was made a director of the St. Clair (now the Sixth Street) Bridge Corporation, and remained to the close of his life actively interested in the organization. December 12, 1887, he was elected president of the Fidelity Title and Trust



Prof. Jackson

Company, which office he held for nearly twenty-one years, with but one prolonged absence, of several months, from ill health. He filled the position with conspicuous fidelity and success, and may truly be said to have builded his life into the institution. Unflinching in the discharge of duty, however painful, he insensibly drew from those around him the same high and conscientious fidelity which he demanded from himself, and diffused a spirit of harmony and good fellowship throughout the entire force. Between himself and the officers and employèes of the company the most cordial relations existed, and he delighted to call them his "boys." He gave them an annual dinner at the Duquesne Club, and on one of these occasions (November 10, 1906), was presented with a large and beautiful silver loving-cup, its inscription testifying that it was the gift of "The Fidelity Boys."

December 18, 1903, Mr. Jackson was made vice-president of the Dollar Savings Bank, having been for twenty years a member of the board of trustees, and he was at one time president of the Chamber of Commerce. He was a director in the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad, and several branch roads; also, in the Union Switch and Signal Company, and the Standard Underground Cable Company. He was vice-president of the Union Fidelity Title Insurance Company, and one of the original directors of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company. He was also a director of the Pittsburgh Stove and Range Company, the Garland Corporation and the Pittsburgh Steel Foundry. For many years a director of the Allegheny Cemetery Association, he succeeded in course of time to the office of president, and by special act of the board was given the privilege of riding through the grounds on horseback, that he might thus enjoy his fav-

orite recreation while inspecting the grounds and advising with the superintendent. Of no man could it be said with greater truth than of Mr. Jackson that he was "one who loved his fellow-men." The story of his life is one of wide-embracing and far-reaching philanthropy. When a child he was present with his father at the laying of the cornerstone of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Dixmont, and his interest in it was life-long. With the Deaf and Dumb Institution he was identified for more than a third of a century, becoming a member of the board of trustees when a young man, and the success of the institution was very largely due to his efforts and devotion. The boys at their games on the grounds were always delighted to see him, and greeted him with a special salute which showed their affection. He was also actively interested in St. Margaret's Deaf-Mute Mission and in the Pittsburgh Branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf.

Like his father, Mr. Jackson was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and early engaged in the work of the Parish of St. Andrew's, teaching in the Sunday school, and for about twenty-five years serving as superintendent. He was also a vestryman and junior warden, represented the parish in the diocesan convention, and served on many important parochial and diocesan committees. In 1893 he was forced by reason of remote residence to withdraw from the parish, but always retained the deepest interest in its welfare. When the plans for the new Calvary Church were under consideration, Mr. Jackson consented, at the earnest solicitation of the rector, to serve on the building committee, and gave much time, attention and thought to the construction of the beautiful edifice, contributing liberally to the building fund, and with his sister, presenting the

fine organ. The Episcopal Church Home, of which he was president of the board of trustees for many years, was especially dear to his heart, and in his devotion to its interests he would arrange to stop on his way from business to look after the repairs of the building and the welfare of the children. He was a director of the St. Margaret Memorial Hospital and the Homœopathic Hospital.

Mr. Carnegie, in selecting trustees for the Carnegie Library, on its organization, asked Mr. Jackson to serve, which he did, but after a short time resigned. He was again appointed a trustee, this time of the Carnegie Institute, and at his death was still on its board. He rejoiced at its magnificent success and was always present at the Founder's Day Ceremonies. The Carnegie Technical Schools were among the many objects to which he gave his attention, and for a number of years he served as president of the Institute of America in Pittsburgh, accepting the office at the earnest solicitation of those interested in archaeology, and using his influence to further the interest of the Society and to enlarge its membership. As a true citizen Mr. Jackson entered enthusiastically into the Pittsburgh Sesqui-Centennial Celebration, acting as treasurer of the funds contributed for the carrying out of the plans. He also consented to appear in the procession on Lieutenant-General S. B. Young's staff on Greater Pittsburgh Day, riding his own horse.

Mr. Jackson was for many years a director of the School of Design and a member of the Art Society, and was the first Pittsburgher to present an oil painting to the permanent collection in the Carnegie Galleries. He was one of the original guarantors of the Pittsburgh Orchestra, regularly attending the concerts, until the strain of business rendered the exertion too great. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of

New York City, the Union League Club, the Duquesne Club of which he was at one time president; the University Club; and one of the original members of the Pittsburgh Golf Club, in which, although not a golf player, he always took a lively interest. He was an active member of the Church Club, and for a time served as its president. Mr. Jackson belonged to several shooting and fishing clubs in the United States and Canada, having become a member, when a very young man, of the Winons Point Shooting Club, of Sandusky Bay. After he became president of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, Mr. Jackson reluctantly resigned from this club for the reason that the annual meeting of the company was held at the height of the duck season, and he never allowed pleasure to interfere with duty.

Always a student and a lover of literature, and possessing withal a knowledge of French and German, Mr. Jackson delighted in travel, but after succeeding to the presidency of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company seldom left home except on business or in quest of needed repose. In earlier years, however, he travelled extensively in his own country, and in 1869, with his unmarried sister, he spent fifteen months visiting the British Isles and the principal cities of Europe. He spent the summer of 1872 abroad with a friend, and in September, 1880, with his sister, sailed from San Francisco for Japan, thence making a tour of the world and reaching home in November, 1881.

The regularity of Mr. Jackson's habits enabled him to accomplish an amount of labor which was a constant marvel to his friends. Rising at six, he repaired to the library that he loved so well, and there, after reading a chapter in the Bible, devoted himself until breakfast time to German literature, being at his desk in the Fidelity by half-past eight, there to open his mail without interruption. He pos-

essed a singularly attractive personality, and his appearance showed him to be what he was—an upholder of generous, noble and patriotic standards, an example of strong and pure manhood. Mr. Jackson never married. After the death of his mother he remained with his unmarried sister in the house which had been his birthplace, until changes in that part of the city forced them to remove, when they built the present home, "Pennham." The mutual affection and devotion of Mr. Jackson and his sisters exceeded the ordinary feeling of their relationship, and his life with the one who was the presiding genius of his home was one of rare beauty. United in thought, feeling and purpose, companions in travel and in the peace and seclusion of home, the communion of this brother and sister was interrupted only when the former ceased from earth.

The death of Mr. Jackson, which occurred October 31, 1908, was of tragic suddenness, being the result of a fall from his horse when returning from his usual weekly ride into the country. The mourning was universal. All felt that Pennsylvania had lost one of her most highly esteemed bankers, his native city one of her most honored citizens, and that humanity had been deprived of an unflinching friend.

The tributes were well-nigh numberless. His closest friend, writing on the night of his death, said: "We knew him to be wise in counsel, to be faithful to every duty assumed or laid upon him, to be thoughtful of others and respectful of their rights, to be liberal and considerate with those who differed from him in opinion, to be at all times the courteous gentleman. We knew him to be broad, generous and silent in his charities, and we know how we learned to rely upon and greatly defer to his judgment. It was an honor and delight to be associated with John B. Jackson."

Thus spoke the vestry of Calvary Parish: "His loss will be felt throughout the whole church; from all parts of the country, as well as the diocese, his help was sought and it was freely given. He regarded himself not as the owner, but as the trustee of his wealth, and he endeavored so to administer the trust as to be ready to give a just account of his stewardship."

The following are extracts from minutes adopted by the Chamber of Commerce: "He stayed here in Pittsburgh and denied himself the travel he loved because of his appreciation of the life of Pittsburgh, and his wish to serve his city . . . Wise counsellor, untiring worker, ever the courtly, genial gentleman, 'he kept his friendship in constant repair.' . . . Grateful as we may be for what he did, let us be still more grateful for what he was."

Mr. Jackson was a friend to the colored race, and from Alabama came this touching tribute: "The members of the faculty and students assembled in Chapel in memory of our dear benefactor express our deepest sympathy, knowing still that though dead, his good works follow him."

The following words express the sense of loss which pervaded the entire community:

"He was a type of the very best American citizenship, a lover of nature, an advocate of everything that tends to the betterment of humanity, a far-seeing man of business, a devoted friend, one of God's noblemen.

"John B. Jackson was a type of the men who have helped to make Pittsburgh great. Conservative to the degree of eschewing rash experiments, his life was ordered along progressive lines, and his success was due to careful planning enforced by vigorous action. His industry in business and in all charitable endeavors was proverbial. His wise counsel was eagerly sought by those about to embark in new enterprises, and in more than one season of financial depression he rendered substantial aid toward restoring public confidence.

"There was for him no subtle distinction between personal honor and business practice. He was the same—courteous, high-minded, splendidly upright personally in the counting house and directors' room as in the home; and nobody ever doubted the purity of his motives whether in public affairs or private. Men of this sort are modest, plain, outwardly matter-of-fact, unpretending as well as unassuming. But to live as they do, in the very thick of the market place, in the din of dollars and the turmoil of traffic, without ever a thought of taking advantage of their neighbor or stooping to do the base thing because others, perchance, do it—this is the mark of true chivalry. And such a soul, and such a life, was John B. Jackson's."

Pittsburgh holds to-day in love and honor, the memory of John Beard Jackson, but her pride in him as financier, philanthropist, citizen, is surpassed by her glory that in each of these characters he was stainless and above reproach. "His record is unclouded. His fame is whiter than it is brilliant."

(The Beard Line).

Edward Beard, grandfather of Mrs. Mary (Beard) Jackson, was of West Hyde, Hertfordshire, England, and married Mary Coleman. Their children were: Joseph, John, Edward, Peter, mentioned below; Jane; Ann, married — Hodges.

Peter, son of Edward and Mary (Coleman) Beard, married Ann Coffey, daughter of Cornelius Coffey and Matilda Montgomery, his wife, and they became the parents of two daughters: Mary, mentioned below; and Louisa, who died unmarried.

Mary, daughter of Peter and Ann (Coffey) Beard, was born April 3, 1813, in Pittsburgh, and became the wife of George Whitten Jackson, as mentioned above.

FAGAN, Charles Aloysius,

Lawyer.

Charles Aloysius Fagan is one of the prominent and successful lawyers in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1859, his parents being Thomas J. Fagan and Mary Fagan. His education was acquired successively at St. Mary's Academy, Ewalt College, and the Pittsburgh Catholic College. He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1887. For a time he held office as deputy district attorney under Hon. W. D. Porter, now Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and the late Richard H. Johnson, and displayed such ability in his conduct of cases that he was appointed to the office of Assistant District Attorney in 1894 by the Governor of Pennsylvania to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John C. Haymaker, now Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County. In his legal practice he had for a partner ex-Senator Magee, the firm practicing under the title of Fagan & Magee, and when the latter was elected as mayor of Pittsburgh, Mr. Fagan became associated in partnership with Robert T. McElroy, with office in the Frick Annex Building. They are extensively engaged as corporation counsel, and have in addition a lucrative general practice.

Mr. Fagan gives his political support to the principles of the Democratic party, and has been an active factor in the councils of his party. He was presidential elector for the Twenty-second Congressional District of Pennsylvania in 1892, and was chairman of the Democratic committee of Allegheny county, 1894-95. The following year he was elected one of the delegates-at-large to the presidential convention of that year.

In addition to the demands made upon Mr. Fagan by his legal work, he is interested in a number of corporate institu-

tions, being vice-president of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, vice-president of the Iron City Sanitary Manufacturing Company, and director in the East End Savings and Trust Company, Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Ship Canal Company, Anthracite Coal Company, Natalie & Mt. Carmel Railroad Company, Wheatly Hills Land Company of New York, and other corporations. He holds fraternal membership in the Duquesne Union, Pittsburgh Country, Oakmont Country and Press clubs. He is president of the Pittsburgh Hospital; a director in the Boys' Industrial School of Allegheny County, and a member of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Mr. Fagan married February 9, 1887, Mary A., daughter of P. C. Kane, a retired merchant of Pittsburgh. They have had children: Marie Alice, Jean Lucille, Grace Cecilia, Dorothy Patrice and Charles A., Jr. The family lives at North Highland avenue and St. Marie street, Pittsburgh.

QUAY, Matthew Stanley,

Lawyer, Soldier, Statesman.

Matthew Stanley Quay, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and the second member of the Senate chosen from Beaver county, was a man who for many years had been termed, by friend and foe alike, one of the most perfect types of the political leader. His career was a most remarkable one, his election to office after office by the people of Pennsylvania, and his term of public service for half a century, speaking more strongly than words of his standing with the people of the Commonwealth. For a period of thirty-five years he absolutely dominated his party in the overwhelmingly Republican State of Pennsylvania; and, though bitter charges were made against him by his enemies, his friends

stood by him through thick and thin. It was Senator Platt who said of him, "It seems to me that the greatest opportunity that one could have asked for in this world would have been to be an office boy in the office of Senator Matt Quay."

Senator Quay was born at Dillsburg, York county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1833. He was the son of Rev. Anderson Beaton Quay and Catherine McCain Quay, his father being a Presbyterian minister descended from a Scotch-Irish family which traced its lineage to the earliest days of this country. The Rev. Mr. Quay's first pastorate was at Dillsburg, where his son was born; after this he removed to Beaver, Beaver county, and then to Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, being in charge of Presbyterian churches in both of these localities, and filling the several pulpits with marked ability. His son Matthew was brought up in Beaver county, receiving his primary education in the public schools, and being prepared for college at the Beaver and Indiana academies. The boy was a very bright student, and entered Jefferson College at the age of sixteen, manifesting pronounced literary tastes. He was graduated with honors in 1850, after which he studied law with Colonel Richard P. Roberts, in Beaver; Augustus Drum, in Indiana, Pennsylvania; and Perry and Sterret, in Pittsburgh. Before completing his studies he went south for a time and lived in Texas, returning to Pennsylvania when he was twenty-one years of age, and being admitted to the bar of Beaver county in 1854. The following year he was appointed prothonotary of Beaver county, and was elected to the same office in 1856, and re-elected in 1859. After this he served for a time as secretary to Andrew G. Curtin, during the latter's first term as governor of the State. In 1861 he resigned his office to

accept a lieutenancy in the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves; he became Assistant Commissary General of his State, colonel of the 134th Pennsylvania Infantry, and State Military Agent at Washington, D. C.

The 134th Regiment had been recruited in compliance with a call for troops to serve nine months, issued by Governor Curtin in July, 1862, and companies E and I were from Beaver county. As Washington was threatened by the advance of the enemy in the second Bull Run campaign, the regiment was ordered to the capital before its organization was completed; from there it was sent to Arlington Heights, where it was fully organized, with Matthew Stanley Quay as colonel, and was variously engaged in the defenses. While in camp near Antietam, not having yet taken part in battle, Colonel Quay was stricken with typhoid fever and the command temporarily devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien. Later Colonel Quay returned to duty, but was so much reduced by sickness that he was compelled to resign. The regiment remained in camp until December 30, 1862.

During the battle of Fredericksburg, in the formation of Tyler's brigade for storming the heights in the last struggle of the day, the regiment had the post of honor in the brigade, the right of the first line. In the brief time that it was in the conflict fourteen men were killed, one hundred and six wounded, and nineteen missing, many of the latter known to be wounded. Colonel Quay, though unfit for service, refused to remain behind, and served as aide on the staff of General Tyler throughout the battle. In his official report General Tyler bears this testimony to Colonel Quay's faithfulness: "Colonel M. S. Quay, late of the 134th, was upon my staff as volunteer aide-de-camp, and to him I am greatly indebted. Notwithstanding his

enfeebled health, he was in the saddle early and late, ever prompt and efficient, and especially so during the engagement." Colonel Quay was also chief of transportation and telegraphs, and military secretary to the governor of Pennsylvania.

Immediately after the war he started actively in politics, being elected to the legislature in 1865, and again two years later; and at this time began to develop his wonderful system of political control. For a time, in connection with James S. Rutan, he had been in control of the "Beaver Argus," which they purchased from the former managers in 1865; but after the expiration of not quite a year he sold out his interests in the paper to Mr. Rutan, who thereafter conducted it alone. Colonel Quay was at first a supporter of Governor Curtin for the United States Senate when Simon Cameron, John W. Forney and Thaddeus Stevens were also in the senatorial race, he himself being the Curtin candidate for speaker of the House. Simon Cameron, however, was elected, and Quay became chairman of the ways and means committee. His first election as delegate to a National Convention came in 1872; he was also delegate-at-large to the Republican National Conventions of 1876 and 1880. By the year 1873 he was Secretary of State, and a leader in his party, Hartman then being governor. In 1878 Quay was appointed Recorder of Philadelphia, having been Secretary of the Commonwealth for six years. He became chairman of the Republican State Committee, 1878-79, and was again Secretary of the Commonwealth from 1879 to 1882. In 1885 he was elected State Treasurer by the largest vote ever given to a candidate for that office.

In March, 1887, Quay took his seat in the United States Senate, succeeding John J. Mitchell. The following year he was made chairman of the Republican

National Committee, managing the Harrison campaign; it was in this campaign which he so successfully conducted that he acquired the title of "the silent man." In 1891 he resigned as national chairman, having suffered the defeat of his candidate for governor, Delamater, the year previously, in his own State. Two years later, however, he was again at the front, and was re-elected United States Senator, his term expiring in 1899. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1892; chairman of the Republican State Committee, 1895-96; delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1896, and the same year elected a member of the Republican National Committee, and chosen a member of the executive committee. In 1900 he was again a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and again elected a member of the Republican National Committee.

In 1899 he was defeated for re-election to the United States Senate by a deadlock existing throughout the session of the legislature. He was appointed United States Senator by the governor to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of the legislature to elect, but the appointment was not recognized by the Senate. On the day of his rejection by the Senate he was nominated to succeed himself by the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania, and was re-elected United States Senator, January 1, 1901. In the Senate he distinguished himself by a cynical disregard of sham and a profound contempt for votes. He appeared as the champion of unpopular movements, such as the opposition to Chinese exclusion, and he scorned to conciliate the labor vote; he was too strongly entrenched to find necessary the deference to public opinion which other senators paid. One of his most notable exploits was his long fight for the Statehood Bill, in the Fifty-seventh Congress,

during which he held up all legislation, demanding that his bill be passed. During the administrations of President Harrison and President McKinley he was not popular at the White House, but when Roosevelt came into office his influence was strongly increased, and he became a power in that direction; and in his own State his sway was absolute.

From time to time Quay's leadership had been threatened by formidable insurrections. The most serious of these was in 1895, when Governor Hastings undertook to overthrow him; up to the very hour of the State Convention the governor and the combination of local politicians who were with him supposed that Quay would be down at last. Within an hour, however, he had swept them off the face of the earth, and had made himself more powerful in Pennsylvania than ever before; he did not revenge himself in any way upon those who had conspired against him.

Senator Quay was possessed of many good qualities. He was reputed to have been loyal to his friends, and to his word when he passed it in the course of his profession of politics. He was a wonderful judge of character. Industrious he certainly was, and patiently persistent, and had the sort of self-control which does not allow emotion to interfere with the attainment of a fixed purpose. He was a most pleasant companion, generous toward those having claims upon him, hospitable and considerate. Wealth he had, and power, and association with men in high places on terms of equality, or superiority, since to the last his voice was decisive in the White House upon many matters of import. Roosevelt claimed him as a staunch and loyal friend throughout his entire term as president. One of his most enthusiastic admirers was Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, who said of him: "He had a divine gift.

When a real poet, orator, or statesman appears among men, there is no need to have the source of his power explained. It is felt. For years men have been trying to ascertain what were the methods by which he won his remarkable and continuous success in a difficult field. It has been a needless and a hopeless task. No other man in public life, born of our Pennsylvania people, gave such an impression to those with whom he was brought in contact of personal and intellectual power. No other man has been able to accomplish so much for the substantial benefit of the Commonwealth."

In his personal appearance Senator Quay was a man of medium size, with an inclination to stoutness; though during the latter years of his life he lost much of his weight. His expression was resolute to a degree, with keen, far-seeing eyes, and a brow which well indicated the quality of brain that was behind it. In earlier life he experienced a good deal of ill health, receiving much benefit from the out-of-door life which he enjoyed in his Texas sojourn before his admission to the bar. In later years, when his strength again began to fail, for he was never a very strong man physically, he believed firmly that out-of-door life would restore him to health. He went to the Maine woods for several successive summers, and, priding himself upon his endurance, was untiring in his energies, walking, fishing, canoeing, and delighting in roughing it. He also spent some time in Florida, from which, however, he experienced no particular benefit. He died May 28, 1904, at his home in Beaver, after a year's illness, being mentally alert and keen to the end. He was interred at the cemetery in Beaver.

In the year 1855, Senator Quay was married to Miss Agnes Barclay, daughter of John and Elizabeth Shannon Barclay. They had five children, all of

whom were born in Beaver; three daughters—Mary Agnew, Coral, and Susan Willard; and two sons—Richard Roberts and Andrew Gregg Curtin. Of the latter, who became a major in the United States army and distinguished himself in the Spanish-American war, there is mention further in this work. The eldest son, who was a namesake of Colonel Richard P. Roberts, under whom his father had studied law in Beaver and for whom he retained a warm regard, became, like his father, a prominent politician. Indeed, when a short time prior to his death the Senator had intimated his intention of retiring from political life, it was rumored that he contemplated turning over to this son his place in the Senate and in the party. Jerome Quay, a brother of Senator Quay, is superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Reform School, at Morganza, Pennsylvania.

QUAY, Andrew Gregg Curtin,

Soldier, Retired.

Major Andrew Gregg Curtin Quay, a distinguished officer during the Spanish-American war, a West Point graduate and seasoned soldier, is the second son of the late Senator Matthew S. Quay, one of the most remarkable figures in the political life of the country, a sketch of whom appears on previous pages in this work. He inherited from his father many of his most admirable characteristics and gifts—his ability to judge of men, his power of controlling them and their loyalty to him, and his keen and quick judgment. Like his father, also, he has served his country ably in a military capacity; but, unlike him, has never attained any great prominence as a statesman, though interested at all times in the public and political life of the Commonwealth.

Born January 3, 1866, at Beaver, Penn-

sylvania, the old family home, and scene of the former pastorate of his grandfather, Rev. Anderson Beaton Quay, he was named in honor of Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, to whom his father had been private secretary in the early sixties. His mother, who had been a Miss Agnes Barclay before her marriage to Senator Quay, died February 10, 1911, outliving her noted husband by about six years, his death having occurred on May 28, 1904. There were four children beside Major Quay; three sisters—Mary Agnew, Susan Willard, and Coral; and one brother, the eldest of the family, Richard Roberts, a namesake of Colonel Richard P. Roberts, with whom his father had first studied law in Beaver, and for whom he retained a warm regard.

Major Quay was educated primarily in the private and public schools of Beaver, and later attended Eastburn's School in Philadelphia. After completing his course at the latter school he entered the National Military Academy at West Point, June 15, 1884, and was prepared for his entrance into the army. Upon his graduation, June 11, 1888, he was assigned to the Fifth United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia, as instructor of recruits. He remained here for a time, and in 1889 was ordered to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, where, after serving for a short time with the troops, he was assigned to duty with the Indian scouts, besides acting as post-adjutant. He was afterwards assigned as second in command in the recruiting and drilling of the Indian troops of the Seventh United States Cavalry. He was then appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of General John R. Brooke, serving until 1896, and being in the meanwhile promoted to the first lieutenantcy of the Third United States Cavalry. After serving with the troops for a short time he was reassigned on the staff of

General Brooke. On June 16, 1897, he was appointed captain and quartermaster, and stationed at Washington. In the following year he was promoted to the rank of major and quartermaster, and began his service in the Spanish-American war, serving in Cuba with the Fifth Army Corps at first, and afterward with the Fourth Army Corps, in the same locality.

After the close of the Spanish-American war, in which he had served throughout with great credit and distinction, he resigned the volunteer commission which had been bestowed upon him by President McKinley in 1898, when, in response to the call for one hundred and twenty-five thousand volunteers, the Tenth Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, had gone to the front. This resignation was tendered on June 30, 1899, and was followed by the resignation of his regular commission on August 31 of the same year. After resigning he was appointed Special Deputy Naval Officer at the port of Philadelphia, and served as such, 1902-1906.

Major Quay has retired altogether from military life, and has shunned public and political responsibilities, engaging in private business, although he is a strong Republican, and deeply interested in his country's welfare. In view of his Revolutionary ancestry, Major Quay is a member of the organization of the Sons of the Revolution, the Pennsylvania Society of which embraces over a thousand members; the thirty odd state societies of this organization embrace now a total membership of over seven thousand five hundred. He is also a member of the later body, the Sons of the American Revolution, organized in 1889, having in view the similar purpose "to keep alive among themselves and their descendants the patriotic spirit of the men who, in military, naval, or civil

service, by their acts or counsel, achieved American independence." He is also a member of the Minnesota Society of Colonial Wars, established in 1892, being the descendant of ancestors who fought and served in the colonies prior to the outbreak of the Revolution; and a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, which is composed of commissioned officers of the army, navy, or marine corps, who participated in any of the foreign wars of the United States, and the descendants of such officers.

On July 7, 1900, Major Quay was married to Miss Mary M. Miskey, a daughter of William Miskey, of Philadelphia, and his wife, who was a Miss Mary Gregg, of that city. Major and Mrs. Quay became the parents of two daughters—Esther and Agnes Barclay Quay; and of one son, Andrew Gregg Curtin Quay, Jr. The children are all resident in the family home, and attendants of the Presbyterian church, of which their parents are both members. The family is a prominent one in this community, leading in social life, and conspicuous because of the esteem in which Major Quay is held as a public-spirited citizen and an able military officer in the country's service.

SINGER, William H.,

Steel Manufacturer.

The steel manufacturers of Pittsburgh have more than any other class of men given to the Iron City her undisputed supremacy, kindling the blaze of those lurid fires, the roar of which is as ceaseless as that of Niagara. Among the magnates of this colossal industry who have now passed from our sight but whose influence still animates the city which was the scene of their labors and achievements, none was more powerful than William H. Singer, of the firm of Singer, Nimick & Company, which for more than

half a century held a commanding position in the steel manufacturing world.

Simon Singer, grandfather of William H. Singer, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and later moved to Greensburg, in the same State. He married Mary Clausen, and sons and daughters were born to them.

George, son of Simon and Mary (Claussen) Singer, was born in 1797, in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1833 removed to Pittsburgh, where he engaged in business. He married Elizabeth Fleger, and they became the parents of eight children.

William H., son of George and Elizabeth (Fleger) Singer, was born October 2, 1835, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He received a liberal education in the public and private schools of his native city, and made his entrance into business life as clerk in the service of Wallingford & Company, a well known commercial house. Later he associated himself with G. & J. H. Schoonberger & Company, iron manufacturers, with whom he remained several years. His business talents, which were of the highest order, joined to his indomitable will, rendered it a foregone conclusion that he should enter a wider field of action, and in 1860 he became a member of the firm of Singer, Hartman & Company, steel manufacturers. This celebrated house was founded in 1848 by John F. Singer, an elder brother of William H. Singer, the style becoming later Singer, Nimick & Company, and the house continued in existence until 1900. In 1880 Mr. Singer was one of the founders and first president of the Pittsburgh Bessemer Steel Company, retaining the presidency until 1883, when this company was purchased by the Carnegie Steel Company, and it is now the Homestead Works of the Carnegie Company. From 1883 until the close of his life, Mr. Singer was a director of the Carnegie Steel Company, and



W. H. Sawyer

also of the Crucible Steel Company of America. His close and prominent connection with the steel industry extended over a period of half a century, and he won distinction as the originator of many useful improvements and appliances in this manufacture. Among his inventions were the "rolling bevel" on circular plates, "soft centre" plough and safe steel, and "liquid compression" for saw steel. In all the positions which he filled he exhibited remarkable executive ability and a judgment that was seldom at fault. He was a rare leader of men, possessing marvellous force, and at the same time always carrying with him a genial humor that made him most attractive. Himself the soul of honor, fraud and pretension were things he would not tolerate.

Intensely public-spirited, Mr. Singer took an active part in every movement which in his judgment tended to promote the best interests of his city and State. He ever stood as a synonym for all that is enterprising in business and progressive in citizenship. Those familiar with his fine personal appearance, his manly, handsome face, strong, and yet genial and gentle in its expression, cannot fail to remember how well his features and bearing illustrated his character. In mind he was vigorous, direct, straightforward, truthful, and severely logical. Forcible in speech, he possessed a fine fund of humor, and was of inexhaustible charity and kindness of heart—a true gentleman and a loyal friend. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, and the Duquesne, Pittsburgh, and Allegheny Country clubs. He was a vestryman of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Allegheny.

Mr. Singer married, May 27, 1858, Hester Laird Harton, of Pittsburgh, and they were the parents of the following children: George Harton; Elizabeth,

who married W. Ross Proctor; William H., an artist of note; and Marguerite, wife of Dr. Robert Milligan. The Singer residence in Pittsburgh is very beautiful, and they have a charming summer home at Edgeworth, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Singer—a woman of peculiar sweetness and beauty of character, combined with intellectual brilliancy and an unusual degree of energy—is the centre of a large circle of warmly attached friends.

The death of William H. Singer, which occurred September 4, 1909, at his home in Pittsburgh, removed from the city one whose life has become an integral part of its history—a member of one of its most prominent and representative families, a man of unquestioned honor and integrity and devoted to the ties of friendship and of kindred, regarding them as a sacred trust. It is but a few years since the distinguished figure of Mr. Singer was last seen among us, but his influence is still felt in the continuance and increase of the noble industry which was inspired and fostered by his genius and which his practical benevolence rendered a source of blessing to thousands.

BIGHAM, Thomas James,

Lawyer, Statesman.

The late Thomas James Bigham, Senator and Representative, and a recognized leader of the Pittsburgh bar, was a power in the political life of Pennsylvania during one of the most momentous periods of our national history. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Bigham bore the conspicuous part in public affairs for which his talents for leadership so eminently fitted him, and his services were such as to impose a debt of gratitude not only upon his fellow-citizens of his own day, but also upon the generations of the time to come.

Sir John de Bingham, regarded as the

founder of the Bingham, or Bigham family, came into England, with William the Conqueror, was knighted for his valiant services, and received from the monarch estates situated near Sheffield, Yorkshire. According to tradition, Thomas Bingham, a descendant, emigrated about 1480 to the north of Ireland and there founded that branch of the family now so fully represented in the United States, the name, in some instances, having been contracted into Bigham.

Thomas Bigham, father of Thomas James Bigham, was born April 18, 1784, and married, April 4, 1809, Sarah, born October 27, 1785, daughter of James Christy, of Scotch-Irish descent and Revolutionary record. The Bighams and Christys were among the farming families of Pennsylvania, and the Bighams also had taken part in the struggle for independence. Thomas Bigham died October 31, 1809, and his widow passed away August 6, 1811.

Thomas James, only child of Thomas and Sarah (Christy) Bigham, was born February 12, 1810, at the home of his grandfather, James Christy, near Hannastown, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. His father having died before his birth and his mother only eighteen months thereafter, the boy was brought up by his maternal grandparents, his only educational advantages being attendance at the district school during the winter months, and listening all the year round to the all-day Sunday preaching of the Presbyterian church of that period. Endowed by nature with mental attributes of no common order and possessing an unusually retentive memory, he read with avidity everything within his reach, and as what he heard or read rarely passed from his recollection, he soon came to be regarded for miles around as a prodigy of information, being also noted for his ability in recital. The one great

desire of the ambitious lad was for a college education, and he endeavored before reaching his majority to persuade his grandfather to use for this purpose a small sum of money left by his father. Mr. Christy refused, considering that the money would be much better expended in establishing his grandson as a farmer. The youth, however, on coming of age, took his little patrimony and entered Jefferson College, Canonsburg, and the money, added to what he was able to earn by tutoring and working during vacations, proved sufficient to carry him through a full course. In 1834 he graduated with honors. During his college course Mr Bigham was distinguished by some of the talents for which in later years he became celebrated—readiness of speech, quickness of wit, power of reparte, and earnestness of purpose. These, together with his extraordinary fund of general information, caused him to be frequently called upon to uphold the honors of his college in debate. He was dubbed by his fellow students "Thomas Jefferson," the name of the Writer of the Declaration of Independence being substituted for his own name of James. To the close of his life he was frequently spoken of as Thomas Jefferson Bigham, many supposing that he had been christened in honor of the third President of the United States.

After graduating, Mr. Bigham for one year taught a school at Harrisburg, during the winter delivering a course of lectures upon scientific subjects. The following year he came to Pittsburgh, where he continued to teach and lecture, at the same time pursuing the study of law. On September 4, 1837, he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, and became associated in practice with Judges Veach and Baird, old-time lawyers of distinction, later forming a partnership with W. O. Leslie under the firm name of Bigham & Leslie. Mr.

Bigham's advancement was rapid, the result of native ability, combined with intense application and unwavering adherence to the strictest principles of rectitude. Early in his professional career he met with a calamity which would have discouraged a weaker man. In the disastrous fire of April 10, 1845, his office and lodgings were destroyed, and with them not only the entire furnishings, but his library of legal, scientific and general works, together with his notes, papers and memoranda. To a man of Mr. Bigham's inexhaustible energy and indomitable determination this great misfortune was but an incentive to renewed endeavor. He continued on his upward course, and about 1870, a quarter of a century later, received into partnership his eldest son, Joel L. Bigham, under the firm name of T. J. Bigham & Son. Never recognizing defeat, he was never conquered.

Eminent as Mr. Bigham became in his profession, he was still more distinguished in the political arena, a sphere for which his talents peculiarly fitted him. He became widely celebrated as an off-hand speaker—the result of the same qualifications which had brought him into prominence as a student, together with his genius for statistics, and withal an exquisite and unailing sense of humor. His marvellous memory enabled him to recall so readily the history of political, financial and industrial affairs that he became known as "Old Statistics," and the "Sage of Mount Washington." His powerful, resonant voice caused him to be often compared to famous "Bill" Allen, of Ohio. In politics he was first a Whig, but identified himself with the Republican party from its inception, and remained to the close of his life steadfast in his allegiance. In the presidential campaign of 1856 he vigorously supported John C. Fremont. For many years Mr. Bigham was called upon on

election nights to read the returns to the crowds at Republican headquarters, and his announcements were always accompanied by a running fire of comments and by comparisons from memory with former figures, thus giving a varied idea of the trend of results. At a time when the term "Abolitionist" was by many regarded as a stigma, Mr. Bigham hesitated not to enroll himself in the ranks of that heroic band who labored and suffered for the removal of the great blot on our civilization—the institution of slavery. Not only did he consecrate to the cause his voice and pen, but for a number of years he maintained at his home on Mount Washington a place of refuge for fugitive slaves—one of the many stations of the "Underground Railway," the road by which multitudes passed from a state of bondage to a life of freedom in the Dominion of Canada.

In 1844 Mr. Bigham was elected to the House of Representatives and served from 1845 to 1848 and again from 1851 to 1854, and from 1862 to 1864. He occupied a seat in the Senate from 1865 to 1869, serving upon the ways and means, railroads and canals, judiciary, and other important committees. As a legislator his talents were conspicuous, and he was the author of some of our most important laws, among them the married women's act of 1848, the general railroad law of 1867, and the acts extending the municipal powers of the city of Pittsburgh, known as the consolidation acts of 1867 and 1869. He early gave attention to the financial and revenue system of the commonwealth, drafting and promoting the passage of many of the laws imposing taxation upon corporations to raise the needed revenue for the maintenance of the State government, and the removal of the tax for State purposes upon land. He was a member of many commissions appointed under State authority at different times to investigate

and report upon matters affecting the public interest and welfare. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Hartranft as Commissioner of Statistics of the State of Pennsylvania, and filled the office with distinguished ability until 1875. This appointment was tendered him not as a political reward, but as a recognition of his exceptional talents as directed toward the industrial, manufacturing, agricultural, mining and mercantile interests of Pennsylvania, and the reports made by him have always been regarded as of special interest.

In 1851 Mr. Bigham was elected to the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Reform School, to which for many years he had been a contributor, and he continued to serve in that capacity until disabled by advancing years. He was one of the incorporators and the first secretary of the Allegheny Cemetery Company founded in 1844. He was one of the founders of the "Pittsburgh Commercial," and for years was the proprietor of the "Commercial Journal," both publications being now consolidated with the "Pittsburgh Gazette." From 1878 to 1882 he was a member of the councils of the city of Pittsburgh, where his ripe and varied experience, his judicial mind and his vigilance in behalf of the public welfare, were of inestimable value. He was a man of an actively benevolent disposition, and no good work done in the name of charity or religion appealed to him in vain. He was the founder and chief supporter of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Mount Washington, which grew out of a mission Sunday school established by him and his wife in 1849. The church thus founded is a living monument to those who planted the seed from which it sprang.

Throughout his life Mr. Bigham devoted much time to scientific and historical studies, his favorite historical researches being connected with the annals

of the State of Pennsylvania, and especially of its western settlements. He was a clear and forceful writer, the author of many valuable articles on these subjects. Of fine personal presence, his face and figure suggested that reserve strength and power which his whole career showed that he possessed. His manner was frank and dignified—that of a man with little regard for appearances, but possessed of a generous nature and a kindly disposition. He was a brilliant and witty conversationalist, and in all companies formed the centre of an interested group.

Mr. Bigham married, December 30, 1846, Maria Louisa Lewis, whose family record is appended to this sketch, and their children were: Joel L., born November 6, 1847; Kirk Q., March 17, 1851; Mary A., March 29, 1854, married, April 7, 1885, Melville L. Stout; and Eliza A., born January 31, 1857, died June 23, 1902. Joel L. Bigham was a lawyer of recognized ability. He married, November 14, 1872, Sarah Davis, and they were the parents of two sons: Thomas J., born March 23, 1875, now in the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church; and Joel Lewis, born February 28, 1877, now of the United States Navy. Kirk Q. Bigham is a retired member of the Allegheny county bar, and has always taken a leading part in municipal affairs. For many years he represented the thirty-second ward in the city councils, and was prominently instrumental in the development of Mount Washington and Duquesne Heights, having organized the Duquesne Inclined Plane Company in 1876 and having been its secretary and financial manager ever since, and being vice-president of the South Hills Trust Company, of which he was chief promoter. Of genial nature and attractive personality, Mr. Bigham is a man of many friends and is conspicuously identified with the social life of the city.



Thos B Peter

In his marriage Mr. Bigham was peculiarly happy. His wife was one of those rare women who combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity, an unerring judgment, traits of the greatest value to her husband, to whom she was not alone a charming companion but also a trusted confidante. Mrs. Bigham was one of the city's favorite hostesses, and withal a woman of deep religious convictions and the most charitable disposition. Never to be forgotten is her work in Grace Church and Sunday school, in the Sanitary Commission during the Civil War, and in the establishment and management of the Mount Washington Free Library and Reading Room Association. This institution has since been replaced by a Branch Carnegie Library, as the result of Mrs. Bigham's efforts and influence. Mr. Bigham was a man of domestic nature and strong family affections, and delighted in the exercise of hospitality. No one who was ever privileged to be his guest failed to bear witness to his incomparable gifts as a host.

Mr. Bigham died November 9, 1884, in the home which he had built at Mount Washington in 1849, and where his descendants still reside. His widow passed away October 14, 1888. Honored by all classes of the community for his character and work, loved by many for his endearing personal qualities, few men have been more deeply and sincerely mourned.

Mr Bigham added to the prestige of the Pennsylvania bar, and served his State as a wise legislator, but neither as advocate nor senator did he gather his most unfading laurels. As one of that noble body of men who, in the decades immediately preceding the Civil War, fearlessly championed the cause of the slave, and in doing so risked the loss of friends and fortune, and sometimes of life itself, his name will be inscribed with undying honor in the annals of that Heroic Age.

(The Lewis Line).

Mr. Joel Lewis, father of Mrs. Maria Louisa (Lewis) Bigham, was a representative of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Pennsylvania. July 8, 1814 he married Mary Ann, daughter of Major Abraham Kirkpatrick, of the Virginia Army of the Revolution, who as paymaster at Fort Pitt settled here permanently. At the close of the war and in association with General John Neville, his brother-in-law, he was conspicuous in upholding Federal authority during the "Whiskey Insurrection" of 1794. In March of that year Major Kirkpatrick purchased from John Penn, Jr., and John Penn, heirs of William Penn, farms 10 and 11 in the Manor of Pittsburgh, south of the Monongahela river, containing seven hundred and fourteen acres, and comprising the territory known locally as Mount Washington and Duquesne Heights. After the death of Major Kirkpatrick this property was divided among his three daughters, Eliza M., wife of Christopher Cowan, taking the eastern part; Amelia L., wife of Judge Charles Shaler, the western portion; and Mary Ann, wife of Dr. Joel Lewis, the middle part.

Dr. and Mrs. Lewis were the parents of a son and a daughter: Abraham Kirkpatrick, commonly called Kirk Lewis, born Aug. 24, 1815, the most prominent of the early coal operators, who died November 10, 1860; and Maria Louisa, born June 8, 1819, who became the wife of Thomas James Bigham, as mentioned above. Between this son and daughter the Kirkpatrick property was divided, and it was on the portion inherited by Mrs. Bigham that the Bigham residence was subsequently erected.

RITER, Thomas B.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

The supremacy of Pittsburgh among the industrial cities of the world is the

supremacy of superior brain-power, and describing a man as a leading Pittsburgh manufacturer is equivalent to saying that he possessed intelligence of a high order and touched life at many points. A man of this type was the late Thomas B. Riter, for many years head of the widely known Riter-Conley Manufacturing Company, and identified for nearly half a century with the most vital interests of the Iron City.

Thomas B. Riter was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, in 1840, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wagonseller) Riter. He was a descendant of Michael Riter, who, with his brother, George Riter, emigrated from Saxony to Pennsylvania in 1752, settling in Germantown. Michael, the colonist, served in the Revolutionary war under Colonel Evans and Captain Brock, and while on a scouting expedition in 1777 was captured by the British and thrown into prison in Philadelphia, where he died in 1778. Joseph Riter was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1788, and removed to Pittsburgh in 1845.

Thomas B. Riter attended the public schools of Pittsburgh, and at seventeen began his business career as a clerk in the hatstore of Samuel McMasters. Two years later he entered the employ of Lippincott & Company, manufacturers of shovels and axes, and remained with that firm till 1860, when he entered the employ of his brother, James Riter, who was engaged in the sheet iron business. During the Civil War their work consisted chiefly in repairing river boats and this led to the establishment of a general boiler shop and tank manufacturing business, large orders being received from the ore companies in Pennsylvania. In 1873, James M. Riter died, and Thomas B. then formed a partnership with William H. Conley, bookkeeper of the old firm, under the firm name of Riter & Conley. In 1897 Mr. Conley died, and Mr. Riter be-

came the sole owner of the works, which had been greatly enlarged, an engineering department forming an important part of the plant. In no small measure was the rapid growth of this firm due to Mr. Riter's tireless industry and inexhaustible energy. Born to command, wise to plan, he was quick in action, and capable of prolonged labor, with the power of close concentration, and the elevation of his character was equal to his executive ability. Legitimately ambitious, he scorned all success which had not for its basis truth and honor, and no amount of gain could lure him from the undeviating line of rectitude. While he would not tolerate false representations either among his associates and subordinates or in his customers, the justice and kindness with which he treated his employes were beyond all praise, and he received from them in return a service and co-operation which enabled him to advance his firm to the position of the largest and best known concern of its kind in the world. A new corporation, the Riter-Conley Manufacturing Company, was formed in 1898, with a capital of one million dollars. Mr. Riter became president, and the plant was enlarged until it was the largest of the kind in the world devoted to the manufacture of structural and plate steel, with both domestic and foreign clientele.

One of Mr. Riter's most marked characteristics was the ability to acquire complete mastery of any subject to which he directed his attention. He possessed no inconsiderable amount of mechanical genius, and in his habits was very methodical, being no doubt one of the principal reasons of his ability to despatch a phenomenal amount of business within a short time. He was president of the Ohio Valley Bank of Allegheny, which he helped organize in 1890; member of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania; the Pittsburgh, Duquesne, Union



Robert H. H.

and University clubs, the Pittsburgh Country Club, the Engineers' Club of New York City, and was a member of Dallas Lodge No. 508, F. and A. M. In politics Mr. Riter was a Republican, and, while taking no active part in public affairs, was known as a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue. Every project for the betterment of the community received his hearty cooperation, his faith in the city's future greatness was deep and abiding, and to the accomplishment of that end his time, money and influence were unstintedly devoted. He was widely but unostentatiously charitable, actively aiding a number of philanthropic associations, and never neglecting an opportunity to assist those less fortunate than himself. To his associates he showed a genial, kindly, humorous side of his nature which made their business relations most enjoyable, and he had the faculty of inspiring in all who were brought into contact with him, feelings of sincere and lasting friendship. A man of fine appearance, his countenance and bearing were an index to his character.

Mr. Riter married, April 14, 1875, in Pittsburgh, Sophie A., daughter of James and Sophie McCallin. By this marriage Mr. Riter gained the life companionship of a charming and congenial woman, fitted in all ways to be his help-mate. One son survives Mr. Riter: Joseph Riter, now head of the great business founded by his father.

The death of Mr. Riter, which occurred April 23, 1907, was deeply and sincerely mourned by all classes of the community. As a business man he might truly be called a model and in all the relations of life he was thoroughly admirable. His record, both as a manufacturer and a citizen, is without a blemish. Throughout his career, he was conspicuously and inseparably identified with Pittsburgh. The promotion of her prosperity and

power was his ultimate object in all his enterprises, and with prophetic instinct he realized her pre-eminence in the years to come. Pittsburgh, sitting to-day most royally on her seventeen hills, has more than justified his belief, and among the names which she holds in grateful remembrance is that of Thomas B. Riter.

SLEETH, Robert,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

The cornerstone of Pittsburgh's prestige was laid in the character of its first workers, many of whom were of that indomitable, progressive race—the Scotch-Irish—which infused its thrift, acumen and tireless energy into the very fiber of the place. Among these masterful and impressive figures of the old time none looms larger or more commandingly through the gathering mists of the fast receding years than does that of the late Robert Sleeth, vice-president of the Seaman-Sleeth Company, and one of the pioneer founders of the Iron City.

Robert Sleeth was born June 15, 1827, in Ireland, and when a child was brought to the United States by his parents, who settled in Pittsburgh. The boy learned his trade as a moulder in Mitchell's Foundry, then situated in Pike street, near Eleventh, and was employed for many years in the Fort Pitt Foundry. He showed marked ability in the execution of every detail, and his aggressive industry, together with his quiet and decisive judgment, gained for him an unusual measure of success. During his service at the Fort Pitt Foundry, Mr. Sleeth enjoyed the distinction of moulding the first cannon used in the Civil War. Among the other works which he executed at this time—of local celebrity though of less historical importance—were the ornamental iron work on the steeple of St. Philomena's Roman Catholic Church at Fourteenth and Liberty

streets, and the ornamental plates over the footpaths of the first Sixth street suspension bridge, which was torn down to be replaced by the present structure.

Mr. Sleeth was for a time superintendent at the old Smith Foundry at Twenty-third and Smallman streets, resigning this position in order to accept that of foreman of the foundry of Bollman, Boyd & Baggaley, at Twenty-fifth and Liberty streets, remaining there until about 1870. At that period the firm of James B. Young & Company, as the Phoenix Roll Works, was organized, with Mr. Sleeth as one of the partners. The works of the company were removed to their present site at Forty-first street and the Allegheny Valley railroad, their former situation having been purchased by the Westinghouse Air Brake Company. After a number of changes in the personnel of the firm, it was in 1896 incorporated as the Seaman-Sleeth Company, Mr. Sleeth becoming vice-president. Always possessed of a singularly strong personality, he exerted a wonderful influence on his business associates and subordinates, setting them an example of fidelity to every trust, and at the same time endearing himself to them by his splendid personal qualities. He was one of those men who seem to find the happiness of life in the success of their work, and in the great business which for many years he conducted with such consummate ability he reared to himself a magnificent testimonial—an unanswerable proof of his indomitable enterprise and unflinching determination. Mr. Sleeth's work and success lay in his genius and skill in mixing metals. While not a metallurgist in the modern sense of the word, he succeeded in getting results equal to the results of to-day with all the modern laboratory equipment. He had the reputation of being the best man in Pittsburgh in the mixing of metals. During his lifetime he was the inventor of the mixture which

revolutionized the iron business in certain lines. He was the first to produce the metal known as semi-steel in the early 70's, produced from mixing iron and steel.

Mr. Sleeth had a wonderfully keen sense of humor which was so natural it was a part of his personality, which tempered the difficulties that he met with in his business dealings with others and enabled him to accomplish his end without friction. As a true citizen, Mr. Sleeth was interested in every project having for its end the moral improvement and social culture of the community, and actively aided a number of institutions by his influence and means. A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, his opinions were recognized as sound and his views broad, and his ideas therefore carried weight among those with whom he discussed public problems. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and for years a trustee of the Sixth Church of Pittsburgh. Those who were familiar with the personal appearance of Mr. Sleeth, his erect bearing, commanding air, and open manly face, clear-cut and resolute, yet gentle and genial in expression, cannot fail to recall how well his character was illustrated by his exterior. No man in this world was kinder-hearted, more affable in manners, quicker in financial sagacity or more conservative of all good influences. Full of sympathy for the unfortunate, of unflinching fidelity in friendship, always looking to the interest of others rather than to his own, he was admired and respected by the entire community and warmly loved by an unusually large circle of friends.

Mr. Sleeth married (first) Agnes Boyd, of Pittsburgh, and they became the parents of the following children: William J. and Robert L., both of Pittsburgh; and George C., of Belleville, New Jersey. Mrs. Sleeth died, and Mr. Sleeth married

(second) Margaret A., daughter of William Stratton, of Pittsburgh. Child by this marriage: Margaret A. Sleeth.

Mr. Sleeth was a man to whom the ties of home and friendship were sacred and he took genuine delight in rendering service to those who were near and dear to him. During the latter years of his life, failing health prevented Mr. Sleeth from taking an active part in the affairs of his company, and he spent his winters in San Diego, California. It was there that he expired January 24, 1913, "full of years and of honors." The news was received in Pittsburgh with demonstrations of sorrow by all classes of citizens. Honorable in purpose, fearless in conduct, he stood for many years as one of the most eminent and valued citizens of Pittsburgh, and the memory of his life remains as an inspiration to those who come after him. For three quarters of a century Mr. Sleeth was a resident of the Iron City, and during that period he witnessed each successive step of her advancement to her present proud position as the Capital of the Industrial World. His fortunes were inseparably identified with hers, and never had Pittsburgh a more loyal son. Honored in life, he is revered in death. No name in the annals of Old Pittsburgh is more venerated than that of Robert Sleeth.

MELLON, Thomas,

Lawyer, Jurist, Financier.

Mellon is the greatest name in the financial annals of Pittsburgh. To the late Thomas Mellon, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and founder of the world-famous private banking house of T. Mellon & Sons, the Iron City owes her position of proud pre-eminence in the monetary world. The descendants of Judge Mellon now constitute the ruling dynasty of Pittsburgh banking.

The Mellon family was of Scottish

origin, and was founded in the North of Ireland at the time of the Norman Conquest. For many generations they were farmers, living on and cultivating their own land. Archibald Mellon, grandfather of Thomas Mellon, in consequence of the oppressive taxation necessary to defray the expenses of the Napoleonic wars, determined to emigrate to the United States, and came in 1816 to Pennsylvania, settling in Westmoreland county.

Andrew, son of Archibald Mellon, followed his father's example, and in October, 1818, embarked for the New World, landing in Baltimore. In the autumn of the same year he crossed the mountains into Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and invested his money in a farm near New Salem, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married in Ireland, Rebecca Wauchob, whose ancestors came from Holland when William, Prince of Orange, left his native land to become King of England. In their Irish home the Wauchobs were prominently identified with local affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Mellon were the parents of the following children: Thomas, mentioned below; Eleanor, married David Stotter, of Allegheny county; Eliza, married George Bowman, of the same county; Margaret, became the wife of James Shields, of California; and Samuel, who made his home in the South. Mr. Mellon died at the age of seventy, and his widow, at the time of her death, was nine years older. Both were members of the Presbyterian church.

Thomas, son of Andrew and Rebecca (Wauchob) Mellon, was born February 3, 1813, at Camp Hill Cottage, on his father's farm, in lower Castleton, parish of Cappagh, county Tyrone, Ireland. The estate had been in the possession of the family for many generations. When brought by his parents to the United States, Thomas Mellon was less than six

years old, and from that time until attaining his twentieth year spent his summers chiefly in assisting his father in the labors of the farm, and his winters in attending the log cabin school established in the neighborhood. He manifested even then signs of a remarkable intellect, and, aided by his mother, passed many hours of the night in study. It was decided in 1833 that he was better adapted for a profession than for the calling of a farmer, and he was accordingly sent to the classical school at Monroeville, Allegheny county, conducted by Rev. Jonathan Gill. After completing the course at this institution he matriculated at the Western University of Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh), then situated on Third street, and presided over by Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce, graduating in the class of 1837. Two years previous to this Mr. Mellon had begun to read law with Judge Shaler, senior partner of the firm of Shaler & Simpson, leading attorneys of that day, and in December, 1838, was admitted to the bar. With rare wisdom for so young a man, Mr. Mellon, instead of immediately entering upon the independent practice of his profession, accepted the position of managing clerk in the office of Prothonotary Thomas Liggett, founder of the well known Liggett family of East End, Pittsburgh, his object being to gain acquaintance with the members of the bar and to gain experience in the work of his profession. How well he profited by the opportunities thus afforded, is related in the legal annals of the State of Pennsylvania.

In June, 1839, Mr. Mellon opened an office on Fifth avenue, near Market street, Pittsburgh, and from the outset obtained a lucrative practice, owing to his success in bringing cases to a prompt settlement. He showed, even at this early period of his career, remarkable business sagacity, his investments prov-

ing so successful as to cause him, in combination with failing health (the result of close attention to his largely increased clientele), to seriously consider retirement from active law practice. In 1858 his friends of both the bench and bar prevailed upon him to become a candidate for a judgeship that had been recently created in the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1. He was elected, taking his seat December 29, 1858, and serving the full term of ten years, at the expiration of that time declining a renomination.

As a legal practitioner Judge Mellon's specialty was as a commercial lawyer, and he was also largely engaged in practice in the Orphans' Court, where he represented many extensive estates. He was regarded as one of the most careful and reliable lawyers of his day, and many interesting anecdotes illustrative of his sagacity, watchfulness and sense of humor, have been preserved, and are of special value, inasmuch as they reveal, as by a flash-light, many of the most vivid traits in the character of this remarkable man. The qualifications of a good judge are many and rare, chief among them being character, ability, training and temperament, and all these were embodied to an unusual degree in Judge Mellon. His wonderful capacity for quickly discerning and perfectly retaining the principal and vital points of a case was well illustrated while he was on the bench. He was then a busy man, and often, during the trial of a case, would be occupied in attending to some private business, apparently paying no attention to the proceedings. When the time came, however, for him to deliver his charge, it was soon seen that he had fully and accurately possessed himself of the entire case, and his charges were considered models of conciseness, fairness, good law and common sense. Never making any pretensions to oratory, he used only short, crisp sentences, couched in the plainest lan-

guage, this being his custom both on the bench and at the bar. His practice was almost exclusively in an advisory capacity, and he was consulted in a majority of the most important cases.

After his retirement from the bench, Judge Mellon entered the banking business, founding, in 1869, the house of T. Mellon & Sons. Associated with him were his sons, Andrew W. and Richard B. Mellon. For almost a quarter of a century this celebrated banking house conducted a large and successful business, the steady growth of many years marking it as one of the strong banks of Pittsburgh. Throughout this period, Judge Mellon was the controlling spirit, carrying in his own head the ramified details of the immense enterprise,—strong and sagacious, in business procedure a predecessor of Russell Sage, inasmuch as he kept on hand huge sums of ready cash which, during periods of panic and disaster, were valuable profit-makers. His strong judgment and ripe experience caused him to be much sought as an astute and capable adviser. In the financial world his influence was strong and salutary, his conservatism making for safety in business interests, and he often took occasion to warn his friends of various dangerous speculations. Judge Mellon was accustomed to say that the secret of his success lay in the fact that he had never involved himself in debt, and one of his favorite maxims was, "Attending to other people's business is a waste of time when we have profitable business of our own to attend to." The story of his life furnishes conclusive evidence of the value of this precept, inasmuch as by its use he accumulated a fortune and rose to a position of prominence.

In July, 1902, the firm retired from the banking business, turning over to the new Mellon National Bank deposits aggregating \$8,500,000. Two weeks later the call of the Comptroller of the Cur-

rency showed that the new bank stood second on the list of Pittsburgh's thirty-six national banks. In March, 1903, the Mellon Bank absorbed the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, with deposits of more than \$5,000,000, and the former institution, then one year old, moved to the head of the list of local banks. A few years prior to his death, Judge Mellon withdrew from active business, his affairs passing into the hands of his sons, to whom he had transmitted the ability to keep alive the enterprises his genius had brought into being, and, as events have shown, to add to them.

Judge Mellon and his sons were also largely engaged in the coal trade in Western Pennsylvania and in West Virginia, building many short lines of connecting railroad. Another subject in which Judge Mellon and his sons were actively interested was that of street railways, building the Pittsburgh, Oakland & East Liberty Passenger Railway, and for many years remaining its principal owners. This was in the days of horse cars. Judge Mellon was also interested in other railroad projects, owned much real estate in and near Pittsburgh, and was possessed of exceptional foresight in regard to its dormant possibilities.

Always an advocate of good government, Judge Mellon was active in all the duties of citizenship. From 1877 to 1886 he was a member of the Select Council, and the development of Pittsburgh was due in large measure to his wisdom, foresight and rare common sense. For the up-building of the Iron City as a great manufacturing centre, much of his wealth was employed, and his genius was a sort of complement of its destinies. It has been said of Judge Mellon that he never, throughout his life, failed in any undertaking to which he seriously devoted himself. His fortune was accumulated slowly but surely, by well directed enterprise. In politics he was first a Whig

and later a Republican. In matters of religion he was a man of broad views and liberal sentiments. He and his wife were members of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church.

In personal appearance Judge Mellon was thought to bear some resemblance to Henry Clay. Spare and erect, alert and commanding in bearing, with the incisive face of the thinker and the keen glance of the astute business man, his presence carried with it a suggestion of conscious power. Every feature indicated character, the mouth and chin being especially expressive of decision. His dark, penetrating eyes spoke of a wonderful strength of purpose, combined with a kindly, benevolent disposition, and his manner, under all circumstances, was that of the polished gentleman. He might well have been called "the Grand Old Man" in the financial history of Pittsburgh.

Always a great reader, Judge Mellon, after his retirement from business, passed much of his time in his library, and, owing to his wonderful memory, he was an authority upon literary and historical subjects. For many years he was the oldest living alumnus of the Western University of Pennsylvania (now Pittsburgh University), and in 1906 "The Owl," the publication of the junior class, was dedicated to him. Judge Mellon considered Benjamin Franklin one of the greatest figures in the world's history, and held him up as a model to young men. At one time he caused to be printed one thousand copies of "The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin" and distributed them among struggling young men. He further testified to his admiration for Franklin by placing a statue of him in front of the Mellon Bank Building.

Judge Mellon married, August 22, 1843, Sarah J. Negley, of the old and numerous family of the East End, descended from Jacob Negley, who laid out

the town of East Liberty, where he owned over a thousand acres of land, and in 1820 built the first steam grist-mill operated in Western Pennsylvania. Judge Mellon and his wife were the parents of the following children: Andrew W., president of the Mellon National Bank; Richard B., vice-president of the same institution; James R.; Thomas A., deceased; Selwin; George N.; Rebecca; and Emma; deceased. In his domestic relations Judge Mellon was extremely happy, finding in his wife an ideal help-mate, and seeing his sons rise up to succeed him in the financial world and maintain and increase the great enterprises which owed their origin to his genius. His life, so noble and beneficent, was prolonged many years beyond the traditional "three score and ten." On February 3, 1908, the ninety-fifth anniversary of his birth, Judge Mellon passed away, "full of years and of honors." Honorable in purpose and fearless in conduct, he had stood for the greater part of a century as an example to three generations of every public and private virtue, and he passed from the scene of his long and honorable career, followed by the love and veneration of his city and his State. Among the innumerable tributes to his character and work was the following extract from an editorial which appeared in a Pittsburgh paper:

"Thomas Mellon was one of the strong men who made Pittsburgh a great city. He was of that rugged, pushing, progressive type which chafed under ordinary limitations and believed in doing things on a large scale, often as a pioneer in development. Combined with a business sagacity that was unusual, he had that other gift of seeing somewhat farther ahead than most men, and thus he became a considerable factor in promoting new activities, in financing enterprises of greater or less general importance, and in opening up and improving new communities. Eventually the projects which he fathered became the foundation of great interests which were broadened and multiplied by his sons and asso-

ciates until they have become known as among the most extensive of their kind hereabouts, not the least among them being the banking house which bears the family name, the largest of its class in Pittsburgh and equalled by few in the United States.

"Judge Mellon was not merely a prosperous business man, but for twenty years he was a successful lawyer, developing such marked ability in his chosen profession that he was elevated to the bench at a time when he was considering retirement. He was a loyal Pittsburgher of quiet ways and homely virtues. He had earned and held the respect of three generations of his fellow-men, and he gave to the community a group of sons and grandsons who are remarkable in that they have maintained and in some instances surpassed the business success which distinguished Judge Mellon in the heyday of his vigor and activity."

By his career at the bar and on the bench, Judge Mellon added lustre to the record of the legal profession in Pennsylvania. In the financial world he was for many years a tremendous figure, augmenting and vitalizing by his genius the material prosperity of his beloved city. As "one who loved his fellow-men" he is enshrined in the hearts of multitudes. Jurist, capitalist, philanthropist,—truly, his works do follow him.

METCALF, William,

Manufacturer, Metallurgist.

It is no exaggeration to say that the steel industry of the city of Pittsburgh is of vital interest to the entire world. The enormous output of the Iron City is a matter of wonder to the ironmakers of all other countries, and this vast bulk of metal is far more necessary to the welfare of the world than precious stones, gold and silver. Starting from very small beginnings, the steel interests of the city of Pittsburgh have attained their huge proportions by reason of the energy, ability and progressive ideas of a few men endowed with level heads, practical minds, and extraordinary executive abil-

ity. Foremost in this list a place must be reserved for the late William Metcalf, who was prominently identified with these industries for many years. Descended from one of the old Puritan families of New England, he united the stern and sturdy qualities of these ancestors with the progressive ideas of more modern times, making a combination which was well nigh invincible.

Michael Metcalf, the immigrant ancestor, was born at Tatterford, Norfolk county, England, in 1586. He was a freeman of the city of Norwich, England, where he was engaged as a dornick weaver, and where all of his children were born. Bishop Wren, of Norwich, was heartily disliked for the religious oppression he exerted, and it was owing to this tyranny that Mr. Metcalf was obliged to flee the country and leave his family. He sailed from London in September, 1636, having as his destination New England, but storms made it imperative for the ship to return to Plymouth, England. In the meantime conditions had changed somewhat, and Mr. Metcalf obtained a license in the following April to leave the country with his entire family. He arrived safely at Boston with his wife, nine children and one servant, and at once wrote a letter voicing his opinions. This was couched in rather strong language, as strong as the true Puritan spirit of the time would permit, and is still in the New York Public Library, in a fairly good state of preservation. Mr. Metcalf married in England, his wife being a native of a village near Norwich, England, and their children were: Michael, who died at an early age in England; Mary, Michael, John, Sarah, Elizabeth, Martha, Thomas, Ann, who died in England; Jane, and Rebecca.

Michael, son of Michael Metcalf, was born August 29, 1620; he married Mary Fairbanks, and had five children. Jonathan, fourth son of Michael and

Mary (Fairbanks) Metcalf, was born in 1650; he married Hannah Kenrick. Ebenezer, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Kenrick) Metcalf, married Hannah Abil. Benjamin, son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Abil) Metcalf, married, October 26, 1726, Sarah Abil, and they had seven children. Zebulon, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Abil) Metcalf, was born July 11, 1729; he married, October 27, 1754, Lydia Bourne, of Lebanon, Connecticut.

Arniah, youngest son of Zebulon and Lydia (Bourne) Metcalf, was born February 14, 1771, and died in Otsego county, New York, August 15, 1848. In his early manhood he and three of his brothers became pioneer settlers of Coopers-town, New York, where the hill upon which they located is still known as Metcalf's Hill. He was a man of prominence and influence in that section of the State, and bore an honorable share in the service of his country. He served for some time as a member of the State Legislature, and in 1811-12 also served as a member of Congress. For a considerable period of time he held office as sheriff of Otsego county. He married Eunice Williams, and they had five children.

Orlando, second son of Arniah and Eunice (Williams) Metcalf, was born August 17, 1797, and died in September, 1851, of cholera, at the time of the great epidemic of that scourge. His youth and very early manhood were passed in Central New York, and he was given a liberal education. He matriculated at Union College, from which he was graduated with honor. After the necessary studies he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of the legal profession in Canton, Ohio, where he resided until 1835. In that year he removed his place of residence to Pittsburgh, which he then made his home. He distinguished himself as a lawyer by befriending the poor and needy, as well as by the ability with which he conducted

the cases entrusted to him. Mr. Metcalf married Mary Knap, who was descended from early settlers of the State of New York. Her paternal great-grandfather was killed by Indians, and an ancestor by the name of Loomis was sergeant of a company of soldiers during the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf were the parents of ten children, four of whom died in childhood, and the others were: Mary C., now living in California, married Robert Bruce, whose father, a Scotch Covenanter, was a leading divine of Pittsburgh; William, of whom further; Orlando, died at Pittsburgh, September 30, 1909; Emma, died in middle age; Charles, fell a victim to the cholera in 1851; Elizabeth, died in 1865.

William, son of Orlando and Mary (Knap) Metcalf, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1838. The public schools of his native city furnished him with an excellent preparatory education, and this was supplemented by attendance at the Polytechnic College, in Troy, New York, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1858. He at once entered upon an active business career, with which he was identified until his death in Pittsburgh, December 9, 1909. Mr. Metcalf was one of the pioneers in the production of strictly and exclusively high grade steel of the finest texture, and in 1868, in company with Mr. Reuben Miller and Mr. Charles Parkin, he founded the firm of Miller, Metcalf & Parkin. This company existed as a successful partnership for many years, and enjoyed an enviable and well-earned reputation for excellency of output. Their steel soon had a world-wide reputation for quality and honesty, and their famous "Crescent" brands for years stood at the very top, and set the standard that every maker of steel found he must equal if he desired to enjoy a reputation for a high class article. The partnership of

Miller, Metcalf & Parkin continued until 1889, when the company was changed from a partnership to a corporation, the new firm being the Crescent Steel Company, which was later absorbed by one of the modern steel combinations.

Mr. William Metcalf withdrew from the old firm of Miller, Metcalf & Parkin several years before its absorption by the larger corporation, and in 1897 he organized the Braeburn Steel Company and built his plant at Braeburn, Pennsylvania, a little town on the Allegheny River, twenty-three miles north of Pittsburgh. To the older users of steel, Mr. Metcalf's book entitled "Steel; a Manual for Steel Users," was a classic, and it is still regarded as the standard basic book on steel. Up to the time of his death, Mr. Metcalf was president and principal owner of the Braeburn Steel Company. He devoted his entire time to the upbuilding of a reputation for excellence and uniformity of quality of steel, so that at the time of his death, wherever Braeburn steel was known, it enjoyed that same reputation for high standards of quality as had his old company in years past. The management of the business built up by Mr. Metcalf has remained in his family, whose knowledge of the art of making fine steel was obtained under his able and painstaking instruction.

Mr. Metcalf was affiliated with numerous technical and other organizations, among them being the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the British Institute of Civil Engineers. His religious affiliations were with the Episcopal church, and in politics his staunch support was given to the principles of the Republican party. Charitable and sympathetic to a degree, he was deeply interested in all projects which were for the benefit of the unfortunate and distressed,

and gave liberally of his time and money to alleviate suffering. In this connection he was active as president of the Homoeopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Metcalf married, December 1, 1864, Christiana D., a daughter of Adam Fries, and a descendant of an old and honored family of Eastern Pennsylvania. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf: Charles, engaged in the aluminum business in Pittsburgh; Ellen M., married W. G. Doolittle, patent attorney, of Pittsburgh; William, president of the Braeburn Steel Company, member of the Civic Club of Allegheny, married Katherine Cassidy, daughter of Edw. T. Cassidy, of Pittsburgh; Elizabeth K., married Henry Tod, of Edinburgh, Scotland; Christine D., married George H. Neilson, of Oakmont, Pennsylvania; Orlando P., graduate of Yale University, married Kathleen Kelly, of New York.

The city of Pittsburgh may well be proud of the class of men of which William Metcalf was a type. Unabating energy and unfaltering industry were among his characteristics, and he was one of the bulwarks of the city's strength and development. Loving and devoted as a husband and father, he was equally faithful in his friendships. His manner was bright and cheerful, and his directness, simplicity and sound common sense, impressed everyone. He was dominated by a stern sense of justice, and unfairness of any kind was adhorrent to him.

McKENNA, Charles F.,

Soldier, Lawyer, Jurist, Author.

In writing a sketch of Judge Charles F. McKenna it is a matter of great difficulty to determine where to begin. So dominant a figure has he been in many fields—soldier, writer, lawyer, judge, progressive citizen. His career as a lawyer and as a judge compares favorably with the legal giants of the earlier days who

depended more upon their oratorical skill than their exact knowledge and application of the law. In the field of diplomacy, Judge McKenna has been one of the leading representatives of this country, and as a patriot the public recognition accorded him has been sufficiently manifest on various occasions. His record as a soldier extends over the entire Civil War, during which he was an active participant in various of the most important battles of that struggle.

Judge McKenna is of the third generation of his family in this country, and is of Irish ancestry. His grandfather came from the county of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1830, bringing with him his wife, six sons and four daughters, and settled in the city of Pittsburgh, with which the family has been identified since that time.

James McKenna, father of Judge McKenna, died in Pittsburgh, in 1846, while his wife, who was born in 1801, died in 1884. Their six children all attained maturity, and among them were Judge Charles F., and Hon. Bernard McKenna, who died June 20, 1903, and who had served as judge of the Second Police District Court of the city of Pittsburgh for a period of twelve years, and as mayor of Pittsburgh from 1893 to 1896.

Judge Charles F. McKenna was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1845, and lost his father before he was one year old. The public day and night schools of his native city provided him with his early education, and in them he was an assiduous scholar. In his fourteenth year he was apprenticed to learn the lithographer's trade, and his success as an engraver and an artist was of undoubted quality, but when the call of President Lincoln for more Union soldiers came, in July, 1862, young McKenna enlisted as a private in Company E, 155th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, from the city of Pittsburgh. This regiment saw some of the hottest fight-

ing of the entire war. It was assigned to Humphrey's Division, becoming a part of the renowned Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and in less than three weeks was at the battlefield of Antietam. During the three years that followed until the close of the war, Judge McKenna took an active part in famous battles as follows: Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Five Forks and Appomattox. There were many others from Pittsburgh who participated in these battles and who later gained distinction in professional and financial works. In camp life Judge McKenna resumed his studies, having for his teacher Sergeant George P. Fulton, who subsequently was for many years principal of the Highland public schools of Pittsburgh.

At the close of the war Judge McKenna returned to his native city and commenced reading law with the firm of Mitchell & Palmer. Admitted to the bar of Allegheny county in 1869, he at once attracted attention by the masterly manner in which he conducted the cases entrusted to him, and soon acquired a large clientele. Many of the most celebrated cases reported in the United States and supreme courts have had the benefit of the eloquence of Judge McKenna as one of the advocates, and his presentation of evidence has been the admiration of his colleagues as well as of the laity. In June, 1904, President Roosevelt offered him the judgeship of the United States District Court of Porto Rico, and, while this was at first declined by Judge McKenna, he later reconsidered his decision and accepted the honor. After a service of two years, however, he was obliged to resign this commission and return to Pittsburgh, as the climate did not agree with him. Upon his resignation, President Roosevelt and the Department of Justice paid complimentary tributes to his administration. Upon his return to

Pittsburgh he resumed his legal practice in association with his nephews, E. J. and J. Frank McKenna. His services have been in great demand by corporations and other organizations, some among these being: General solicitor of the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society since its organization about forty years ago, solicitor for the City National and the City Savings banks while they existed; counsel for the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh, and cemetery and charitable organizations until 1892, when he resigned because of the press of his other legal work, during this time having been under the administrations of Bishops the late Right Rev. M. Domenech, the late Right Rev. John Tuigg, and the Right Rev. R. Phelan; counsel for the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic Home at Hawkins Station. Not long after the return of Judge McKenna from Porto Rico, he was appointed by Governor Stuart, of Pennsylvania, as a member of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission, who had in charge the erection of a memorial monument to the Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in that battle, this tribute to cost \$300,000. When the Allegheny County Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall was to be erected by the taxpayers of the county at a cost of \$2,000,000, Judge McKenna was unanimously chosen by his comrades as a member of the committee of ten veterans of the Civil War who were to have charge of its erection and administration. He was appointed by the State Committee in 1910, judge advocate general of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania. While in Porto Rico, Judge McKenna was commissioned by John K. Tener, now Governor of Pennsylvania, the national exalted ruler of the Elks, to organize the Elks in Porto Rico, and he became exalted ruler of the Elks for two terms, of San Juan Lodge, No. 972, of Porto Rico. In the field of litera-

ture Judge McKenna has also rendered signal service. As a member of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society many articles have come from his facile pen pertaining to the local history of Pennsylvania. He edited and illustrated a volume of eight hundred pages, "Under the Maltese Cross from Antietam to Appomattox," which was published in 1910 by the 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers Regimental Association, a work which occupied the attention of Judge McKenna for a period of four years, so broad its scope and so thoroughly have all the details been executed. Both press and public were unanimous in their commendation of this stupendous piece of work. He was also chairman of the committee on tablets, and aided in the compiling of the names of 30,000 soldiers who enlisted from Allegheny county in the War of the Rebellion, and which are to be placed in bronze tablets in the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall of Allegheny county. Judge McKenna is a charter member of Post No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic; he is also a charter member of the Union Veteran Encampment No. 1, of Pittsburgh, in which organization he was elected colonel, only veterans who had served not less than two years in the field during the Civil War being admitted to membership. While Judge McKenna has generally affiliated with the Democratic party in national campaigns, he has the courage of his independent opinions, and frequently has cast his vote independently of party questions. He is in great demand upon all occasions of public memorial services, military reunions, etc., where his eloquence as an orator and his thorough and personal acquaintance with all important events of recent years always insure him a deeply appreciative and highly interested audience.

On June 6, 1911, Judge McKenna was appointed by Governor Tener judge of the newly created County Court of Alle-

gheny County, this court having jurisdiction over domestic relations, civil and trespass cases, not exceeding \$1,500. The following fall he became a candidate to succeed himself and in the general election held in November, 1912, he was elected for a term of ten years, by a majority of over thirty thousand, the entire vote against him being less than his majority—a flattering testimonial to the esteem in which he is held.

Judge McKenna married, October 1, 1872, Virginia W., daughter of Dr. Norval W. and Annie (Flick) White, of Allegheny City (now Northside, Pittsburgh). In personal appearance Judge McKenna is distinguished, and his bearing distinctly marks the soldier. His hair is snowy and abundant, and he wears a white moustache and beard. His eyebrows are heavy, and overshadow eyes which sparkle with a kindly gleam. He is dignified yet sympathetic in manner, and young and old alike go to him to have their differences adjusted. He has an original manner of speaking, his sentences being short and trenchant, his delivery rapid, and his thoughts are couched in classical language. He has probably more friends than the majority of men, his idea of friendship being to look for and recognize the good in others, and to take a genuine pleasure in the companionship of others because of this good, a feeling which is very generally reciprocated.

SCOTT, William,

Distinguished Lawyer, Legislator.

Men such as the late William Scott, lawyer and counsellor of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, are an acquisition to any community. They contribute to the extent of their ability to the betterment of existing conditions, and their entire lives conform to high standards. Mr. Scott was skilled in his profession and quick in

his judgment of men and the affairs of men.

John Scott, his father, was born in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1824, and received his early education in the common schools and under private tuition. He took up the study of law with Alexander Thomson, at Chambersburg, and was admitted to the bar of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in June, 1846. Directly after his admission to the bar he returned to Huntingdon and there engaged in the general practice of his profession. He was appointed deputy attorney-general of Huntingdon county in 1846, and served in this office until 1849. In 1851 he served as a member of the State Board of Revenue Commissioners, and paid a lengthy visit to Europe in 1853. In 1862 he was a member of the State House of Representatives, of Pennsylvania, and later served as a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated General Grant for the presidency in 1868. He was a member of the United States Senate from Pennsylvania from March 4, 1869, to 1875. He then took up his residence in Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 4, 1876, upon motion of Robert B. Carnahan. In 1877 he removed to Philadelphia and was appointed general solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He resigned this position and retired to private life some years prior to his death, which occurred November 28, 1896. Mr. Scott married Annie E. Eyster, and they had ten children, the oldest being William.

William Scott, son of John and Annie E. (Eyster) Scott, was born May 8, 1850, in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. His education, which was an excellent one, was acquired in private schools and from tutors; later he attended Princeton University, from which he graduated in 1868. After leaving Princeton, Mr. Scott went west for a couple of



William Scott

years as a civil engineer with General Schofield. Later he spent a short time in the coal business. He began the study of law, registered February 23, 1876, and was admitted to practice at the Allegheny county bar October 30, 1878. His preceptor was his father, and subsequently Knox & Reed, the partnership of the law firm at that time comprising P. C. Knox and James H. Reed, in which office he spent his time preparing for his final examination which admitted him to the bar. He was admitted on motion of John G. Bryant, a well-known attorney in his day. Mr. Scott rose rapidly in his profession; and had the honor of being elected president of the Allegheny Bar Association and of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, positions of which he and his friends were proud. Upon being admitted to the bar he practised alone. Later he became associated with John Dalzell and George B. Gordon, under the firm name of Dalzell, Scott & Gordon. When Mr. Dalzell decided to retire from the firm on account of the duties imposed upon him as Congressman, William S. Dalzell, the Congressman's son, associated himself with the firm, and the firm name was unchanged, continuing as Dalzell, Scott & Gordon. Mr. Scott was for many years the counsel for the Pennsylvania Lines and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the western end of the State.

Mr. Scott was a man of quiet and studious inclinations, and was an exemplar of the old aphorism that "the law is a stern and exacting mistress," and he gave to it and its development much study along the lines of its philosophy and literary phases. He was a man of charming manners and quiet and refined tastes, and could seldom be induced to assume any position other than as a close student and practitioner of his profession, although he was regarded as one of the scholarly men of the profession in Pitts-

burgh. The clients whom he once acquired never deserted him, and invariably recommended others, and his clientele was very large. One of the most prominent cases in which Mr. Scott was engaged was as one of the counsel for Andrew Carnegie at the time of the differences between Mr. Carnegie and Henry C. Frick, in association with a notable group of legal luminaries. He was a member of a number of clubs, among them being the Duquesne, Pittsburgh, Union, Pittsburgh Golf, Oakmont Golf and University clubs of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Scott married, September 16, 1880, Annie, daughter of Dr. James and Anne (Russell) King. Dr. King was one of the most prominent of Pittsburgh physicians. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Scott: James King Scott, connected with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; Eleanor Alison Scott, deceased; John Irvine Scott, deceased; and William R. Scott, attending Harvard Law School.

Mr. Scott, whose death occurred February 27, 1906, was a man whose influence was widely and beneficially felt. Keen in the pursuit of his profession, he was equally keen in the cause of humanity. His heart was ever open to a tale of distress, and his hand ready to help. The ties of family and friendship were sacred in his eyes, and his friends were legion. His name stood for all that was enterprising and progressive, and as a good citizen he ranked second to none. Among the many tributes to Mr. Scott at his death, was the following editorial from a Pittsburgh paper:

"In social circles and among his professional and business intimates the death of William Scott has brought a sorrow that will not be soon forgotten. But it is to the bar of Pennsylvania and to that of Pittsburgh his untimely departure brings the heaviest loss. He adorned his profession. He embodied in his devotion to it, and in his sustained view of its demands of a worthy member, all the best traditions that through the centuries have

been linked with one of the noblest and most exacting of man's vocations. He was a lawyer. He cared nothing for the forensic fencing before juries. If he entered court it was to present in behalf of a client the result of profound study of the books reinforced with an inherited insight into legal principles, and offered in form concise as it was crushing in force. He recked nothing of the blandishments of juries by trick of story or personal flattery, or other wile of some attorneys. His reliance was upon the law, and that he sought to find by hardest application. Thus it was he became an acknowledged counsellor of trust and safety, a recognized reservoir of legal knowledge, and by this he raised himself to his enviable rank among his colleagues. He was peculiarly unobtrusive but genial, affable, and the most delightful of companions. That a lawyer in this old and proud Commonwealth, by sheer force of his own attainments, despising publicity or any of the modern ways of promotion, should have been chosen as president of the Bar Association of this State at his flush tide of life may compensate many who are trying to become lawyers like him. His life attests that the law as a profession can remain exalted."

SAWYER, William J.,

Humanitarian, Philanthropist.

It is peculiarly refreshing, in these days of defection, when names that once were regarded as synonyms of honor, have become disgraced or tainted with suspicion, to turn to those who have closed their earthly account, leaving a record unassailed and unassailable. They restore our waning confidence in men, and encourage us still to strive after legitimate success, which, as they have shown, is really attainable. Among these none have left a brighter record than the late William J. Sawyer, for many years widely known in charitable and philanthropic work in Pittsburgh.

William James Sawyer was born in Springfield, Ohio, May 2, 1843, son of Rev. James F. and Sarah (Hanna) Sawyer. Representatives of this branch of the Sawyer family emigrated from

England about the year 1650. They first settled in Massachusetts, and later two of the four brothers came to Pennsylvania and two settled in Ohio. One of the latter was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and his father, Rev. James F. Sawyer, was born in Addison, Miami county, Ohio, in 1810, graduated from Miami College, and studied for the ministry in the Allegheny Theological Seminary. After graduating from the seminary he married Sarah Hanna, daughter of Thomas Hanna, of Allegheny City. For ten years he was pastor of the Associate Reformed Church at Springfield, Ohio. As a minister he possessed that fine, high humility of those whose passion is for great or true things. His health failing he returned to Allegheny and died at the home of his father-in-law, Thomas Hanna.

William J. Sawyer was graduated with first honors from the Western University of Pennsylvania (now Pittsburgh University), in 1865, after which he spent about four years in business with his uncle, James P. Hanna, and made a splendid record for himself in business. From that time until the close of his life he devoted his time and energy to educational, charitable and philanthropic work. He was trustee of the First United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny for twenty-five years, and a teacher in the Sabbath school for thirty-six years. He was a member of the board of managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, and at one time and another was connected with the management of the West Penn Hospital and of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. For seven years he was a member of the State Board of Charities. From 1891 until his death he was a trustee of the Allegheny Theological Seminary, serving most efficiently in that capacity. He was a director of the Western University of Penn-

sylvania (now Pittsburgh University) from 1878 until his death, and as secretary of the executive committee of the board held an important place in the management. He rendered very valuable service to the church at large, contributing generously of his time and wealth to promote its mission enterprises. From 1883 until death he was a member of the Board of Church Extension. As a member of the Quarter-Centennial Commission he visited many parts of the country, addressing presbyteries and synods. When the General Assembly recognized the necessity for active measures to cultivate the spirit of Christian beneficence, the committee on ways and means was established, with Mr. Sawyer as chairman, in which capacity he served four years, being released only at his own request. A Bible reading on "Christian Giving," which he prepared at that time, was widely used with much effect. Later he was elected by the General Assembly as financial secretary of the church, but this office he declined. He visited missions in Egypt, and selected the site for the new church erected in Alexandria by the First Church of Allegheny.

It is impossible to estimate the value of such men to the world, at least during their lifetime. We cannot measure the results of which they are doing, or proportionate them according to the extent of their specific business. Their influence ramifies all through the commercial, social and religious life, extending itself to the whole social economy. Every man, from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince, receives benefit from them. No better description of this noble man could be possible than the following tribute from an intimate friend:

"Mr. Sawyer was a man of high intelligence, cultivated and refined. He had the even balance of mind, the methodical habits, the power to grasp details, and a fine business tact, which fitted him for success in whatever he

might undertake. He was an extensive reader, traveled much, and kept himself well informed in current thought and events, especially in the church and the field of general charity and beneficence. His sympathies were broad and tender; he felt himself in touch with the whole world of suffering and need, and whatever tended to give relief and elevate men commanded his hearty support. His great thought was how to help. The spirit of his life was service in love. It was true of him that he went about doing good. His ministry was effective because of the purity of his life, and the example of one seeking the best things for others. There was a peculiar charm about Mr. Sawyer; the charm of a good man, doing good. He was modest and retiring, but warm-hearted even to impulsiveness. He shrank from publicity, but accepted duty as it came to him, and performed it without sparing his own strength. Graceful and easy in his manner, he set others at their ease. His evident earnestness stimulated those associated with him to their best efforts for the object in view. His greeting was from a heart of great good-will, cordial to intensity in its kindness. He was a delightful companion, with whom fellowship was uplifting. This peculiar charm appeared most of all in his own home. Who knew him there knew him best and loved him most."

Mr. Sawyer was unmarried, and is survived by two sisters, the Misses Sarah and Mary Sawyer, with whom he lived in the old Hanna homestead in Allegheny (now the Northside, Pittsburgh), and between whom there existed a loving bond of sympathy almost ideal in its nature. Devoted in his family relations, sincere and true in his friendships, honorable and generous in business, William J. Sawyer had the affection and esteem of those who lived closest to him and were best fitted to judge of his quality. He was human in his sympathies, cherished no false or impossible ideals, lived level with the hearts of those with whom he was bound by ties of consanguinity and friendship, endearing himself to them and irradiating the widening circle of his influence with the brightness of spirit that expressed the pure gold of character. His

public and private life were one rounded whole—two perfect parts of a symmetrical sphere. So completely were they joined that it would be difficult to say where the one ended and the other began. In public and in private life he was actuated by one high motive, the welfare of all whom he served. With such a principle the mainspring of all his active career, with an optimistic outlook upon life, with faith in his friends and humanity, with a purpose to make the best of everything and see what good that is in all rather than the evil, with a helping hand and a word of cheer for all who needed to have their pathways made smoother, William J. Sawyer won a place that was all his own in the hearts of all who knew him, and his death, which occurred December 12, 1900, was the cause of universal sorrow. It will be said of him, in the language of Shakespeare:

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up
And say to all the world—this was a man."

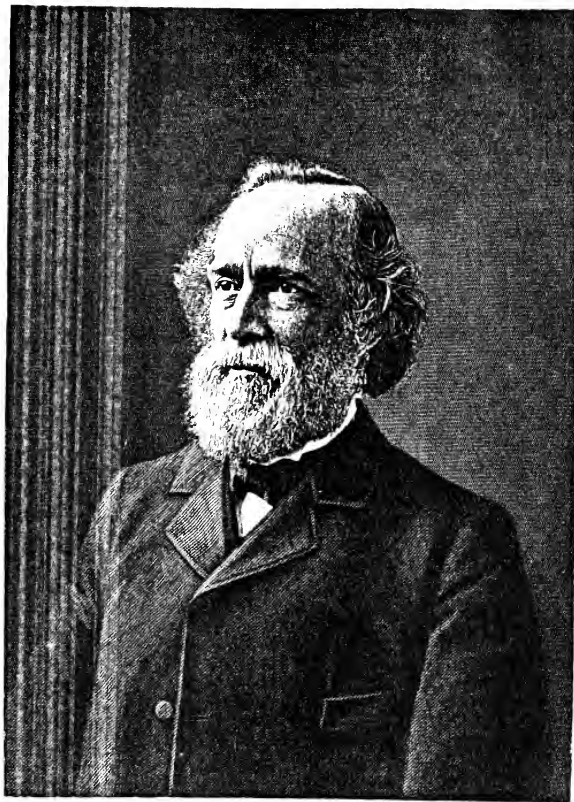
ADAMS, Stephen Jarvis,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

Pittsburgh's greatness is not of ephemeral growth. It is the natural result of the tireless energy and ceaseless effort of a citizenship unsurpassed throughout the world in business acumen and creative genius—citizenship represented by such men as S. Jarvis Adams, who has for over half a century been a leader in business affairs of the Iron City, and prominent in all that most vitally concerns the welfare of the city and State.

S. Jarvis Adams, son of Calvin and Cynthia (Gifford) Adams, was born at Oak Hill, Greene county, New York, April 21, 1837. He was one year old when his parents removed to Wheeling, West Virginia, and still but a child when they located in Pittsburgh. His father,

Calvin Adams, was a manufacturer, and enjoyed the distinction due to a pioneer in the manufacture of malleable iron in the United States, which he first manufactured in New York State. Later he removed to Wheeling, West Virginia, seeking a larger and better field. Little time was required to convince him that he had not chosen the best location, and, since Pittsburgh was to be the metropolis of all that region and was likewise the center of the coal and iron production, he removed to that city, where he established the first malleable iron plant west of the Allegheny Mountains. As he was a man of foresight and unusual intelligence, his mind was open to liberal and progressive ideas. He planned broadly, making wise use of the means and opportunities for the successful accomplishment of his plans. Therefore he found in Pittsburgh all the advantages of material and the means of transportation, together with the additional advantage of being the very center of coal and iron, as stored by nature. He organized the Pittsburgh Novelty Works and built up a prosperous business. He combined the genius of the inventor with the practical qualifications of a manufacturer and business man. Among his inventions were the hand coffee-mill, which came into general use, and the Janus-faced lock. He also invented the spring snap, a great timesaver. This has since come into universal use and has been adopted for numberless uses in all lines. In 1872 Mr. Adams sold his business, together with his manufactory. He was a man of ability and sterling integrity, a director in some of the strong financial institutions. He was a member and vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, and very active in its building, being chairman of the building committee, giving his entire time to it, as well as contributing the major portion of the funds necessary to its erection. For many years he was active in Sunday school



D. Jarvis Adams

work, and in this relation was devoted to the welfare of the young. Later Mr. Adams was vestryman and warden of St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

S. Jarvis Adams was reared in Pittsburgh and educated in the public schools of the city and at Burlington College, under Bishop Doane, at this latter institution. The trend of his mind was in the direction of the industry established by his father. Arriving at his majority, he was associated with his father in the works that had been established by his father and of which the latter was head. In 1870 he established the business of an iron founder on his own account, and organized the firm of S. Jarvis Adams & Company. He was endowed with original ability and independence, but at the same time inherited the talent or genius for invention for which his father was noted. His training qualified him for carrying on a large business enterprise in the same line of industry, and his close application to the business for which his firm was organized gave him remarkable success. The industry which he built up was of great value in itself and of relative importance in the industrial development and permanent prosperity of Pittsburgh. A man of singularly strong personality, he exerted a wonderful influence on his associates and subordinates, and toward the latter in particular his conduct was ever marked by a degree of kindness and consideration which won for him their loyal support and hearty co-operation. Force and resolution, combined with a genial disposition, are depicted in his countenance, and his simple, dignified and affable manners attract all who are brought into contact with him. He is one of the men who number friends in all classes of society.

Mr Adams' inventions are more numerous than those of his father, and all of them apply to the line of manufacturing established by himself and to kindred in-

dustries. He has patented over one hundred of his inventions, the most notable of these being the Adams Patent Jarring Machine, which revolutionized the casting of metals. The old way of casting was to tamp the sand around the pattern, and, of course, the pressure could not be applied evenly, and the heavy metal when poured in pressed out in the weak places. In the new Adams Jarring method the sand is gotten in the proper place by jarring the whole mould, causing the sand to settle evenly and compactly, and gives results which could not be obtained by any other method. Notably among the articles manufactured by this method are the balls manufactured by Mr. Adams and used in the manufacture of pipes and tubing. These are so superior to any other that can be made that Mr. Adams' firm manufactured practically all that were used in the United States. They also manufactured about ninety per cent. of the wagon boxes made in the United States. When Mr. Adams first went into business one molder was only able to turn out sixty molds a day or 120 pieces a day, and when he retired from active business, by his new molding process, one molder was turning out 500 molds a day or 4,000 pieces per day. All of Mr. Adams' inventions have contributed to the development of his own plant, and have at the same time come into general use throughout the country. Mr. Adams some years ago retired from active business but is still interested financially in different business and financial enterprises.

All movements tending toward civic betterment and municipal reform have received from Mr. Adams active interest and energetic co-operation. He is a Republican in politics, but as far as possible removed from office-seeking, concentrating his energies on business and financial matters, though never failing to give due attention to public affairs and to cast his

vote for the candidate of his party. In charitable and religious work he has always taken an earnest interest. He is an active member of Calvary Episcopal Church, which he served as vestryman for several years. For twenty-one years he was superintendent of the Sunday school, a line of work that always specially appealed to him. He is one of the executive board of the Homoeopathic Hospital, and the board of managers of the Allegheny Cemetery. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order in both the Ancient York and Scottish Rite. In the former he is a Knight Templar, and in the later he has attained the thirty-second degree. His ancestry entitles him to membership in the Mayflower Society, and Sons of the American Revolution, and with both of these societies he is connected.

Mr. Adams married, November 17, 1862, Emma Virginia Anshutz, daughter of Alfred P. and Eliza Jane (Holmes) Anshutz. Her grandfather, George Anshutz, is said to have built the first blast furnace west of the Allegheny Mountains. Her maternal grandfather, Shepley Ross Holmes, M.D., was a noted physician, and one of the first in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Adams, a woman of charming personality and admirably fitted by mental endowments, thorough education and innate grace and refinement, for her position as one of the potent factors of Pittsburgh society, is withal an accomplished home-maker, causing her husband—a man of strong family affections—to find his greatest enjoyment in the domestic circle. November 17, 1912, Mr. and Mrs. Adams celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Adams: 1. Ida Jeanette, married John Lake Garner; now living in Los Angeles, California; children: Emma Virginia; Jeanette Adams, married Kenneth Carothers Grant; John Lake Garner, Jr. 2. Calvin Jarvis, deceased. 3. Alfred

Holmes, deceased. 4. Marcellin Cote, married Miss Ida Bright, of New Haven, Connecticut; one child, Emma Virginia Adams. 5. Stephen Jarvis, Jr., living at home; he is a member of the firm of Lyne-Adams Company, of Pittsburgh.

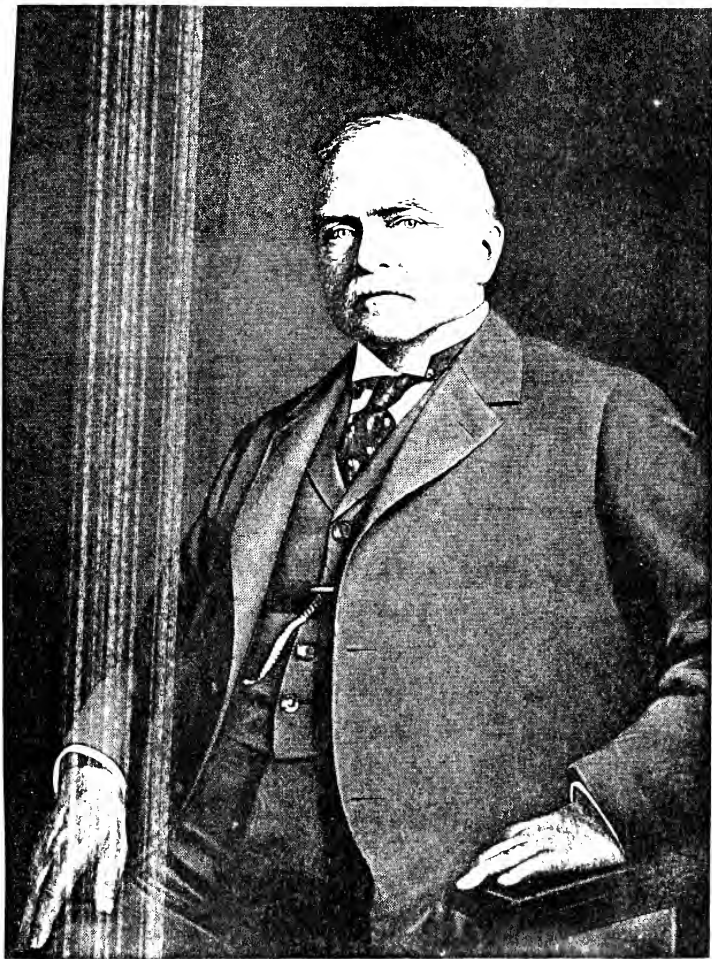
It has been said that Pittsburgh is the extraordinary achievement of the ordinary man, and to a certain extent this is true, but pre-eminently it is the achievement of the man whose endowments as a practical thinker—a thinker whose thought crystallizes into action—place him far above the average. Such a man is Stephen Jarvis Adams.

DONNELL, James J.,

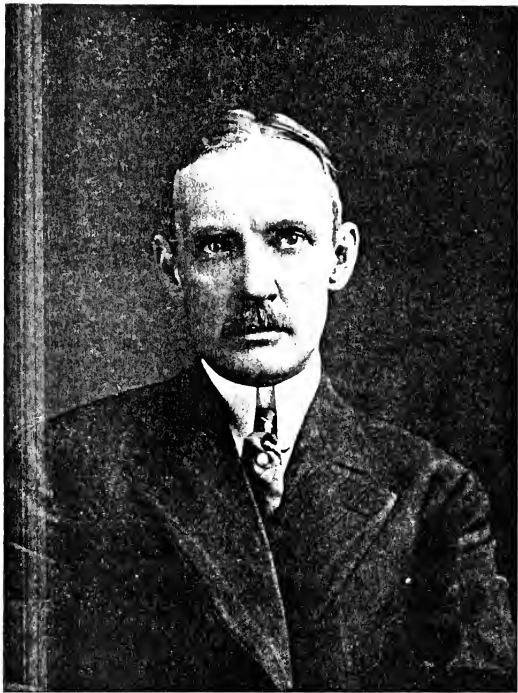
Prominent Financier.

Prominent among the financiers of the Iron City is James J. Donnell, vice-president and chairman of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, which has resources of over nineteen million dollars. Mr. Donnell was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, March 24, 1840, a son of James and Mary Ann (Rodgers) Donnell, the parents coming to this country in 1850, where James Donnell, Sr., entered into a general commission business on Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

James J. Donnell received his education in the public schools of Pittsburgh, and at the age of seventeen entered the business world as a junior clerk in the banking house of N. Holmes & Sons, Pittsburgh, and in this position laid the foundation of his career. His promotion was rapid, and step by step he advanced until the year 1872 found him a partner in the house, and it was his activity that directed most of its affairs. In 1899 Mr. Donnell resigned from the firm to accept the presidency of the Bank of Pittsburgh. When three banks consolidated—the Bank of Pittsburgh, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, and the Iron City Bank (all three national banks)—he retired



Mr. S. Russell



James Chapman

from active connection, but retained the nominal position of vice-president. Mr. Donnell unwillingly resumed active business after the death of Mr. John B. Jackson, October 31, 1908, taking his place as president of the Fidelity Title & Trust Company, a leading financial institution of the city. Mr. Donnell was one of the organizers of the Fidelity Title & Trust Company, and also of the Citizens' Traction Railway, one of the best systems of street railways in the United States.

Seldom is it that a man as active and successful in business as Mr. Donnell takes the keen and helpful interest in civic affairs to which his record bears testimony. He is a member of the Sinking Fund Commission of the city of Pittsburgh, which has charge of retirement of the municipal debt; he is also one of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of Allegheny county, and on the advisory committee of many charitable institutions. A man of action rather than words, he demonstrates his public spirit by actual achievements which advance the prosperity and wealth of the community. Mr. Donnell at present is connected with the following: Chairman of board of the Fidelity Title & Trust Company; vice-president of the Bank of Pittsburgh; vice-president of the Pittsburgh Life & Trust Company; vice-president of the Citizens' Traction Company, a director of the United Engineering & Foundry Company of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh Steel Foundry, the Illinois Zinc Company of Peru, Illinois, the Pittsburgh Forge & Iron Company, the Central District and Printing Telegraph Company (Bell system), the Union Switch & Signal Company, the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny Railroad Company, and the Phillips Sheet and Tin Plate Company.

The liberal views and genial personality of Mr. Donnell have drawn around

him a large circle of friends, and he is one of the city's most prominent club-men, belonging to the Duquesne, the Pittsburgh Golf, and Pittsburgh clubs, and to the Union League of Philadelphia. Mr. Donnell's personal appearance is an index to his character, giving the impression of intense vitality and alertness, while the keen yet kindly eyes indicate penetrating observation and withal a lovable and magnetic nature—a fact which goes far to account for the uniform success of his undertakings.

Mr. Donnell married, March 15, 1892, Anne Warden, a daughter of William G. Warden, of Philadelphia, who was one of the organizers of the Standard Oil Company. They had one child, Miss Elizabeth Donnell, one of the most popular members of the Iron City's younger social set, the Donnell home on Highland avenue being the scene of many social functions.

Mr. Donnell's career may be summed up in one word—success—the result of his own unaided efforts. In common with his adopted city, he seems to possess that secret of perpetual energy which science cannot explain.

CHAPLIN, James C.,

Financier, Public Official.

One of the strong financiers of the Iron City, a dominant factor in the business world and a truly public-spirited Pittsburgher, is James Crossan Chaplin, vice-president of the Colonial Trust Company, a director in many other financial institutions, and prominently associated with a number of important business enterprises. Mr. Chaplin is a descendant of ancestors who were distinguished in our Colonial, Revolutionary and national history.

Benjamin Chaplin, founder of the American branch of the family, was born in 1687, in England, and emigrated to the

American colonies, at what date is not recorded. He was at Lynn, Massachusetts, and later settled at Pomfret, Connecticut. He married, at Malden, Connecticut, but the name of his wife has not come down to us.

William, son of Benjamin Chaplin, was of Mansfield, Connecticut, and married Esther, daughter of Ebenezer Holbrook, of Pomfret, Connecticut.

William, son of William and Esther (Holbrook) Chaplin, was born May 22, 1761, and was a soldier of the Revolution, serving from June to December, 1776. He was at one time a resident of Pittsburgh (Allegheny), and afterward removed to Bethel, Vermont. It was thus that this branch of the family was planted, though only temporarily, in the city with which it was in later generations to become so prominently identified. William Chaplin married (first) Amanda Sarah, daughter of Colonel Jabez and Judith (Elderkin) Huntington, of Norwich, Connecticut, the Huntingtons being an ancient colonial family of that province; he married (second), Mrs. Polly McKinstry.

John Huntington, son of William and Amanda Sarah (Huntington) Chaplin, was born October 6, 1783, in Windham, Connecticut, and was a graduate of Yale University. In 1805 he came to Pittsburgh, studied law under Hon. Henry Baldwin, and on November 15, 1808, was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. He subsequently removed to Florida, where he attained eminence in his profession, receiving the appointment of circuit judge of the United States Court. He was at one time worshipful master of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 45, F. and A. M., chartered December 7, 1785. He married, March 28, 1809, Harriet, daughter of Major Isaac and Amelia (Neville) Craig, the former an officer in the Continental army, and the latter the daughter of General John Neville, of Virginia, and Pitts-

burgh, Pennsylvania, also of Revolutionary fame. Judge Chaplin died August 24, 1822, at Pensacola, Florida, leaving a widow and two children: William Craig, mentioned below; and Amelia Chaplin.

William Craig, son of John Huntington and Harriet (Craig) Chaplin, was born April 11, 1810, in Pittsburgh, and in 1826 entered the naval service of the United States, serving continuously until 1851 and attaining the rank of lieutenant. He married, February 8, 1833, Sarah J., daughter of James and Nancy (Morrow) Crossan, and they became the parents of eight children, the eldest of whom was James Crossan, mentioned below. Lieutenant Chaplin died April 25, 1856, in the officers' quarters at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, Massachusetts.

James Crossan, son of William Craig and Sarah J. (Crossan) Chaplin, was born May 14, 1836, in Pittsburgh, and on October 14, 1850, entered the naval service of the United States. The remaining sixteen years of his life were devoted to the service of his country, twelve of these being passed at sea. During the Civil War he rendered distinguished service, rising to the rank of lieutenant-commander. He married Martha Harris, and the following children were born to them: Virginia S., James Crossan, mentioned below; and Mary C. Lieutenant-Commander Chaplin died at sea, September 23, 1866, being then executive officer of the "Monocacy," a steam sloop of ten guns. He is best described in the following words, written during the Civil War by one who was then his commanding officer: "In the hour of danger his presence of mind never forsook him. Cool, calm and courageous, he was of such stuff as heroes are made of. On the social side, his many virtues shone to equal advantage. He was one of nature's noblemen, and not one of the large circle who shared his friendship will ever forget his genial ways and warm heart,"

James Crossan, son of James Crossan and Martha (Harris) Chaplin, was born September 7, 1863, in Pittsburgh, and was but three years old when death deprived him of his father. After that event his childhood was passed in Missouri, but in 1879 Mrs. Chaplin returned with her three children to Pittsburgh, settling in Sewickley. James Crossan, who was then sixteen years old, obtained a position in the Citizens' National Bank, resigning it not long after to take a more advanced place, that of teller, with the Fidelity Title and Trust Company. With this organization he remained ten years, being promoted in the course of time to the office of treasurer. He early developed remarkable business talents and untiring energy, his well balanced forces being manifest in sound judgment and a ready and rapid understanding of any problem that might be presented for solution. Upon the formation of the Colonial Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Mr. Chaplin was appointed to his present office of vice-president. His business interests are now of a most important nature, and he is recognized as one in the innermost circle of those who are closest to the commercial concerns and financial interests which have most largely conserved the growth and progress of the city. Possessing the very highest sense of honor, integrity is impressed upon all his dealings, and his good judgment and fine poise make him a valued adviser, a trusted counsellor in all matters relative to finance. The thorough business qualifications of Mr. Chaplin have always been in good demand on boards of directors of different organizations, and his public spirit has led him to accept many such trusts. He is a director of the Coraopolis Savings and Trust Company, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania; the Greenville National Bank, Greenville, Pennsylvania; the First National Bank, Sharon, Pennsylvania; the First National Bank, Albion, Pennsylvania; the First

National Bank, Conneaut Lake, Pennsylvania; the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad, Cleveland, Ohio; the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company; the Pennsylvania China Company, Ford City, Pennsylvania; the Pennsylvania Clay Company, and the Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Railway Company, Indianapolis, Indiana. He is vice-president of the Freehold Bank, Pittsburgh; and the Colonial Trust Company, South Sharon, Pennsylvania, and president of the Crawford County Trust Company, Meadville, Pennsylvania, and the Meadville and Cambridge Springs Street Railway, Meadville, Pennsylvania. He is also treasurer of the E. J. Thompson Company, Pittsburgh, and the New Kensington Bridge Company, New Kensington, Pennsylvania. A list of responsibilities such as these might seem, indeed, to overtax the capability of the average man, but not that of a man of the type of James Crossan Chaplin. To whatever he undertakes he gives his whole soul, allowing none of the many interests intrusted to his care to suffer for want of close and able attention and industry.

In all concerns relative to the city's welfare, Mr. Chaplin's interest is deep and sincere, and wherever substantial aid will further public progress, it is freely given. Brilliant, forceful and experienced, he is a dominant factor in the city's affairs, and any plan for civic betterment finds in him an enthusiastic supporter. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, he is widely but unostentatiously charitable. Politically, he is identified with the Republicans, and his rapidity of judgment enables him, in the midst of incessant business activity, to give to the affairs of the community effort and counsel of genuine value. His penetrating thought has often added wisdom to public movements. He has served two terms in the Sewickley council, and is active in the local affairs

to the borough. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, belongs to the Pittsburgh Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and is a member of the Duquesne, Automobile, Allegheny Country and Pittsburgh Country clubs. He is a vestryman and also the senior warden of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church.

The personality of Mr. Chaplin is that of the aggressive and astute financier, the man of action rather than words, who demonstrates his public spirit by actual achievements which advance the prosperity and wealth of the community. But while his countenance and bearing proclaim him to be all this, they also indicate the genial disposition which has surrounded him with friends, and the splendid personal qualities which have endeared him to all who have ever been in close relations with him. In his views and opinions upon political or other questions he is essentially liberal and singularly free from partisanship.

Mr. Chaplin married, February 5, 1891, Fanny, daughter of Colonel David and Eliza (McIlroy) Campbell, and they are the parents of two sons: James Crossan and David Campbell. Mr. Chaplin is devoted to the ties of family and friendship, regarding them as sacred obligations. Both he and his wife—a woman of charming personality—are extremely popular socially, and their beautiful home at Sewickley, the most exclusive suburb of Pittsburgh, is a scene of much entertaining.

James Crossan Chaplin is a descendant of men who served their country as soldiers and sailors. His own record as a civilian worthily supplements his ancestral annals, for it shows him to have been largely instrumental in strengthening and maintaining the financial prosperity and honor of the Metropolis of the Industrial World.

McCLUNG, Samuel A.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

The history of the Bench and Bar of Pittsburgh had its beginning before the American Revolution, and the judges of her courts have ever stood second to none in the United States. The noble traditions of the past have been ably maintained by the magistrates of the present time—notably by such men as Samuel Alfred McClung, ex-Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and a leader in all movements having for their object the promotion of the welfare of Pittsburgh.

Samuel Alfred McClung was born March 2, 1845, in Plum township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Rev. Samuel M. and Nancy Cowan (Gilchrist) McClung, the former, in his day, a prominent divine. The ancestors of both Mr. and Mrs. McClung were among the earliest Scotch-Irish settlers in Western Pennsylvania, and the impress of their force, aggressiveness and strict integrity is to-day indelibly stamped upon that community. Jeremiah Murray, grandfather of Mrs. McClung, was a leading pioneer of "Old Westmoreland."

The education of Samuel Alfred McClung was received in public and private schools and at Washington College (now Washington and Jefferson College), whence he graduated in the class of 1863. On September 16 of that year he was registered as a student of law, and on December 15, 1868, was admitted to the bar on motion of John Mellon, who had been one of his preceptors, the other being John M. Kirkpatrick. The young lawyer entered at once upon the active practice of his profession, and soon showed himself to be strong in reasoning, forceful in argument, and, withal, an untiring worker and a close student. In the course of time he became a leader of the Pittsburgh bar, which, distinguished



MR. MOULDER

from the beginning, to-day stands unrivalled in all the accomplishments that make for the best in jurisprudence, practice and culture, and all the elements that enter into the qualification of the modern pleader and attorney.

On May 27, 1891, Mr. McClung was commissioned a judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 3, Allegheny county, to serve until the first Monday of January, 1892. At the election of 1891 he was elected to the same office for a term of ten years from the first Monday of January, 1892, and was commissioned accordingly. In 1901 he was re-elected for another term of ten years. In December, 1908, he resigned from the bench because of a breakdown in health, and has been living retired since then. The duties of his high office were discharged by Judge McClung with the utmost impartiality, and his decisions, characterized as they were by depth of insight and "learning in the law," showed him to possess, in an eminent degree, the judicial mind.

It is seldom, indeed, that a man as successful and distinguished in professional life as is Judge McClung takes the keen and helpful interest in civic affairs which he has always manifested. Citizenship is to him a term indicating individual responsibility as well as privilege, and his name is associated with various projects of the utmost municipal concern. His political affiliations are with the Republicans. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, his charity is of the kind that shuns publicity. In 1902 he received from Washington and Jefferson College the degree of Doctor of Laws, and in the Alumni Association, of which he is a member, he takes a deep interest. He also belongs to the University Club. The personality of Judge McClung, while it is pre-eminently that of the jurist, suggests also the scholar and the man of affairs. A man of widest reading, a brilliant writer, an impressive

and effective speaker and a powerful debater, he is withal intensely and tremendously in earnest. Himself a steadfast friend, he possesses the faculty of inspiring in others the most loyal attachment.

Judge McClung married Fannie A., daughter of Dr. G. W., and Fannie Merritt, of Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York, and they are the parents of the following children: Isabelle, who is a member of the Civic Club of Allegheny county; Edith Murray; and Samuel Alfred, who has been a member of the Pittsburgh bar since 1908. Mrs. McClung was one of those rare women who combines with perfect womanliness and domesticity an unerring judgment, traits of the greatest value to her husband, to whom she was not alone a charming companion, but a trusted confidante. Mrs. McClung died May 2, 1913.

The family is very popular in Pittsburgh society, and their beautiful home in the East End is a centre of gracious hospitality. Judge McClung's position at the Pittsburgh bar has long been that of an acknowledged leader, and in the twenty years during which he sat upon the bench of the Court of Common Pleas he became one of the legal luminaries not of his city alone, but also of his State. Of brilliant talents and profound learning, his greatest glory is that he preserved inviolate the sanctities of his high office—that "when the ermine rested on his shoulders, it touched nothing less spotless than itself."

LUKENS, Jawood,

Iron Manufacturer.

The Lukens trace in Philadelphia to Jan Luckens, who came in 1683 with his wife and formed one of the thirteen families who founded Germantown on a tract of land purchased before leaving Germany by the Frankford Company. He

was born in Crefeid, on the Upper Rhine; he arrived in Pennsylvania on the ship "Concord," October 6, 1683, became a prominent figure in the government of German township, was constable, burgess, sheriff and bailiff, and died January 24, 1744. Originally a Mennonite, he became a member of the Society of Friends. The name in the third generation gained an additional letter and was spelled Luckens, until several generations later the present form Lukens came into quite general use.

The line of descent to Jawood Lukens, the iron master of Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, was through Abraham Lucken, tenth child and fifth son of Jan Lucken, the emigrant. With Abraham, the family seat of this branch became what is now Towamencin, Montgomery county, where Abraham settled on five hundred acres of farm land purchased by his father, three hundred of which Abraham inherited. His wife, Mary, was a daughter of Thomas Maule or Marle, who came from Wales in 1716.

John, eldest son of Abraham and Mary Lukens, was a surveyor, and spent his life on the plantation in Montgomery county. His wife was Rachel, daughter of James Robinson.

David, fifth son of John and Rachel Lukens, was born on the homestead plantation, and died on his own farm, now included in the borough of Conshohocken. His wife Mary was daughter of William Shepherd of Conshohocken.

Lewis Augustus, fourth son of David and Mary Lukens, was the first of his branch to engage in iron manufacture. He made malleable iron at a forge in Annville, Lebanon county, for ten years, then was in the lumber business four years, then conducted a farm in White Marsh township seven years. In 1858 he joined his brother-in-law, Alan Wood, in founding the firm of Alan Wood & Company, later the Alan Wood Steel and Iron Company, and until 1877 he was a part-

ner in the Schuylkill Iron Works at Conshohocken. In that year he sold his interest in the works to his sons Charles and Jawood Lukens, and retired from business. He was a member of the Society of Friends, served as chief burgess of Conshohocken three years; was seventeen years a director of the First National Bank of Conshohocken and four years its president. His wife, Mary Thomas Wood, was a daughter of James Wood, founder of the first Wood rolling mill in Conshohocken.

Jawood Lukens, fourth son of Lewis A. and Mary T. (Wood) Lukens, was born at Annville Forge, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1843, died in Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1908. He was educated at the academy of Rev. Samuel Aaron and under Professor John W. Loch, of Norristown. He completed his studies at the age of seventeen years, and began business at once with his father in the firm of Alan Wood & Company. He remained with him two years, then entered the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia, whence he was graduated civil engineer, class of 1864. For two and a half years after graduation he followed his profession at various points, being employed on the survey of the route for the Pan Handle railroad through West Virginia, and later in the Pennsylvania oil fields. In 1866 he returned to Conshohocken and again entered the employ of Alan Wood & Company, continuing until 1874, when he was admitted a partner with his brother Charles. In 1877 their holdings in this firm were largely increased, their father assigning to them his interest and retiring. Jawood Lukens retained his connection with Alan Wood & Company until 1881, when he withdrew and spent a year in foreign travel. On his return he organized the Longmead Iron Works, with plant at Conshohocken, which he successfully operated until 1894. In that year

the business was incorporated as the Longmead Iron Company, and the works greatly enlarged. Mr. Lukens was chosen the first president of the company, and under his able management the business and importance of the concern wonderfully increased. In 1883 Mr. Lukens had established the Conshohocken Tube Works for the manufacture of wrought iron pipe. He retained personal management as president and treasurer until 1897, when the tube works were merged with the Longmead Iron Company. Mr. Lukens continued the active head of the latter company until his death, having created, built up and carried to a successful issue one of the principal industries of Conshohocken, giving employment to five hundred skilled mechanics. He was a wise, capable and conservative executive and not only conducted his own business with skill and profit, but had other important connections. He served as borough councilman, was a director of the First National Bank of Conshohocken, and of the Quaker City Bank of Philadelphia. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of the Union League, Manufacturers and Art Clubs of Philadelphia, and took an active interest in all. In political faith he was a Republican, and in religious preference a Friends.

He married, November 26, 1868, Susan Foulke Corson, born August 9, 1845, who survives him, a resident of Conshohocken. Through her Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, which traces to the early Dutch settlement on Staten Island, 1685, the early Welsh settlers of Philadelphia, 1693, and the early Dickinsons of Maryland, 1658, she is eligible to and is a member of the Colonial Dames of America.

Mrs. Lukens is a daughter of Hiram Corson, M.D., the eminent physician of Plymouth, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, whose work as a healer and for the admission of women to the medical

profession brought him deserved prominence in life and enduring position in the medical hall of fame. The Corson ancestry carries back to Cornelius Corson, who came with the band of Huguenots escaping from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XVI, on October 18, 1685. The vessel on which he sailed was driven by stress of weather into New York Bay, the passengers making a landing on Staten Island in 1685.

The line of descent to Mrs. Susan Foulke Corson Lukens is through Benjamin Corson, son of the emigrant, who settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the farm purchased from Jeremiah Dungan. Benjamin, son of Benjamin Corson, was a boy of seven years when brought to Bucks county by his parents. He married Marie Sedam or Suydam and had at least one son. Benjamin, son of Benjamin Corson, was born March 6, 1743, died July 2, 1811. He married Sarah Dungan, and reared a family of eleven children, all of whom married.

Joseph, second son of Benjamin and Sarah (Dungan) Corson, was born in Dublin township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1764, died April 4, 1834, at Hickorytown, in Plymouth township, Montgomery county. He was a farmer and merchant. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and with his two wives is buried in Plymouth Meeting burying ground. His first wife was Hannah, daughter of Joseph Dickinson (who lived on the farm his grandfather, William Dickinson, of Maryland, had purchased about one hundred years earlier, when he first came to Pennsylvania). This marriage occurred in 1786; she died December 17, 1810, the mother of eleven children. Joseph Corson's second wife was Eleanor Coulson, whom he married in 1812, daughter of John and granddaughter of Bernard Coulson, one of the early settlers and large land owners

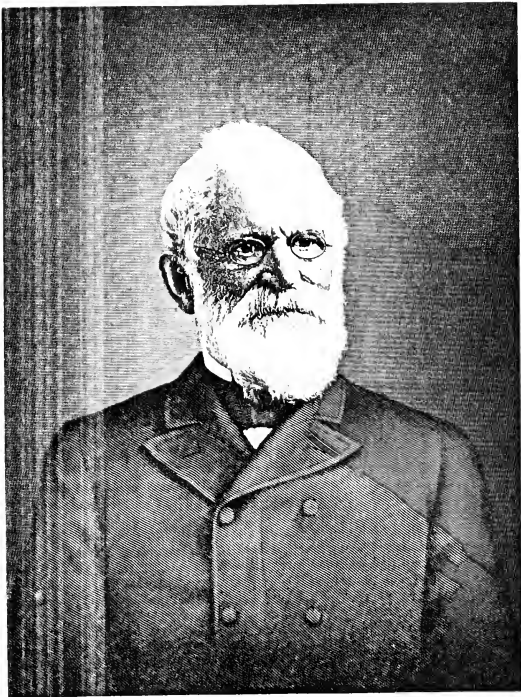
of Plymouth township. She survived him until November 21, 1846.

The Dickinson ancestry is traced to Ivar, general to Halidan Herbein, king of Norway, in the year 700. His descendant, Gaultier or Walter De Caen, was with his kinsman, William the Conqueror, when he invaded England in 1066. From him sprang John De Kenyon, clerk in chancery during the reign of Edward I. From John sprang Hugh Dickinson, of Kenson Manor, near Leeds, 1422-1473. In lineal descent from Hugh was John Dickinson, born 1624, who came to Virginia in 1654, subsequently moving to North Point, Maryland, thence to Talbot county, Maryland, where he owned three hundred acres of land. His son William, born 1669, married, in 1690, Sarah Harrison, and moved to Darby, Pennsylvania, the same year. In 1703 he came to Radnor, later purchasing a large tract of land in Plymouth township, Montgomery county, where he lived until death. Joshua, born 1699, his fifth child, married Elizabeth Morris, and had a son Joseph, born 1729, married Hannah Wright. Their fourth child, Hannah, married Joseph Corson.

Dr. Hiram Corson, ninth child and sixth son of Joseph and Hannah (Dickinson) Corson, was born in Hickorytown, Plymouth township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1804, died at Maple Hill, his residence during nearly his entire adult life, March 4, 1896. In late life Dr. Corson wrote a history of the Corson family, from which the foregoing has been largely drawn. In the following pages he tells in part his own story:

"My mother died when I was six years of age, but I received almost a mother's care from my sisters Mary and Sarah. My early education was received at the Friends' school at Plymouth Meeting, under Joseph Foulke, a minister in the Friends' Meeting at that place; later with my brother, Alan W. Corson,

who was talented in mathematics and the natural sciences; and finally, when nearing manhood, at the Friends' Select School in Philadelphia, under Benjamin Moore. After leaving school I was engaged in my father's store at Hickorytown until May 9, 1826, when I entered as a student of medicine in the office of Dr. Richard D. Corson (his cousin) at New Hope, Bucks county. The following winter I attended lectures at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. I graduated in the spring of 1828. After a few weeks' rest at home I was invited by my father's family physician to join him in the practice of medicine. Dr. Leedom was well advanced in years and desired to be relieved of some of the arduous labors of his profession. After a three months' trial, the idea of a partnership was abandoned, but, Dr. Leedom desiring me to remain in the neighborhood, I did so, and was soon in possession of a good practice, extending over a large extent of country. Light carriages were not then much used, physicians making their journeys mostly on horseback. The Schuylkill river had no bridges at Conshohocken nor at Spring Mill, but there was a Shackley ferry boat at the latter place. At Conshohocken the river had to be forded, and sometimes, when it was swollen with freshets, it was a very hazardous undertaking; so too, the Wissahickon had to be crossed, and often with great risk of life. In 1832 the Asiatic cholera made its appearance in this country, first being observed in Quebec. When it reached Philadelphia, July 5, 1832, I felt it to be my duty to my patients to visit the hospitals and learn what I could of the disease and its treatment. It was deemed by my friends a hazardous thing to do, but I went and saw the patients, and felt well repaid for my visit in the personal inspection I had of the terrible disease. In a week from that time the epidemic reached Conshohocken, and in a most violent form. For many nights in succession I was at the bedside of the sufferers, nearly all of whom found relief only in death (This was also true of the cases in the two improvised hospitals in Philadelphia under the charge of Drs. Joseph Parrish and Samuel Jackson). Scenes of suffering such as I witnessed at that time can never be forgotten, but remain in perfect clearness as long as memory lasts. On the 26th day of December, in the year 1833, I married Ann Jones Foulke, a daughter of Edward and Tacy Jones (Foulke) of Gwynedd township, Montgomery



Hiram Cowson

county, Pennsylvania. We were married in Philadelphia, by Mayor Joseph Watrous, and soon afterward began our married life in the house which I had built during the preceding summer and fall, situated a short distance from Plymouth Meeting. There we lived for fifty-six years, when death came to my wife, leaving me to make the rest of life's journey without her comfort, sympathy and support, upon which I had placed the greatest reliance. I may say of her that she was a woman of the purest character, kind, gentle, and sweet in disposition; seldom has fate given to husband and children a more lovable and more loving wife and mother. Her nine children brought up under her care and wise instruction, idolized her, and to her I always turned for counsel in many important incidents of my professional life. Whenever I prepared a paper for publication, I invariably read it to her before sending it to the publishers, and none was ever sent without her approval. No home was ever blessed with a wife and mother more devoted to the happiness of the family. She died on the 25th of June, 1888, and was buried in the beautiful cemetery at North Laurel Hill.

"I still live in the home in which our married life was commenced and completed, and the place to which I long ago gave the name of "Maple Hill" (on account of the large number of maple trees, most of them planted by myself about the lawn), has been dear to me these years; and now, as my life's pilgrimage draws to a close, I look upon it with still more tender affection and sweeter memories. My life has been a busy one, devoted mainly to my profession, yet with a good share of my energies given to the interest of public morals and of human rights and justice. My professional experience covers a period of about sixty years, from 1828 to 1888, at which last named date I retired from active practice. During that long period I contributed to the literature of the medical profession, through various medical journals, the "Transactions of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society" and the "Transactions of the Ninth International Medical Congress," about sixty-eight medical papers and two important pamphlets, the one a "History of the Long Waged Struggle for the Recognition of Women Physicians," the other on "Procuring a Law to have boards of trustees of all Hospitals owned by the State to appoint women physicians to have the exclusive medical control of the female insane in those hospitals." This last named pamph-

let contained about fifty pages. In conjunction with the faculty of the Woman's Medical College, I had one thousand copies of it printed and distributed. In addition to the above, papers on special diseases and subjects, reviews and criticisms of papers published by others, were frequently given to the medical public. That many of my views, so greatly at variance with those long held, were strongly opposed, is admitted, especially so was the innovation introduced, by giving to children, ill with the measles, freely of cold water as a remedy—a thing unheard of before that time (1829), yet as time rolled on and the great value of the cooling treatment was shown in that and in other febrile affections, denunciations of it were allayed, and now (1895) the cooling treatment which I so strongly advocated is universally used among enlightened physicians. But faithful and continuous as were my labors as a physician, never in a single instance in the sixty years, was I failing to give as prompt attention to the calls of the poorest as to those of the richest. I do not regard those labors as the great work of my life. My efforts, successful ones, to have women physicians recognized by the medical profession, and to procure a law to have the female insane in Pennsylvania to be cared for medically and otherwise by female physicians, I regard as my great work. I was fifty-six years old when I began my opposition to the doings of the Philadelphia County Medical Society against medical women and the Woman's Medical College; sixty-seven when the embittered struggle for the recognition of female physicians was accomplished; seventy-two years old when I began my efforts to procure the law to have only women physicians to have medical care of the insane of their own sex in our State Hospitals; and seventy-five when that law was procured. The struggle was carried on with intense earnestness and conscientiousness during these many years, yet the very men, many of the most eminent in the State, who so earnestly opposed the so-called reform after the battle was over, not only acquiesced in the decision, but joined in doing honor to me. In 1883 twelve leading male physicians and twelve women, the faculty of the Woman's Medical College, joined hands in giving a reception to me at the Bellevue Hospital, Philadelphia, during the time of the State Medical Society's meeting, which in that year was held in Philadelphia. The reception in every way was a great success; hundreds of

the profession were present. I was in my seventy-ninth year, and still in active practice."

The positions held by Dr. Corson and the honors received are here tabulated: Graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, 1828; elected junior member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, 1828; founded and became a member of Montgomery County Medical Society, 1847; became a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, 1848; elected president of the Montgomery County Medical Society, 1849; elected president of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, 1853; elected corresponding member of the Page Literary Society of Millersville, Pennsylvania, 1858; became a member of the American Medical Association, 1862; elected corresponding member of Meigs and Mason Academy of Medicine of Middleport, Ohio, 1873; elected associate member of Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, 1874; elected associate fellow of College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1876, (this honor was greatly appreciated, as only residents of the city can become fellows, and there can be but thirty associate fellows in the United States, and only twenty abroad); elected life member of the Alumni Association, University of Pennsylvania, 1879, vice-president, 1894; elected honorary member of Harrisburg Pathological Society, 1881; elected member of Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1884; appointed trustee of Insane Hospital at Harrisburg, by Governor Hartranft, 1877, reappointed by Governor Hartranft and Governor Hoyt, 1882; appointed by Board of Public Charity, official visitor to Montgomery Jail and Almshouse, and after many years' service was in 1884 appointed to the same office in the great Southeastern Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, but on account of advanced age declined to accept the new appointment and resigned the old; elected honorary member of National

Association of Obstreticians and Gynecologists, 1894.

The following testimonial from the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, dated January 26, 1881, signed by the chairman of the committee, Frances Emily White, and transmitted to Dr. Corson under the signature of the dean, Rachel Bodley, was one of his most cherished possessions: "The Faculty of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, believing that the present useful and honorable position of women physicians is mainly due to the disinterested persistent and energetic efforts of Dr. Hiram Corson, of Plymouth Meeting, desires to convey to Dr. Corson, with mutual congratulations, their hearty thanks and expressions of highest esteem."

For over half a century Dr. Corson was the recognized leader of thought in the community in which he lived, and "exemplar of the highest type." He was from youth an earnest and active opponent of human slavery, and his home at Maple Hill was a well known station on the "underground railroad." At his death, leading papers and in adjoining counties published extended and laudatory sketches of his life and work, and beautiful editorial comments on his life and character. The Montgomery Medical Society, of which he was founder, president and always an active member, held a special meeting, at which resolutions of condolence and respect were passed and eulogies delivered. A memorial meeting was held in the court house at Morristown, May 22, 1896, when addresses were delivered by many prominent men on the life and character of Dr. Corson. His funeral was held on Monday, March 9, 1896, and with one or two exceptions was the largest ever held in Montgomery county. From far and near came his friends to have a parting look upon the face of their translated friend.



George M. Conarroe

There were beautiful tributes to his memory from several friends, and the body was borne to its final resting place in Laurel Hill Cemetery. There the "good Doctor" rests—his ninety years on this earth well accounted for; his memory a rich heritage to his children; his life an inspiration to every reader.

Two of his sons adopted the medical profession. The eldest, Dr. Edward Foulke Corson, was a surgeon in the United States Navy during the Civil War. The second son, Dr. Joseph K. Corson, was a surgeon in the United States Army during the Civil War, then in practice with his father until 1867, then enlisted in the United States regular army as surgeon, serving thirty years until 1897, when he retired. The third son, Charles Follen Corson, was an eminent lawyer of the Philadelphia bar until his death.

The ancestry of Ann J. Foulke Corson, wife of Dr. Hiram Corson and mother of Mrs. Susan Foulke Corson Lukens, traces to Edward Foulke, who came to Pennsylvania from the parish of Llandderfel, Wales, in 1693. His ancestry has been traced by means of Welsh records and other sources of information through sixteen generations to Colwyn ap Morreddig, King of Gwyredd. Edward Foulke married, in Wales, Eleanor, daughter of Hugh ap Cadwallader ap Rhys, of the parish Skyter, Derbighshire. Their eldest child, Thomas, born in Wales, married, in 1706, Gwen, daughter of David Evans, of Radnor, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Their second child, William, born 1708, married Hannah Jones, August 15, 1734. Their fifth child, Amos, born 1740, married 1778, Hannah, daughter of Owen Jones, of Wynnewood, Pennsylvania. Their second child, Edward Foulke, born November 17, 1784, married, December 11, 1810, Tacy Jones. The eldest of their twelve children, Ann Jones Foulke, born Septem-

ber 15, 1811, married, December 26, 1853, Dr. Hiram Corson. She was of the twenty-first recorded generation of the Foulkes in Wales and America.

CONARROE, George Mecum,

Lawyer.

Among the eminent lawyers of the last half a century that have practiced at the Philadelphia bar, was Thomas Dunlap, also for several years president of the Bank of the United States, and his son-in-law, George M. Conarroe, husband of Nannie D., youngest daughter of Thomas and Anne (Wilkinson) Biddle, and granddaughter of Colonel Clement and Rebekah (Cornell) Biddle. Colonel Clement Biddle was an officer of the Revolution, and a descendant of William Biddle, pioneer ancestor of the Biddle family of Philadelphia. Rebekah, his wife, was the only daughter of Gideon Cornell, Lieutenant Governor and Chief Justice of Rhode Island at the time of his death, 1765.

George M. Canarroe was a descendant of Luigi Cornaro, a noble Venetian, descended from one of the illustrious families of Venice, who died at Padua in 1565, aged about one hundred years. Luigi Cornaro, at the age of eighty years, published a book "The Advantages of Temperance," in the Italian language, that was translated into Latin and later into English by Timothy Smith, an apothecary of London, and published in that city in 1743. An original copy of this quaint old work can be found in the Philadelphia Library.

George M. Conarroe, son of George W. Conarroe, an artist of prominence, was born in Philadelphia, November 9, 1831. After completing his classical education he chose the legal profession, preparing under the guidance of Charles E. Lex, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar May 14, 1853. He rose rapidly in his pro-

fession and continued in active practice until several years prior to his death, when he retired to his beautiful estate at York, Maine, high on the bold rocks of the coast overlooking the sea. There he spent in contentment, peace and deep enjoyment, his latter years, and died August 25, 1896. Considered as a lawyer, he had no superiors in his special line of practice—real estate and the administration of trusts. While a student he was careful and accurate, and, even before admission to the bar, possessed a deep knowledge of legal principles. He gained speedy recognition from his professional brethren, by whom he was held in highest esteem during his forty years' association with the Philadelphia bar. He was pre-eminently learned in the law of real estate, and acquired a large practice, especially in the management of large estates and administration of trusts. He was the legal mentor, rather than the advocate, and was especially valuable in counsel. His mind was clear and logical, and his use of the English language exact, as is shown in his legal opinions, which treat of many intricate and important questions. His deep knowledge of the law and trained judicial mind, coupled with his experience, would have made him an admirable judge in a probate court. Contrary to the opinion generally held of professional men, he was an able business-man, managing the interests of others, as well as his own, with much profit and advantage. His guidance to clients in financial difficulties often saved, where in the hands of others there would have been failure. With all his learning and experience he could not have been the successful lawyer that he was, save for the additional qualities he possessed to an unusual degree—earnestness and perseverance. Having once undertaken a case, no trouble or labor was too great, and, in anything that he believed should

be done, he was determined of purpose and would not be turned aside.

He was never a politician, preferring personally the life of a private citizen, but took the deepest interest in public affairs, with which he was thoroughly conversant, also being on terms of intimacy with many public men of the day. He affiliated with the Republican party; was one of the early members of the Union League of Philadelphia; an ardent worker for the preservation of the Union; and maintained an unabated interest in public affairs, even after becoming an invalid. He was most anxious for the success of Mr. McKinley's candidacy for the presidency, but did not live to know of the election of his favored leader. In religion, he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, both by conviction and inheritance, and, although a man of retiring domestic tastes, took an active part in the affairs of the church. He was a vestryman of St. Mark's Church, and of the Church of St. James the Less of Philadelphia; was often a delegate to conventions of the church, and took a leading part as a layman in such conventions. He was learned in ecclesiastical law, and was much sought in counsel by bishops and clergy. The position he occupied in the church is best attested by the large number of clergymen from various places who showed him the last mark of respect by their attendance at his funeral, held at the Church of St. James the Less, and where amid its solemn rural beauty he awaits the second coming of his Master.

As a friend, Mr. Conarroe was of the truest type. His friendship was not only that of sentiment, but he earnestly desired to be of benefit to his friends, and spared no effort to advance their hopes and ambitions. Many a man owes to Mr. Conarroe's friendship and aid, elevation to a position of honor, or a successful issue to an undertaking.

Himself the descendant of a Revolu-



Thomas Wentworth

tionary officer, Mr. Conarroe was proud of everything American and proud of the history of his country. He was one of the early members of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, and particularly gave his aid to those undertakings of the society which tended to keep alive the memory of Revolutionary times, believing these monuments, tablets and memorials the best lessons in patriotism. He was a member of the society's board of managers until his death. Although not a clubman in the sense usually meant, he enjoyed social intercourse with friends, and was a member of the Philadelphia and Penn clubs.

Mr. Conarroe married, February 4, 1868, Nannie Dunlap, youngest daughter of Thomas and Annie Wilkinson (Biddle) Dunlap, who survives him, a resident of her native city, Philadelphia. This marriage was one of the happiest and most truly helpful. They shared each other's sorrows and joys, bore each the other's burdens, and each held the other's interest paramount. Mr. Conarroe was wont to speak of the goodness and sweetness of his wife, whose helpful sympathy he proudly acknowledged. His memory is lovingly cherished by her, and with justice can it be said that his life is both an inspiration and an example worthy of emulation, viewed either as the life of a professional man or as a private citizen. He did all things well, and fought well the great battle of life.

JOHNSON, Alba Boardman,

Locomotive Manufacturer

Commercial or manufacturing fame may be either local, national or world wide. Philadelphia has given to the nation "Disston's," whose tools are used in every hamlet, village, town and city; to the world; "Cramp's," whose ships have visited every port; but her greatest establishment, "Baldwin's," has a fame lo-

cal, national and international. Their immense works on Broad and Fifteenth streets, and the clanging bells of great locomotives as they rush over, under and across city streets, are familiar sights to every Philadelphian. In every State in the Union, locomotives bearing the name "Baldwin" rush on glistening rails, over rivers, under mountains, and across treeless prairies, drawing the products of mill, mine and farm, in endless variety; while more carefully groomed monsters of power and speed hurl "mile-a-minute" passenger trains between the great centres of population. This also is true of the countries of the world; the name "Baldwin" being found in every clime and in every land traversed by railroads, from the frozen north to the sun-kissed sands of the Soudan; east, west, north or south—in Europe, Africa, South America, or the Isles of the sea, "Baldwin" is the magic name that symbolizes power, speed and safety, and, always accompanying it, are the words "Philadelphia, U. S. A."

With this great industry now known to the world as "The Baldwin Locomotive Works," Alba Boardman Johnson has been associated since boyhood as clerk, partner, vice-president, treasurer and president. With the exception of two years, his entire business life has been spent with "Baldwin's," his continuous service covering a period of thirty-three years, 1879 to 1912.

Alba B. Johnson was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1858, son of Samuel Adams and Alma Sarah (Kemp) Johnson, a descendant of Lieutenant Timothy Johnson, a colonial officer who settled in Massachusetts in 1677. Samuel A. Johnson was one of the pioneer oil producers and refiners of the Pennsylvania oil field until a destructive fire swept away his refineries and buildings near Pittsburgh. Unable to rebuild he came, in 1862, to Philadelphia, where he was superintendent of a refinery owned

by Logan Brothers. In the spring of 1863 he entered the employ of Burnham, Parry, Williams & Company (M. W. Baldwin & Company), then engaged in the building of locomotives, becoming foreman of a department. The lad Alba entered the public schools of Philadelphia, passing through the intermediate grades until he reached Central High, whence he was graduated, class of 1876. He began business life May 14, 1877, as junior clerk in the office of Burnham, Parry, Williams & Company, the firm then operating the Baldwin Locomotive Works. In 1878 he associated with the Edgemoor Iron Works of Wilmington, Delaware, continuing about two years. He then returned to his first employers, and, rising step by step, through sheer merit, assuming each time greater responsibility, but always proving equal to every demand made upon him, until 1896, when he was admitted to a partnership in the firm of Burnham, Williams & Company, successors to Burnham, Parry, Williams & Company. In this capacity he became the principal outside member of the firm, his being the task of securing contracts in sufficient quantity to keep the great plant busy. The growth of the business during this period testifies to the value of his efforts in securing new business. His quiet yet forceful manner, his thoroughly practical understanding of the business he represented, and his knowledge of the mechanical and scientific perfection of the Baldwin locomotive, were factors which won him success in the competitive field. When the business of Burnham, Williams & Company was incorporated as The Baldwin Locomotive Works, July 1, 1909, Mr. Johnson was elected vice-president and treasurer, and in 1911 he was elected president of the great works he had entered as a boy thirty-three years earlier. Of his fitness there is none to doubt, and that his elevation was deserved, all agree. He has

closely applied himself mentally to master the scientific principles underlying mechanical construction, his library containing the best standard works and articles on practical engineering, and rare volumes on early mechanical discovery and invention.

But this is only one side of his literary activity; historical, scientific, botanical and purely literary works make up his library, concededly one of the finest in the country, devoted to private use. His knowledge of botany is unusual and his magnificent country seat at Rosemont, Pennsylvania, called *Castaña*, the Spanish name for a chestnut tree, so named from an aged and very large tree of that variety growing thereon, is a wonderfully beautiful example of the skill of the landscape gardener. The growing trees, shrubs and flowers give him rare delight, and many are the varieties found on the broad acres of *Castaña*. Outside his official duties as president of "Baldwin's," he holds directorships in the Standard Steel Works, the Fourth Street National Bank, the Philadelphia National Bank, the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, and the Philadelphia Saving Fund. Mr. Johnson actively supports many societies of local and national importance. He was president of the Presbyterian Social Union in 1906-1907; president of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia 1907-1909; president of the New England Society of Pennsylvania, 1912-1913; trustee of Jefferson Medical College and Hospital; member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; the American Master Mechanics' Association; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and the Pennsylvania Society of The Sons of the Revolution. His clubs are: The Union League of Philadelphia; the Merion Cricket of Haverford; and the Railroad of New York City. In political prefer-

ence he is a Republican; in religious faith a Presbyterian.

Mr. Johnson married, April 30, 1883, Elizabeth T., daughter of Biddle Reeves; she died in 1908. In 1910 he married Leah Goff.

This is a brief chronicle of the highest type of American manhood, of a man quick to see and seize opportunity, not living the life of a sordid business man, but recognizing the obligation of citizenship and the obligations of man to man—who has kept in touch with his fellow men through mental culture and personal contact with the world's workers in many fields.

BAER, George F.,

Lawyer, Railroad Executive.

There is no dissenting voice raised to the statement often made that, in his particular realm of activity, Mr. Baer has no superior. Of national reputation as president of a great railroad corporation, he is not so widely known as a lawyer and public speaker as his merit deserves, yet it was his marked ability as counsel for the Philadelphia & Reading railroad that caused him to be singled out from among many able men for elevation to the presidency, at a time when a wise conservative constructive policy was necessary.

Mr. Baer descends from German ancestors, and is of the fourth generation in the United States. His direct ancestor, Christopher Baer (Bar), came from Zweibrücken, Germany, with two brothers, Milchoir and Johannes, in the ship "Phoenix," from Rotterdam, in 1743, arriving in Philadelphia, September 30 of that year. He settled in Northampton county with his wife, Katherine Wingert, and there purchased a large quantity of land, giving a farm to each of his six married children: Jacob, his youngest son, was born in what is now Whitehall township,

Lehigh county, in 1761, married, and in 1800 moved to a farm in Maryland, near Mount Savage Station, Allegheny county, where he resided until death. Major Solomon Baer, his son by a second wife, Mary Elizabeth Hersch, was born in Lehigh county (then Northampton), in 1794, and died in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1882. He married in 1820, and settled in Berlin, Somerset county. He died, in Somerset, January 12, 1882. He was constable for several years, also justice of the peace, and held every rank in the militia from captain to brigade inspector. He married, in 1820, Anna Maria, daughter of George Baker; she was born February 2, 1797, died October 5, 1888.

George Frederick Baer, eighth child of Solomon and Anna Maria (Baker) Baer, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1842. When a lad, his parents moved from the farm to the county seat, Somerset borough, where the lad attended Somerset Institute until he reached the age of thirteen years. He then entered the printing office of the "Somerset Democrat," working at typesetting for two years. He then pursued a course of study at Somerset Academy for one year, then for another year was chief clerk and bookkeeper at the Ashtola Mills, a large manufacturing plant located ten miles from Johnstown, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1860 he entered the sophomore class at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, but his course there was interrupted by the Civil War. Then, in partnership with his brother Harry, he purchased the newspaper plant on which he had served his boyhood apprenticeship—The "Somerset Democrat." In the following September, his brother enlisted in the Union army, becoming an officer of company B, 54th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. This left him in sole charge of the paper. To properly edit and attend to its publi-

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cation, taxed his strength and entailed almost unceasing labor. He worked in the composing room by day, editing the paper by night, and on more than one occasion composed his editorials while standing before his case and setting it in type at the same time.

During this period of his career he kept up a course of study, intending to return to Franklin and Marshall College, which materially added to the already heavy burden. Trying as his work was, it was a fitting preparation for the greater burdens and responsibilities of later life. He continued the publication of the "Democrat" until August, 1862, when he raised a company of volunteers from Somerset and vicinity, and which was mustered into the United States service, with Mr. Baer, not yet twenty years of age, as captain. He served nine months, part of this time by detail as assistant adjutant general of the Second Brigade, Humphreys' Division. His regiment joined the Army of the Potomac at the second battle of Bull Run; fought at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, where it formed the advance line in the deadly charge upon Marye's Heights, December 13, 1862. Captain Baer was mustered out of service May 26, 1863, and returned to Somerset.

He at once began the study of law under the preceptorship of his brothers, William and Herman, both attorneys at the Somerset bar. After his admission to the bar in April, 1864, he began practice in Somerset, continuing four years, and gaining valuable experience, particularly in jury trials and pleading. On January 22, 1868, he was admitted to the bar of Berks county, establishing his office and residence at Reading. He grew rapidly in public favor as a capable, reliable lawyer, his practice growing steadily each year, and extended to all States and federal courts of the district, and when at

the zenith of his legal career he was engaged in every important case tried in the Berks county courts. In 1870 he was appointed counsel to the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and in that capacity was in charge of a great deal of important litigation. Later he was elected a director of the Philadelphia & Reading Company, but resigned when unable to agree with the policies of President McLeod. About this time he became a trusted confidential legal adviser in Pennsylvania of J. Pierrepont Morgan, and with him was prominent in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company in 1893. He continued in highly remunerative and successful law practice in Reading for thirty years, the records of the prothonotary's office at Reading and the published records of cases taken to the Supreme Court, showing the great scope of his practice in the courts, both State and national.

In 1901 he was elected president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, and from that date forward has guided the much exploited Reading to a position of assured security and prosperity in all departments. His administration has been marked with great constructive achievement, and advance in the physical condition of the road as well as in its financial condition. The entire system has prospered under President Baer's wise conservative policies, and he will go down in history as one of the great railroad executives of his time.

Another great corporation that has benefited by his service as counsel, director and president, is the Reading Iron Company, a company that he placed in the front rank in the iron trade, with established trade connections all over the world. He is also president of the Temple Iron Company, and prominently identified with the Pennsylvania Steel and Cambria Steel companies. Other enterprises with which he is identified are

the Reading Paper Mills, established in 1886; the Penn National Bank (1883); Reading Hospital (1884); Reading Trust Company (1886); Penn Common (1887); Wyomissing Club (1890); Reading Free Library (1898); Berkshire Club (1899)—his connection with all continuing active except with the Penn National Bank. His connections with Penn Common were particularly important in securing that property for the city of Reading from the county of Berks, and as president of the board of park commissioners. Reading also owes to Mr. Baer the erection of its first modern office building, a seven story structure of eighty rooms.

To turn from this record of a busy successful business life will be to exhibit Mr. Baer in a purely intellectual light and in a sphere his talents have adorned. During his entire public life he has been in demand as a lecturer and platform speaker. His printed addresses are numerous and cover a wide range of learning. They display the forcible, precise character of his rhetoric and the boldness of his convictions. His addresses, always extemporaneous, are clear in diction, and so faultless in logic, that delivered in a straightforward way, without dramatic flourish, they compel the closest attention and win admiration, if not always approval. His books of cases prepared for presentation to higher courts show great care, thorough preparation and complete knowledge of the cases to be presented, and evidence also in a high degree superior literary culture and high legal attainment. His versatility is remarkable, as is shown by the following partial list of subjects of addresses delivered: "Land Tenures," delivered before the law department of the University of Pennsylvania; "Relation of Tariff to Wages," before the Single Tax Society of Reading; Addresses of Welcome to the German Society, of which he was the first president; "Influence of the Reformed

Church on Civil Government," at the dedication of a new theological seminary at Franklin and Marshall College; "The Germans in Pennsylvania," before a Teachers' Institute at Reading; "Bechstein Germanic Library," at its opening at the University of Pennsylvania, the first of four addresses delivered on that occasion; "Appeal to Democrats," issued against the candidacy of William J. Bryan for the presidency in 1896; "Oration at the Unveiling of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Allentown," October 19, 1899; "Work is Worship," delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association of Reading in 1900, amplified and delivered before Franklin and Marshall College, 1902; Address delivered at the laying of the corner stone of a new science building at Franklin and Marshall, 1900; "Pennsylvania Theories of Government," before Pennsylvania Society of New York, 1902; Argument made before the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, 1904; "Mining of Coal," the last lecture of a popular course of eighteen lectures delivered in Schuylkill Valley towns, 1905; Dedication of Boy's High School, Reading, 1906; "Railroad Legislation," an open letter to the Pennsylvania Legislature, issued February 7, 1907. These have all been issued in pamphlet form, but by no means exhaust the list of his public addresses. Mr. Baer has always felt a deep affection for Franklin and Marshall, a college that may be considered his *alma mater* (although not a graduate). He has served as trustee since 1872, and since 1894 as president of the board. He has labored unceasingly for the advancement of the college, and has been exceedingly liberal in his financial support. In 1886 the college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D., and in 1895, the Alumni Association elected him vice-president.

In political faith, Mr. Baer has always been a Democrat, fearlessly advocating

its principles when to do so meant to combat the attitude of those with whom he was most closely connected. He never accepted public office for himself, but while located in Reading was deeply interested in local politics. He supported the candidacy of Palmer and Buckner, "Gold" Democratic candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency in 1896, and his "Appeal to Democrats," previously mentioned, aided materially in gaining votes for the "Gold" ticket and causing the defeat of the "Silver" candidate, William J. Bryan.

Mr. Baer married, in 1866, Emily, daughter of John O. Kimmel, of Somerset, Pennsylvania. In the many years of their married life at Reading, Mrs. Baer took a very active part in the management of the Widow's Home, the Woman's Club, the Book Club, and the Needle Work Guild, serving each of these as president. In social life she was an acknowledged leader, the receptions at the beautiful Baer mansion, "Hawthorne" on Mineral Spring road, being the great social events of the season. At the Sesqui-Centennial held in Reading, in June, 1898, "Hawthorne" was thrown open, Mr. and Mrs. Baer displaying a remarkable spirit of liberality in welcoming and entertaining distinguished visitors and affording them unusual opportunities for seeing and knowing the social, industrial and municipal affairs of Reading, and of realizing its growth, wealth and importance.

After the election of Mr. Baer to the presidency of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, the winter home of the family was moved to Philadelphia. The Baer children are: Marion, wife of William N. Appel; Helen, wife of William Griscom Coxé; Mary, wife of Isaac Hiestler; Emily, widow of Frank L. Connard; Nellie, wife of Heber L. Smith.

Shortly after locating in Reading, Mr. and Mrs. Baer identified themselves with

the membership of the Second Reformed Church, the daughters also becoming devoted members. A feature of their interest was the elaborate floral decoration of the church, from their own conservatories, on all special occasions. This necessarily brief resume of an active life covering a period from the age of thirteen to seventy years, brings prominently forward a trait of Mr. Baer's character—predominant industry. He is a tireless worker, and illustrates in his own life the spirit of one of his own published addresses—"Work is Worship." He has attained distinction not through influence or favor, but through his own indomitable will and strong belief in himself backed by an industry that could not be denied. He is yet the active head of great corporations, and on the "firing line" each day of his life, neither asking or giving quarter in his fight to maintain leadership.

ROBINSON, Vincent Gilpin,

Lawyer, Legislator.

Born in the neighboring State of Delaware, and a Pennsylvanian by adoption, yet the boyhood of Mr. Robinson was spent in localities far remote from those States. But from the age of fifteen years he has been a resident of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and since 1900 a leading member of the Philadelphia bar.

Mr. Robinson is a son of Jacob F. and a grandson of Joseph Robinson, of English ancestry, both native born sons of the State of Delaware. Joseph Robinson was well known in Wilmington and Philadelphia, especially in shipping circles, he having been owner and operator of a line of packets plying on the Delaware, between those cities, for many years. This line, known as Robinson's Packets, was an important and a favorite passenger and freight line of that day.



Wilfrid Robinson

He died in 1818, leaving a large family of children.

Jacob F., eldest son of Joseph Robinson, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, there was educated, married, and spent his earlier years of manhood. Later he moved to the State of Indiana, thence to Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, but on the outbreak of the Civil War returning east, settling in Philadelphia. Later he moved to Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1867. His wife, Rebecca Ellen Little, was born in York, Pennsylvania.

Vincent Gilpin, eldest of the five children of Jacob F. Robinson, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, August 21, 1851. He accompanied the family in their travels through Indiana, Kentucky and Pennsylvania, obtaining in various schools a good English education. At the age of sixteen years his father died and he became head of the family. His first position was as clerk in the office of O. F. Bullard, prothonotary of Delaware county, with offices in the court house at Media. Here he attained his ambition to become a lawyer, and two years later he resigned his clerkship and began study under the preceptorship of Edward A. Price, a capable lawyer of the Delaware county bar. He passed the required examination and on August 26, 1872, being then twenty-one years of age, was admitted to the bar. He at once began practice in Media, continuing with Mr. Price for one year, then and until 1883, continuing in practice alone. He quickly took a leading position at the Media bar, and in 1875 was elected district attorney of Delaware county, and in 1878 was re-elected. In 1876 he applied for and was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia bar, and from that date has been in continuous practice in the Philadelphia and Delaware county courts, as well as all States and Federal courts of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. In 1883 he

formed a law partnership with Horace P. Green, practicing until 1892 as Robinson & Green. After this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Robinson continued to practice law in Media until about 1894, when he became a member of Rich, Robinson & Boyer, of Philadelphia, having offices at Sixth and Chestnut streets. This firm dissolved about 1895, and Mr. Robinson has since been alone in practice and is now located in the Stephen Girard Building. He has had a very successful career as a lawyer, being especially strong in trial cases. He has been prominently connected with important will cases, and has been uniformly successful in his legal contentions. Perhaps his most notable case was the Letitia Robinson will case, tried in Media by Mr. Robinson, associated with his former law partner, Mr. Green. This, one of the celebrated cases of Pennsylvania courts, was begun October 9, 1901, the verdict not being rendered until November 16th following. The case was bitterly contested, and the victory brought Mr. Robinson well deserved congratulation. He is learned in the law, carefully prepares for his legal battles, and is most skilful in the application of his knowledge.

A Republican from his youth, he was the youngest candidate ever presented for the office of district attorney in Delaware county. His re-election was a deserved recognition of the value of his services to the county as prosecutor, and but for his youth he would have followed his second term by being elected county judge. He took active part in Delaware county politics during his residence in Media, serving as secretary of the Republican county committee, and sitting as delegate in many conventions of his party. In November, 1910, he was elected Representative for the Second Delaware County Legislative District, serving on the committees of judiciary general, judiciary local, military pensions and gratui-

ues, public health and sanitation, and railroads.

In 1879 he began his long connection with the Pennsylvania National Guard. He was commissioned in that year major and judge advocate, and served in various offices until July 1, 1895, when he resigned as aide-de-camp with the rank of captain, on the staff of Brigadier General John W. Schall, commanding the First Brigade.

Mr. Robinson has not confined his activity entirely to his profession, but is interested officially with the Rittenhouse Trust Company of Philadelphia, of which he was vice-president and solicitor, and he is director, solicitor and one of the incorporators of the Media Title and Trust Company. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to George W. Bartram Lodge, No. 298, Free and Accepted Masons; Media Chapter, No. 234, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest; and is a thirty-second degree Mason, of Philadelphia Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. In religious faith he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, served Christ Church, Media, many years as vestryman, and has served in the same position after moving to Philadelphia with St. James Church, Twenty-second and Walnut Streets. He is a member of the National, State and County Bar Associations, and of many clubs and organizations, including the Union League, Lawyers, and Young Republican, of Philadelphia; and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He is fond of travel, and his days "off duty" each year are usually spent in touring the United States, Europe, China, Japan, or some other country whose history and people he wishes to become more familiar with. This gives one a fair idea of Mr. Robinson's character; he never does anything solely because he will gain pleasure from the doing, but all his trips and vacations are

planned with the double motive of pleasure and benefit. He is genial, friendly and generous, delights in association with his fellows, sees the good there is in men, and is always willing to "lend a hand" in any good work. He is held in the highest esteem by his brethren of the bar and has many friends.

He married, November 17, 1874, Sallie M. Baker (died 1883), daughter of J. Mitchell Baker, of Chester county, and sister of Captain Jesse M. Baker, a law student under his brother-in-law, V. Gilpin Robinson, district attorney of Delaware county, and a major in the United States service. On December 5, 1894, Mr. Robinson married A. May, daughter of Dr. John Whartenby, a well known Philadelphia physician; she died February 8, 1902. On July 16, 1908, he married Mary A. Kent, daughter of Thomas Kent, a manufacturer of Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The family home is at Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

AMSPOKER, Samuel,

Lawyer.

Samuel Amspoker, a prominent attorney, citizen, and religious worker of Washington, Pennsylvania, is of German descent through each of his parents. He was born in Hanover township, Washington county, March 8, 1857.

Samuel Amspoker, his father, was born in Brooke county, Virginia (now West Virginia), and came in his young manhood into Washington county, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer, and had also learned the trade of millwright. He was killed by the falling of a load of lumber upon him. Samuel Amspoker, Jr., was at this time but nine months old. His mother, Elizabeth (Ault) Amspoker, was afterward again married to Jacob Wright, and removed to Dennison, Ohio, where she died. Until her second marriage she

lived on the home farm, and her son remained there with her until he was fourteen years old, attending the country district school. When he was sixteen he began teaching school during the winters, still working on the farm in vacation times. Thus he saved the money whereby he was enabled to obtain a college education. For this he was also fitting himself mentally by private study.

He entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. The difficulties in the way of his attaining the desired education were not yet all passed through, however, for, after only one year's study, he was compelled to leave college on account of sickness. There was, however, no change of purpose nor abandonment of his intention. Three years elapsed before he was able to resume, but in the spring of 1880, Mr. Amspoker entered Washington and Jefferson College, and graduated in 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, certainly representing in his case persevering effort and genuine intellectual endeavor. Supporting himself with the aid of what he could earn by teaching district school, he registered with James P. Sayer as a law student, and did the double work of studying law and teaching. In 1885, December 16th, he was admitted to the bar in Washington county, and immediately began practice at Washington. Here he has continued successfully, engaged in general practice. He has been admitted to practice in all the State and Federal courts. He has, however, specialized in the settlement of estates, and is recognized as well qualified for this kind of legal work. More large estates have been settled by him, probably, than by any other attorney in Washington county. In his earlier practice he was prominent as a criminal lawyer, but he has given up that branch of the profession. Mr. Amspoker was one of the charter members of the Wash-

ington County Bar Association, October 31, 1892, and was its first secretary. In this position he continued for several years, and he is to the present day active in its affairs.

Mr. Amspoker is a very active Democrat, but does not seek office for himself; on the contrary, he has repeatedly declined nominations for high office. He has been a member of the Democratic County Committee, and, on many occasions, a delegate to a district or State convention of the party. Democratic nominations for the State House of Representatives and the State Senate and for Congress have been refused by him. For a time he was a member of the borough council; and for three terms (fifteen years) he served as justice of the peace. In all civic matters making for public betterment he is greatly interested. At the present time he is a member of the City Shade Tree Commission. He has not lost his earlier interest in educational matters; from 1885 to 1888 he was an assistant examiner, working in conjunction with the County Superintendent of Schools, and he is interested in all matters of this sort.

Mr. Amspoker married, March 31, 1886, Mina S., daughter of Andrew and Clarissa (Wright) Halstead, of Brooke county, West Virginia. Of their four children, Clarissa and Ruth are living at home; Mason, the oldest, and Elizabeth, the third child, are deceased.

The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and have always been active in church and Sunday school work, earnest supporters of religion, financially and otherwise. Mr. Amspoker has found no study more interesting nor more useful than that of the Bible, of which he is an earnest student. He frequently gives talks to different societies on religious beliefs and topics of religious interest.

Although his ancestry is mainly Ger-

man, Mr. Amspoker has some of the blood of the Scotch. His paternal grandmother was a Leeper, of the same Scotch family as Captain John Leeper, of the American Revolution. A coat-of-arms which has descended through this grandmother is in Mr. Amspoker's possession.

PURVIS, William B.,

Lawyer.

The Purvis family have been identified with the business interests of Butler, Pennsylvania, for many years. Joseph L. Purvis and others of this family represented particularly the lumber and planing mill industry. William B., son of Joseph Purvis, however, is prominently connected with the Butler county bar, to which he was admitted in 1901. He was born in Butler, Butler county, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1876. His father, also born in Butler county, died in 1907, after a lifetime of great usefulness. His mother, Mary E. (Bailey) Purvis, yet survives, a resident of Butler.

William B. Purvis obtained his early and preparatory education in the public schools, being graduated from the high school in 1895. He then entered Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1898. Having chosen the profession of a lawyer, he entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated LL.B., class of 1901. He was admitted to the Butler county bar, July 15, 1901. He then became associated with James M. Galbraith, in Butler, continuing until Mr. Galbraith was elected judge in 1902. Mr. Purvis since then has continued in legal practice alone. He rose rapidly in his profession and in public favor, and is well established in a practice. In 1911 he was elected District Attorney of Butler county, assuming the duties of that office January 1, 1912. He is a member

of the Butler County Bar Association; has been admitted to practice in all State and Federal courts of his district. He is a learned lawyer and an able prosecutor. He is a Republican in politics, and active in party affairs. He is a member and deacon of the First Presbyterian Church; and a member of the Masonic order and of the Butler County Club.

Outside his legal business, Mr. Purvis has important interests. He is a member of the firm of S. G. Purvis & Company, lumber dealers; secretary of the Butler Driving Park and Fair Association; and otherwise interested in the growth, prosperity and wellbeing of his city.

WHITLA, James P.,

Lawyer.

James P. Whitla, son of William and Margaret J. (Mills) Whitla, was born October 4, 1865, in New Wilmington, where he received his preparatory education in the public schools, later entering Westminster College, whence he graduated in 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was then for seven years an instructor in the high school and academy, and at the end of that time began the study of law, being admitted in 1891 to the Lawrence county bar. After practicing for a short time in Newcastle, Mr. Whitla came in 1892 to Sharon, where he has ever since remained. He belongs to the State and County Bar Associations, and he and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Whitla married, May 17, 1893, Isabella, daughter of Henry and Selina (Porter) Forker, of Sharon, and they are the parents of two children: a daughter Selina, and a son William.

McCULLOUGH, William J. L.,

Physician, Surgeon.

* Among the several instances in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where

father and son have both practiced the "divine art of healing," is to be found the McCulloughs. Both are native born sons of Washington, although the practice of Dr. Samuel L. McCullough, the father, carried him for several years to Beaver county. He spent a long lifetime in medical practice in the counties of Washington, Beaver, and Allegheny. His wife Margaret Proudfit, also born in Washington county, is deceased.

Dr. William J. L. McCullough was born in Cross Creek, Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1880. He passed his early life in Washington and Beaver counties, and was educated in various schools including those of Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, where his father practiced medicine ten years. He was a graduate from the academy at the latter place, class of 1896, then entered Western University (now Pittsburgh University) remaining two years. He then decided to follow the profession of his honored father, and entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, whence he was graduated M.D., class of 1905. He then spent a year at West Penn Hospital, in Pittsburgh, and another year at the Municipal Hospital in the same city, gaining a valuable experience in different and unusual cases, both medical and surgical. In 1907 he established in practice at Washington, Pennsylvania, where he has gained a secure place in public esteem as a skilful exponent of the healing art. His practice is general in character, including both surgical and medical cases. He is identified with the Washington Hospital, at which institution he is a member of the surgical staff. Dr. McCullough is a member of the American, Pennsylvania State and Washington County medical societies, and in all keeps fully abreast of the best medical thought. He is a Republican in politics and while interested and well informed, is not active in party affairs. He serves on the city

Board of Health, and shares with his townsmen his full responsibility of citizenship. He is a member of the Washington County Golf and Country clubs, the Bassett Young Men's Club, and the First Presbyterian Church, both he and his wife being active in church and Sabbath school work.

Dr. McCullough married, September 25, 1907, Bertha, daughter of Dr. George S. and Sarah (Tucker) Graham, of Florence, Pennsylvania. Dr. Graham, who died in 1903, was an eminent physician of Florence, and a man prominent in the public service of his county and State, serving in the State Legislature and in other prominent and responsible offices. His widow still survives. Dr. and Mrs. McCullough are both prominent in the social life of Washington.

This record would be incomplete without mention of four of the brothers of Dr. Samuel L. McCullough, who gave their lives for the supremacy of the Union in the great struggle between the States—two were killed in battle, and two died from wounds received in battle. All four sleep in one grave in beautiful Arlington, where an imposing monument marks the spot.

Happily gifted in manner, disposition and taste, enterprising and original in ideas, personally liked most by those who know him best, and as frank in declaring his principles as he is sincere in maintaining them, Dr. McCullough's career has been rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having.

HEILMAN, Dr. Arthur M.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Although of Armstrong county lineage, Dr. Heilman has been for several years a citizen of Butler, and is thoroughly devoted in his allegiance to his adopted city.

He was born in Kittanning, Pennsyl-

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vania, January 12, 1879, son of James M. and Esther E. (Quigley) Heilman. His parents are both native born residents of Armstrong county, James M. Heilman being a prominent building contractor and mill operator. He has been active and prominent in business all his life, successful, and retired from all business enterprises January 1, 1913.

Arthur M. Heilman spent his early life in Kittanning, where he attended the public schools. He prepared at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, then entered Washington and Jefferson College. After two years in that institution he began professional study in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1902 he was graduated M.D., then for eighteen months was interne at St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, securing a diploma from that institution, setting forth the practical experience he had obtained as interne. He chose Butler as a location, and in the fall of 1903 made permanent settlement there. He conducts a general practice, and is well established in public favor with a large and growing practice, both medical and surgical. He is a member of the staff of the Butler County General Hospital, and holds membership in the American, Pennsylvania State and Butler County medical societies. He holds high position in his profession, and is one of Butler's most esteemed citizens. He is a Republican in politics, and deeply interested in public and political affairs. He is a lover of healthy athletic sports, and usually spends a few days each year with his gun in some distant woods where game is found.

In religious faith both Dr. Heilman and his wife are Presbyterians, belonging to the First Church of Butler. His club is the Butler Country Club.

Dr. Heilman married, June 18, 1907, Alice Collier, daughter of John N. and Emily (Stein) Patterson, of a prominent

Butler family. Children: John Patterson and James Madison, both born in Butler.

KELL, John F.,

Lawyer.

The bar of York county, Pennsylvania, has ever been renowned for the high standing and deep learning of its members, and has ever been distinguished for its probity and the lofty professional standard it has maintained, and the present sketch refers to one of its members of whom it is proud, John F. Kell.

The Kells came to York county from Franklin county, Pennsylvania, James Kell, son of Samuel and Margaret (Mears) Kell, being the first of the family to settle in York county. He was of English, Scotch-Irish descent, and for several years after coming to York county taught school. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession in York successfully until his death, June 4, 1899. For forty years he was a commanding figure in the public affairs of York. He was a leader and held many important positions, including that of register of wills, 1877, and post-master of York, 1884-88. He married, March 19, 1862, Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. John Frey Fischer, of York, who survives him, residing in the same house in which she was born, until 1910.

John F. Kell was born in York, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1863, son of James and Jane Elizabeth (Fischer) Kell. He received his education in the public and private schools of York and at York Collegiate Institute. Upon the completion of his education, he entered the law office of his father, James Kell, read law, and was admitted to the York county bar July 14, 1889, and has since practiced in York. As a lawyer, Mr. Kell is noted for his quick appreciation of the points counsel are endeavoring to establish, and for his

invariable success in getting at the root of the matter by questions during argument, and when he asks one of his searching, illuminating questions he will either develop the strength of the argument or demonstrate its weakness. He has a broad, comprehensive grasp of all questions that come before him, and an unusual facility for getting to the bottom of every contention submitted. He is strong in reasoning, forceful in argument, and his deductions follow in logical sequence. Mr. Kell was for a number of years United States Commissioner. He has never exhibited any political aspirations, but has confined his attention strictly to business matters, contenting himself with the privilege of voting in common with his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Kell married, in 1888, in York, Pennsylvania, Miss Ella Louise, daughter of John M. Brown, of York, and they have a child: John F. Kell, Jr. By this marriage Mr. Kell gained the life companionship of a charming and congenial woman. His wife is fitted by native refinement, a bright mind and thorough education, for the social position she occupies, and she enters graciously and with enjoyment into the duties her position calls for.

PATTERSON, Dr. John A.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Since early days, the Pattersons have been prominent in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Dr. John A. Patterson is a son of Captain Harrison and Gazilda (Ross) Patterson, both of whom were born in Washington county. Captain Patterson was captain of a local company of the State militia for fourteen years. He was an active Democrat, and held many local offices; he died in 1907, aged ninety years, his wife preceding him to the grave many years. He was a Baptist,

she a Presbyterian, both devout christians.

Dr. John A. Patterson was born in East Finley township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1844. He was educated in the public schools, Freeman Academy and the Pennsylvania State Normal School at California, whence he was graduated, class of 1864. During the years spent at normal school he taught at intervals in the public schools. After completing his years of preparation he was at last in a position to realize his life's ambition, the study of medicine. He began reading under Dr. John W. Kelly, at Claysville, Washington county, continuing for two years, teaching school during the entire time. In 1870 and 1871 he attended Jefferson Medical College, whence he was granted a certificate entitling him to practice. He at once located at Zollarsville, Washington county, where for four years he practiced his profession. He then entered Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, whence he was graduated M.D., class of 1875. He then returned to Zollarsville, resuming practice and continuing in successful practice until 1887. He then located in Washington, where he has now been in continuous practice for twenty-five years. In these years Dr. Patterson has built up a large clientele among the best class, and has a well earned reputation as a skilful and honorable practitioner. He is a member of the American Medical, the State Medical and Washington County medical societies; is a member of staff of the City Hospital, and was for several years connected with the staff of Washington County Hospital. His practice is general in character, and is both medical and surgical. He is a Democrat in politics, has served two terms in the City Council, and was chosen president of that body. For twenty-four years he has served on the Board of Education, and has been an earnest, devoted

friend of the cause of public education. He has been for many years connected with several building and loan associations, and has always been identified with all progressive movements tending to promote the public good. During his many years of membership in the Washington Medical Society he served for one term as president, and is now the oldest living ex-president of that society. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He also belongs to the Heptasophs.

Dr. Patterson married, October 18, 1875, Isabella, daughter of Isaac and Amanda (Cox) Leonard, of Zollarsville. Their only son, Dr. Gray E. Patterson, is a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College and Western Pennsylvania Medical College, and is now associated in practice with his father in Washington; he married, November, 1903, Ella W. Watson, and has a daughter, Dorothy E.

WILSON, Dr. T. D. M.,

Physician and Surgeon.

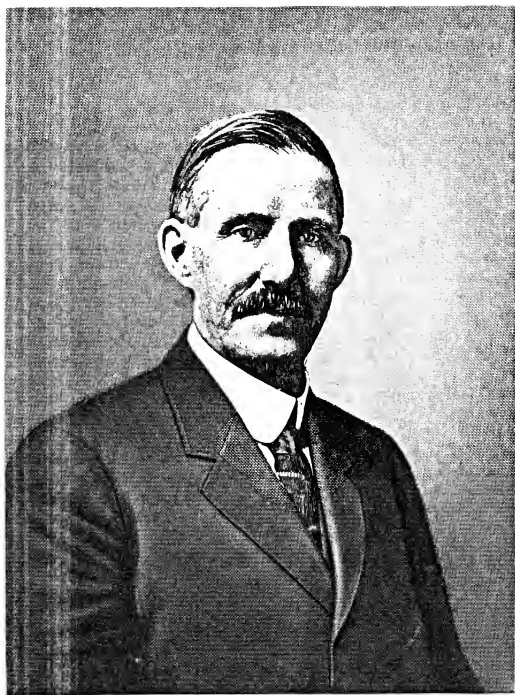
A well known name in the medical annals of Washington county, Pennsylvania, is that of Wilson. It was first borne in the county by Dr. John R. Wilson (son of John), a student under Dr. Robert Lane and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, class of 1849, who practiced one year at Claysville and about 1850 located in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he practiced continuously until his death, March 15, 1873. He gained wide distinction as a physician, having a large practice in which he was succeeded by his son, Dr. T. D. M. Wilson, who has also inherited his father's many sterling qualities.

Dr. T. D. M. Wilson, son of Dr. John R. and Charlotte (Walker) Wilson, was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1852. He was educated in the public schools and grew to manhood

in Washington. He entered Washington and Jefferson College, class of 1873. On account of his father's death in his senior year and his necessary absence to settle the estate, he failed to finish his course and did not receive his degree. In the fall of 1873 he decided to regularly qualify for the practice of medicine, having previously read under the able preceptorship of his father. He entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated M.D., class of 1875. After six months further experience and training in the hospitals of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh he located in Washington, and began a practice that, beginning with many of his father's old patients, has grown to very large proportions. He is a skilful surgeon as well as a medical practitioner of acknowledged ability and high standing. The practice of the Drs. Wilson has now extended over a period of sixty years, and eminent as was the father, the merits of the son do not suffer in comparison. Dr. Wilson is a member of the American Medical, the State Medical and Washington County medical societies, taking active interest in all and keeping touch with his brethren in all surgical or medical advancement in the treatment of the sick or injured. He is a Republican in politics, active in his earlier years, has filled many borough offices, and is highly regarded by party leaders as a safe counselor. He is a regular attendant and a liberal supporter of the First Presbyterian Church of which his family are members.

Dr. Wilson married Gennie E. Schenck, daughter of Dr. Charles F. Schenck, born in Germany, educated at Heidelberg, came to the United States, and became an eminent physician of Cincinnati, Ohio. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Wilson: A son and two daughters.

The son, John Russell Wilson, was educated in the public schools, prepared at



Joseph A. Holmes

Kiskiminetas Academy, at Saltsburg, Pennsylvania, entered Washington and Jefferson College, whence he was graduated, class of 1900, having taken the scientific course. After three and a half years as draughtsman for the Pressed Steel Car Company, he became road engineer for Washington county, holding that position two years. He then, November 1, 1905, became one of the corps of engineers in the employ of the Pennsylvania State Road Commission, and as such made a survey of the Old National Pike from the Maryland to the West Virginia line through the State of Pennsylvania. In June, 1911, he resigned and opened an office in Washington as general civil engineer. He married, September 19, 1906, Joana Grace, daughter of John P. and Alice (Penn) Clutter, of Charleroi, Pennsylvania; children: Alice Elizabeth and John Russell Wilson.

The eldest daughter of Dr. T. D. M. Wilson, Elizabeth, was educated in the public schools. His youngest daughter, Charlotte Walker, is a graduate of East Washington Grammar School, Washington Seminary, Vassar College, 1912, earning as a competitive prize a scholarship in biology at the Wood-Hole Maine Biological Laboratory, where she entered for the summer course in July, 1912.

HOLMES, Joseph Lincoln,

Lawyer, Financier.

Among the men of this State who have risen to prominence by reason of their own steady industry and endeavor, stands conspicuously Joseph Lincoln Holmes, one of the influential lawyers and public spirited men of Beaver. Mr. Holmes is a native of Independence township, Beaver county, where he was born on February 22, 1861, an anniversary famous indeed, and one that appeals to the patriotism of every true American

citizen. It is not unlikely that it may have had its molding effect upon the character of the growing boy. He was the son of a farmer, Leander Holmes, his mother having been a Miss Mary McCallister, indicating the strain of old world blood that flows in the family veins. The father was a sturdy Republican in politics and a man of strong character and worth, though not given to public display or to figuring much in political matters. He was a hard worker, contenting himself with his farm and the duties which it engendered, and the proper care of his family; he and his wife died in Beaver county, where they were born and had passed their lives.

Joseph Lincoln Holmes was reared on the old farm, assisting in the work of the place during his early years. His primary education was acquired in the district schools of the county, and after learning all that could be taught him there he was sent to New Sheffield and Peirsol Academies. After his graduation he became a teacher, for four years teaching in the district schools, and an instructor in the graded schools for a subsequent year. He then turned his attention to the study of law, and, cutting short his career as a teacher, he attended the Michigan University Law School, at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in 1888. After taking his degree at the University, he placed himself under the instruction of W. H. S. Thompson and J. R. Martin, both prominent attorneys of Beaver; and finally opened for himself an office in Beaver, which he has occupied ever since, having always continued alone in his practice.

Mr. Holmes has been remarkably successful in his profession, and has been admitted to practice in all of the State and Federal courts. For three years beginning January 1, 1909, he acted as county solicitor, acquitting himself with distinction and securing his position in

the public esteem. He is connected in various capacities with leading institutions and corporations of Beaver, and his opinions and advice have been of great benefit to the concerns with which he has been associated. He is a trustee of Beaver College, and a director of the First National Bank of Beaver, being chairman of the discount committee; for a number of years also he was a member of the city school board, and has served as chairman of the Public Library Association.

Politically, Mr. Holmes is a Republican, being very active in his party and frequently serving as a member of the Republican county committee; upon various occasions he has been chosen as chairman of the committee, in which capacity he is at present acting. He has also frequently been a delegate to county, district, and State conventions, and was a member of the Borough Council for twelve years. Socially Mr. Holmes is a man very high in the public esteem, and is popular and influential among his friends and associates. As a mark of this esteem he has been made president of the Ramsey Men's Club, a social organization of this place, beside being the recipient of other tokens of popular regard.

On September 21, 1887, he was married to Miss Alice Jane Ewing, daughter of James P. and Mariah (Littell) Ewing, of Beaver county, and one of the descendants of a very old and prominent family of this county. John Ewing, one of the Pennsylvania ancestors, was a member of the commission which in 1779 was appointed to meet Virginia commissioners in order to settle the boundary of Western and Southern Pennsylvania, which was in dispute between the two States. This commission met in Baltimore and agreed "to extend Mason and Dixon's line due west five degrees of longitude, to be computed from the River Dela-

ware, for the southern boundary of Pennsylvania; and that a meridian drawn from the western extremity thereof to the northern limit of said state, be the western boundary of said State forever." This agreement was confirmed by the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1779, and by Virginia in the following year.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have two charming daughters, the Misses Hazel and Alice Holmes, both of whom are living at the family residence. The entire family are members of the United Presbyterian church of which Mr. Holmes has been an elder for the past fifteen years, and of which for the past twelve years he has also been a trustee. He is one of the most active members of the congregation in church and Sunday school work of all kinds, and has done much to advance the interests of this denomination in his community. As a man of affairs in business, political and religious walks, his influence in public life has been of the highest and best; and in professional matters he stands in the first rank while in social life the family is one of the leading ones in the county.

HARPER, Edwin F. G.,

Lawyer.

There are few names better known in Butler county than that of Harper, nor one more worthily borne. Transplanted in 1891 to New Castle, Lawrence county, by a scion of the Butler county stock, it has there become well known and respected in the person of Edwin F. G. Harper, a practicing lawyer of the Lawrence county bar. He is a son of Cyrus and Elizabeth (Dalzell) Harper, the latter deceased since March 9, 1879.

Cyrus Harper has been for many years prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Butler county as a practical farmer; with the political activity of the county, serving from 1896

to 1899 as county treasurer and in many county and township offices of lesser importance, always a Republican, active, loyal and steadfast; with the religious life of his community in both the Methodist Episcopal and United Presbyterian churches, all his adult life, now an elder of the latter church, and with every good cause in his neighborhood. He also has a record of service in the Civil War as an enlisted soldier, fighting with the Army of the Potomac in many of the historic battles of the war between the States. He is now living a retired life at Zelenople, Butler county, rounding out a long career of usefulness.

Edwin F. G. Harper was born in Zelenople, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1869. He grew to youthful manhood on the home farm, his father's assistant, and attending the public schools. After he had finished the courses there possible, he entered the high school at New Castle, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated, class of 1891. He decided upon the profession of law, and began study under the preceptorship of Oscar L. Jackson, a leading lawyer of New Castle. He continued his study with Mr. Jackson until 1897, when he was admitted to the Lawrence county bar. He at once began practice in New Castle, which has been practically his home since 1890. He has been admitted to practice in all State and Federal courts of the district, and has a well established important legal practice in all. His practice is general in character, and is with the best class of clients. He is learned in the law, and his years of practice have given him valuable experience in legal procedure. He is a member of the Lawrence County Bar Association and is highly regarded by his professional brethren.

He is a prominent member of various fraternal orders of New Castle; is past master of Mahoning Lodge No. 423, Free and Accepted Masons, member of

New Castle Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; eminent commander of Commandery No. 62, Knights Templar; member of the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; past chancellor and commander of New Castle Lodge No. 404, Knights of Pythias; member of Shenango Lodge No. 180, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and of the Sons of Veterans. He has always been an active Republican, taking deep interest in public affairs, local, State and national. He has served for several years on the Board of Education, and for two years was secretary of the board. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Harper being a member of the official board, and both prominent in church and Sunday school work and in the social life of their community. Like his honored father Mr. Harper measures the full standard of intelligent citizenship, and is highly regarded for his well formed character and well balanced mental attainment.

He married, July 6, 1904, Margaret M., daughter of Rev. James E. and Eleanor J. (White) Roberts, of New Castle; her father is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Child: Eleanor Blanche.

CRAIG, Rev. William R.,

Clergyman.

One who adopts the holy calling of a Christian minister finds that the path of duty calls often far from settled associations and makes life a succession of changes of residence. It was one of these changes that in 1910 brought Rev. Craig to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Butler, one of the oldest, largest and strongest congregations of that faith in Western Pennsylvania.

William R. Craig was born at Claysville, Washington county, Pennsylvania,

February 4, 1879, son of Thomas B. and Rachel (Noble) Craig; the former died in May, 1911; the latter is still surviving. Thomas B. Craig was for forty-five years a merchant of Claysville, a man of prominence and active in public affairs, serving on the town council and the school board. For many years he was a trustee of the Presbyterian church, and, everywhere known, was highly esteemed.

William R. Craig was educated in the public school, spent his early life in Claysville, and during the sessions of the Fifty-third Congress was a page in the House of Representatives. Returning to Washington county, he entered the preparatory department of Washington and Jefferson College, and in 1898 matriculated at the same college. He pursued a full classical course of four years and was graduated A. B. in 1902; later Washington and Jefferson College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. After leaving college he spent one year in business with his father at Claysville, but he had no liking for business life. In the fall of 1903 he entered the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated in 1906. He was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church, and at once entered upon ministerial work as pastor of the Hookstown and Mill Creek Presbyterian congregations in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. He remained in charge of these churches until 1910, when he accepted a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Butler, and was installed pastor July 1, 1910. This is the oldest church in Butler, and one of the oldest in Western Pennsylvania. It was founded in 1813, and is a large and influential church. Under the care of Rev. Craig the church is continuing its material and spiritual prosperity. He is a pleasing orator, and devoted to his holy calling. He is broad-minded, and exerts a wholesome influence outside his own

parishioners. He is an Independent in politics with Prohibition proclivities, and a believer in the doctrine of legal prohibition of the liquor traffic. He is thoroughly alive to his responsibility as a citizen, and is well informed on all public questions. He belongs to lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias.

He married, June 18, 1908, Helen Hanna Weir, daughter of Adam and Ella (Hanna) Weir, her father a prominent stock dealer and farmer of southern Washington county, Pennsylvania. Children of Rev. William R. and Helen Craig: William W., Thomas Alexander, and Adam Weir.

SCOTT, Robert P.,

Lawyer.

Scott is an honored name in all English speaking countries, and was brought to Butler county at an early day. Robert P. Scott was born in Fairview, Butler county, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1842, son of John and Matilda (Kelly) Scott, the former also a native of Butler county, the latter of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. John Scott was a successful merchant, an oil operator, and served a term as sheriff of Butler county, elected on the Republican ticket. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church until his death in 1885. His widow yet survives, aged ninety-two years, a wonder of vigor and mental preservation.

Robert P. Scott grew to youthful manhood in Butler county, moving to the borough of Butler at the age of sixteen years, during his father's term as sheriff of the county. He was educated in the county and borough, and later studied under private instruction until entering Witherspoon Institute, in Butler. When war between the States could no longer

be avoided, he enlisted, in September, 1861, in Company H, 78th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving with the Army of the Cumberland in many of its severest battles. He was honorably discharged and mustered out August 27, 1865. After the war he again attended Witherspoon Institute, finishing the course interrupted by his military service. For a time he followed railroad and steamboat employment, later taking up the study of law. He passed the required examinations, and in 1870 was admitted to the Butler county bar. He began practice in Butler at once, and so continues most successfully. He has been admitted to all State and Federal courts of the district, and has business with them all. In 1870, early in his professional career, he became attorney for the Pennsylvania railroad at Butler, continuing until 1881, when he became attorney for the Baltimore & Ohio allied interests, which he still continues to safeguard. He fills many appointments as special counsel, but beyond these his practice is general in character. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State and Butler County Bar Associations, and is held in highest regard as a learned lawyer and skilful practitioner.

He has many outside interests, being connected with various commercial and banking institutions as a stockholder. He entertains the liveliest interest in his old comrades in arms; is past commander of A. G. Reed Post No. 105, and past commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic; also a member of the Union Veteran Legion, and of the Masonic order. He is a Republican in politics, and thoroughly informed on all public questions, but beyond serving on the county committee and sitting as a delegate in county, State and National conventions of his party, has accepted no public position. He and his family are members of the First

Presbyterian Church of Butler, active in church and Sunday school work.

Mr. Scott married, September 25, 1877, Georgia, daughter of George H. and Lois A. Hoskins of New York State. Their two sons are: George H., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now captain in the Medical Corps, United States Army; and Robert P., living at home.

WALLACE, Robert A.,

Physician and Surgeon.

One must go far into the past to reach a period when the name Wallace was not engraved high upon the roll of fame. Warriors of great renown, scientists of world-wide reputation, professional and business men of the highest standing have borne the name in every age and generation.

Dr. Robert A. Wallace, of New Castle, Pennsylvania, descends from the Scotch family, later seated in Ireland, from whence, prior to the Revolution, came James, John, Robert and Samuel Wallace, sons of Robert and Mary (Knox) Wallace, of county Antrim. Robert Knox and father died in county Antrim, but his widow came to America with her four sons. The sons, with ready sympathy for the cause of liberty, took sides with the colonies, and rendered efficient service in the Revolutionary army.

Dr. Wallace, subject of this record, descends through Robert (2) Wallace, who settled in Western Pennsylvania. The family were hardy pioneers, of great activity and worth, standing even in that early day as they have always stood, for those principles of morality and justice tending to the community good. Dr. James J. Wallace, father of Dr. Robert A. Wallace, was a leading physician of New Castle for over forty years, his brother, Dr. John W. Wallace, being a contemporary for a great many of these

years, and was congressman from the New Castle district. Another brother, Dr. Richard Wallace, practiced there until his death. Dr. James Wallace, son of Dr. James J. Wallace, also practiced there until his death. These, with Dr. Robert A. Wallace, make five of the Wallace name who were practicing medicine in New Castle at the same time and for several years, until death removed them one by one, Dr. Robert A. Wallace being the last survivor. They were all eminent physicians, and practiced in the greatest harmony.

Dr. Robert A. Wallace, son of Dr. James J. and Agnes (Davis) Wallace, was born in New Castle, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1855. He received a good classical education in the schools of New Castle, and when the choice of a profession became necessary, he was naturally attracted to medicine, in which profession his father and uncles were then prominent. He studied with his father, and then entered Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1877, and began to practice in New Castle in association with his father. Later he took post-graduate courses in New York and Philadelphia. The partnership with the father continued until the death of the latter when the full burden fell upon the young physician. He has continued alone since that time, and in the city of his birth, and has earned an enviable reputation as an honorable, skilful physician and surgeon.

His life has been a useful one, and now, in the full zenith of success, he is the same studious investigating searcher after fresh medical or surgical discovery as when a tyro in the healing art. He is a member of the American Medical, the Pennsylvania State Medical and the Lawrence County Medical Societies, holding high professional standing

among his brethren, having been chosen by them as president of the latter society. He is a member of the staff of Shenango Hospital, having served in that capacity since the organization of the hospital in 1893.

When the United States Board of Pension Examiners was first appointed, after the Civil War, Dr. Richard Wallace was appointed examiner at New Castle, serving until his death in 1905, when his nephew, Dr. Robert A. Wallace, was appointed to succeed him, making now a half century of Wallace service on the United States Board of Pension Examiners.

Dr. Wallace has large real estate interests in New Castle, and is a director of the National Bank of New Castle and of the New Castle Portland Cement Company. He has been an active member of the Masonic order for many years, receiving high honors from his Masonic brethren in recognition of his service. He is past master of his lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter and past eminent commander of the Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a member and liberal supporter of the Episcopal church of New Castle, and in political faith a lifelong Republican, never, however, having accepted public office, although deeply interested and fully alive to his duty as a good citizen.

He married, November 25, 1889, Caroline Cunningham, daughter of R. W. and Caroline (Woodward) Cunningham, of New Castle, he of Irish birth and ancestry, she in New England tracing descent to "Mayflower" forebears. Children of Dr. Robert A. Wallace: Robert C., now a senior at Princeton University; Lillian, a senior at the Emma Willard school, Troy, New York; Marion, a student at the same institution; Richard H.



J. A. McGraine

McILVAINE, John Addison,

Lawyer, Jurist.

The Hon. John Addison McIlvaine, President Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, was born in Somerset township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1843. His parents, William and Matilda (McIlvaine) McIlvaine, were of Scotch descent, both born in Washington county; they were second cousins. His grandfather, Greer McIlvaine, came from the Cumberland Valley into Washington county in 1785, and settled in Somerset township. Both his grandfather and his father were excellent citizens, farmers and Presbyterians. William McIlvaine died in March, 1889, his widow in February, 1898.

Judge McIlvaine was brought up on a farm, and attended the country district school. In September, 1860, he entered the junior preparatory department of Jefferson College, and by natural ability and hard study he was able to enter the freshman class in the fall of the next year, having done two years' work in one. Thus he graduated in 1865, in the last class prior to the union of the college with Washington College; Jefferson College was at Canonsburg, but Washington and Jefferson College is now at Washington. In a class of thirty-six members he took second honors, and therefore delivered the Latin salutatory on graduation day.

Immediately after graduation he entered on the study of law, as a student in the office of Boyd Crumrine, at Washington and was admitted to the bar in August, 1867. For two years he was clerk in the office of the county treasurer, and then went to Kansas and settled at Wichita. For one year during his residence in Kansas he was clerk of the district court, but called back to Pennsylvania by the illness of his father, in July,

1872, he soon opened a law office at Washington. In 1874 he was elected district attorney of Washington county; and at the expiration of his three years' term, was re-elected. Mr. McIlvaine was already prominent in politics, and the following testimony from a paper of the opposing party, at the time of his retirement from office, may be quoted as expressing the sentiment of the press and as showing in what manner he was judged to have performed the duties of his office.

"Mr. McIlvaine has been the chosen officer to represent the people in all criminal prosecutions in this county for the past six years, and we but echo the sentiment of all conversant with the facts when we say that he has discharged the trust with great ability and fairness. He is a hard worker, and always had a knowledge of the facts, and was fully prepared to present them in a methodical and convincing way. Although a vigorous prosecutor, he was fair; and no defendant had just cause to complain of any undue advantage having been taken of him."

While he was district attorney he formed a partnership with M. L. A. McCracken; the legal business of the firm became large and profitable, and the partnership was continued until 1886.

On November 4, 1886, Mr. McIlvaine was elected President Judge of the Twenty-Seventh Judicial District, for a term of ten years, and has been twice re-elected to this office, so that he has now served continuously for a quarter of a century, and his present term will not expire until 1917. The development of the production of oil and gas in Washington county has caused a large increase in both amount and variety of work to be transacted in this office, but the business has been promptly transacted, and in such a manner as to be satisfactory to lawyers and clients alike. Few of Judge McIlvaine's rulings have been reversed on appeal.

He has always been a Republican, and

in 1872 and 1873 was secretary of the Republican County Vigilance Committee. For two years he was adjutant of the Tenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and he is also a master Mason.

As may be judged from the responsible positions in which he has been trusted by his fellow citizens and their evident approval of his official course, he is a man of high standing; and this is true not only in his immediate community, but throughout the State. He is a man of high and religious character, and all movements which he deems suited to promote the best interests of the people have his approval and interest. Greatly interested in educational matters, he is president of the board of trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, a member of the board of Washington Seminary, and also of the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza. In the Presbyterian church he has been an elder in the Second Church, and has been a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly, from the Washington Presbytery. He is a man free from ostentation, genial and kind, always ready to help by word or act.

Judge McIlvaine married, December 17, 1874, Ada C., daughter of James G. and Margaret (Gaston) Shaw, of Philadelphia.

McDONOUGH, Dr. Oscar Tracy,

Physician, Surgeon.

Probably no name in Washington county is better known than that of McDonough. For many years Dr. James McClelland McDonough was a leading physician of the county, and, when he laid down the burden, his mantle in later years fell upon his son, Dr. Oscar Tracy McDonough. No man gets so near the hearts of his people as the old school

family doctor, and particularly is this true in rural communities.

Dr. James McClelland McDonough was born in Washington county, and served as a surgeon in the Civil War, entering the army fresh from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, his *alma mater*. After the war he settled on the old farm in Washington county, where through summer's heat and winter's cold he practiced his healing art, answering every call made upon him, day or night, until his death in June, 1874. He was a faithful, skilful doctor, a good citizen, an earnest Christian, and greatly beloved. His wife, Elizabeth Denman, survives him. Both were active Baptists; the doctor was a Republican, and very active in public affairs.

Dr. Oscar Tracy McDonough, son of Dr. James McClelland and Elizabeth (Denman) McDonough, was born in Hillsborough (now Scenery Hill), Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1870. He attended the public schools, finishing his preparatory education at the State Normal School at California, his parents having moved there when he was two years of age. He then entered the University of Pittsburgh, department of pharmacy, whence he was graduated, class of 1892. He engaged in the drug business in Charleroi, Pennsylvania, for nine years, when he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, whence he was graduated M.D., class of 1904. He began the practice of his profession at Broad Ford, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, remaining there three years. He then practiced for two years at Clayville, Washington county, and in 1908 located in Washington, Pennsylvania, where he is now well established in general medicine. No man gets so near the member of the medical staff of the Washington County Hospital and of Washington City Hospital, where his peculiar



W. H. Hooper

fitness for the profession has been fully demonstrated. He belongs to the American Medical, Pennsylvania Medical and Washington County medical societies, keeping in close touch with modern medical and surgical discovery. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, giving only to those orders such time and attention as can be spared from his professional and other engagements. He is a Republican in politics, interested and well informed, but never seeking public office. He is a member of the First Christian Church, his wife also being a member.

He married, May 2, 1908, Stella, daughter of J. D. and Margaret (Lindley) McDonough. Child: Oscar Tracy.

HOLLAR, William H.,

Prominent Business Man.

The history of the development of bank vault construction in this country forms a very interesting chapter in the marvellous progress that has been made along various lines where inventive genius has largely entered in. When we consider that less than a century ago the type of safe that was used by many of our banking institutions was only a metallic chest or "strong box," secured by means of an ordinary lock, it is almost bewildering, to one not familiar with these things, to visit the modern safe deposit vault and note the intricacy of the mechanism and the completeness of detail that obtain in present day methods for the safeguarding of the public's money.

It is interesting, therefore, to know something of the men who have played an important part in this wonderful development of vault construction and there is no one man who stands out so prominently in this respect as Mr.

William H. Hollar, president of The Hollar Company. For years this firm has led in this line of work. They are "Engineers, Designers and Superintendents of bank vault construction, inspectors and guarantors, under annual contract, of time and combination locks and all other vault and safe deposit mechanism," and since they were established, over a quarter of a century ago, have installed work in many of the oldest and most important financial institutions in the United States.

Aside from being its president, Mr. Hollar has been the master mind of this organization from the beginning, and the Company has also had the advantage of the use of his numerous patents, which embrace most of the valuable features essential in vault protection. These include the patents on the round door vault of Harveyized nickel steel armor plate, this being the first commercial use of this plate other than that for battleship purposes; also the patents on the electric winding timelock, this lock ranking so high that it is in a class by itself.

Mr. Hollar is a native of Ohio, born in Glasgow, Columbiana county, June 1, 1851, son of William J. Hollar, of Holland parentage, and Louise Caroline Malone, who came from the sturdy stock of the Scotch-Irish. He came honestly by his inventive turn of mind, for his father was a millwright and at the early age of eight years the boy was found tinkering around his father's shop and there displayed a hidden genius which in the man was destined to make him the leader in his chosen field of activity. His opportunities for schooling were limited and even these were cut short by the untimely death of his father, and the boy found himself at the age of thirteen and one-half years the main support of his mother, two brothers and a sister. This is what Mr. Hollar called his "good fortune," for he believes this struggle in his

early years contributed more than anything else to his high attainments in his chosen field of endeavor in after life.

At the age of thirteen and a half he found employment in machine and other iron working shops, where his taste for mechanics was developed, and at the same time he was enabled to earn the substantial portion of the means necessary to support his father's family. In the panic year of 1873 he took a position as traveling salesman for the Hall Safe & Lock Co., which position he held for many years. After this experience, he organized, in 1881, Hollar's Safe & Lock Co., at York, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of manufacturing vaults, safes and locks, and, after placing this company in a satisfactory condition, he sold his interest to the company afterwards known as the York Safe & Lock Co., and organized The Hollar Company, Engineers, Designers and Superintendents of bank vault construction, associating with him, in this enterprise, Messrs. B. B. Comegys, president of the Philadelphia National Bank, John J. Knox, president of the Bank of the Republic, New York, and Robert E. Pattison, Governor of Pennsylvania, etc. These gentlemen, unfortunately, have all passed away, others taking their places and thus continuing the business for some twenty-six years.

Mr. Hollar has managed the affairs of this company with great success. As a vault designer, he has the highest reputation. He is looked upon as an expert in such matters, and in the formative days of the Company's business frequently did some of the more delicate and accurate work with his own hands, until such time as he could train men to meet his high views as to how first-class work should be done. Mr. Hollar devotes his time largely to designing new forms of vault and lock protection, and in directing his assistants how best to carry out his ideas.

He is a man of enormous energy, conscientious, most painstaking in his attention to details and indefatigable in the pursuit of what he wishes to accomplish. Withal he is a man of marked individuality with a sense of integrity that nothing can swerve. Although his life is crowded with activity, Mr. Hollar has found time to share in the burden of civic responsibility and has been named as one of the Committee of One Hundred, and of the Committee of Seventy, and is a vestryman of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Hollar was married October 9, 1875, to Miss Laura L. Rankin, of Martinsburg, West Virginia. She was a descendant of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. By this marriage there were three children: William H. Hollar Jr., Mary Rankin Hollar and Richard J. Hollar. His first wife died in 1883. Then in 1887 Mr. Hollar married Miss Laura A. Traver, of Rhinebeck, New York.

KNOX, Philander C.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Mr. Knox was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1853. He had for a classmate at Union College, William McKinley, on whose advice Mr. Knox became a lawyer, and subsequently Attorney-General in President McKinley's cabinet.

KNOX, Robert Welch,

Lawyer.

Robert Welch Knox is a native of Buffalo township, Washington county, having been born on the farm where his father had been born and still lives, January 31, 1869. His father, William Knox, has all his life been a farmer, and is a man who has always been actively interested in public affairs. He is a Democrat,



H. L. Newman

and has served for many years as a member of the local school board. In church belief he is a United Presbyterian. His wife, Mina (Meloy) Knox, died in October, 1876, when Robert Welch Knox was only about seven years old.

Robert Welch Knox was brought up on the home farm, and attended the country district school. Being desirous of higher education, he continued his studies at Washington and Jefferson College, and here he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1893. Immediately he entered the Law Department of the University of Buffalo, at Buffalo, New York, and from this institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1895, and was admitted to practice in the State of New York. He then entered the law office of M. L. A. McCracken, at Washington, as a law student, and studied with him for one year more. In October, 1896, he was admitted to the bar of Washington county. He then opened his office at Washington, and from that time has been active in the practice of law. In the Washington County Bar Association he holds membership, and he was in 1910 and in 1911 its president. Mr. Knox also has business interests in real estate holdings, and is a director in the Washington Trust Company. He is also active in political affairs, as an upholder of the principles of the Democratic party. From 1902 to 1905 he was county chairman for his party, and in 1908 a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. He has frequently been a delegate in State conventions, and is now chairman of the Democratic Committee of the Twenty-Fourth Congressional District and a member of the State Campaign Committee. Being interested also in social life, Mr. Knox is a member of the Bassett Men's Social Club. Washington was formerly called Bassett Town, and from this original name the club derives its designation.

He married, June 30, 1904, Sarah A., daughter of George W. and Elizabeth J. (Scott) Chaney, of Washington. They make their home at No. 205 Allison avenue, and have one daughter, Ruth Elizabeth. Both Mr. and Mrs. Knox are members of the Second United Presbyterian church.

NEUMAN, Henry L.,

Soldier, Business Man.

The great struggle of the Civil War accounts for the presence in the various occupations of civil life of many veteran warriors, and Pennsylvania has no finer specimen of the type of soldier-business man than is presented by Henry L. Neuman, of York, who in his early manhood was one of the bravest young soldiers in the Union army, and is now one of the most solid and progressive business men of his home city.

Jacob Neuman, father of Henry L. Neuman, was a son of Andrew Neuman, one of the early settlers of Conewago township, and, as his name denotes, of German ancestry. Jacob Neuman was a highly prosperous farmer of Conewago township, and a man respected by the entire community. He married Elizabeth, like himself a native of York county, daughter of William Lenhart, who for many years resided near Dover.

Henry L. Neuman, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Lenhart) Neuman, was born December 9, 1839, in Conewago township, and passed his boyhood on his father's farm, attending the district school during the winter months. Later he studied at the Dover public schools and for a short time was a pupil at a select school. Thus it might seem that he enjoyed but meagre educational facilities, but he developed in boyhood the characteristic which has ever constituted one of the most salient features of his mental organization—that of making the most of

opportunities. He probably learned more, restricted as he was, than many another would have done with the most liberal advantages.

In 1855 Mr. Neuman came to York and began his business career as a clerk in the dry goods store of Peter Wiest, remaining about six years. At the end of that time the outbreak of the Civil War revolutionized our national life, and Mr. Neuman, like so many other young men of that tremendous period, hastened to respond to the call to arms. He enlisted in Company A, 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Colonel George Hay, and his regiment was promptly ordered to the front in Virginia, where he participated in a number of engagements, in all of which he proved himself, by his coolness under fire and other soldierly qualities, to be of the flower of the volunteer army. In the battle fought near Petersburg, on the Weldon railroad, June 23, 1864, Mr. Neuman received a severe gunshot wound, the ball passing through his left thigh. He was sent to the hospital at City Point, partially recovered, and in September, 1864, was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment. But for this enforced termination of his military career there is little doubt that he would have received merited promotion.

On his return to York, this brave young soldier took up the work of civil life, entering into partnership with Peter C. Wiest in the grocery and confectionery business. His tireless industry, aptitude for detail, and farsighted sagacity, were soon manifest in the increased trade and general prosperity of the concern, and in 1879 Mr. Neuman found himself in circumstances which justified him in dissolving the partnership and engaging in business on his own account. He accordingly established himself as a manufacturer of ice cream, and achieved, as a man of his type was certain to do, a

most signal success. His concern is the largest of its kind in York, having a sanitary plant of the most complete and modern equipment, conforming in every particular to the requirements of the pure food movement. In connection with this business he began to handle ice, selling largely both at wholesale and retail, and giving employment to eighteen or twenty men. The whole establishment proclaims its founder and head to be what he is—a progressive, wide-awake business man, and withal one having at heart the welfare of his employees, treating them always justly and kindly, and receiving in return their best service and hearty co-operation. While assiduous in business affairs, Mr. Neuman is moved by a generous interest in his fellow-citizens and in all concerns relating to municipal reform and improvement. Taking no active part in public matters, he is nevertheless a quiet but potent factor in many political and social movements. Widely but unostentatiously charitable, never has he neglected, in passing on to a position of wealth and influence, to assist those less fortunate than himself. In appearance he is the ideal veteran soldier—of imposing presence, his white hair, beard and moustache in striking contrast with his alert, military bearing and piercing eye, his strong features softened by an expression of the utmost kindness and his air of command tempered by the most winning courtesy and affability. Mr. Neuman is a member of Sedgwick Post, No. 37, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Union Veteran Legion, No. 65, in which, since its organization in 1890, he has held the office of quartermaster. He and his family are members of the Reformed church.

Mr. Neuman married, October 15, 1867, Amanda, daughter of John Wambaugh, and the following children have been born to them: Edward W., James

W.; Margie, wife of Huston E. Landis; Daisy, wife of Charles V. Boring, of Pittsburgh; and Mary. Mrs. Neuman is a woman of attractive personality, to her husband a true helpmate and sympathetic counsellor, and withal a most tactful and popular hostess. The home over which she presides is a centre of genial hospitality, Mr. Neuman being devoted to his family and friends, and holding no place so dear as his own hearthstone.

Both on the field of battle and in the arena of business, Mr. Neuman has rendered notable service to his day and generation, to his country, to the Old Keystone State, and to the city of York, and has been awarded the tribute of merited praise and the undisputed palm of victory. His record, both in peace and war, proves that the qualities essential to the true soldier and the typical business man are the same—dauntless courage, high-souled honor and unflinching devotion to duty.

PRUGH, Edwin N.,

Musician, Manufacturer.

Among the progressive business men of the Iron City who are daily advancing the material prosperity of the community is Edwin N. Prugh, vice-president of the firm of Conroy-Prugh Company. While Pittsburgh trade annals contain records of many men who have been the architects of their own fortunes, there has been no record more creditable by reason of undaunted energy, well-formulated plans and straightforward dealings than that of Mr. Prugh.

The Prugh family were early settlers in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The great-grandparents, the progenitors of the family in this country, were natives of Prussia, Europe. They emigrated to America between the years 1720 and 1725, landing at Philadelphia. Like most of the original emigrants at

that period, they belonged to the more humble class in society, and came here when young and vigorous to better their condition in life. This is known from the fact that they "sold" themselves to the shipmaster to defray the expenses of their passage from the Old to the New World. Upon their arrival at Philadelphia they were sold as mere servants to liquidate the expense attending their passage over the seas. The father then instituted arrangements by which he paid for his own freedom and also that of his sweetheart. They were united in marriage and settled at a place known then as Trappe, in Eastern Pennsylvania, and from this union has come the numerous Prugh family of America. Of their European ancestry but little is now known, as is the case of many of the earlier families who sought for themselves a home in the New World. It is related, however, that three brothers came over at the same time; one of them became dissatisfied and returned to his native land; the second brother remained, but was separated from the progenitor of this branch of the family, and there seems to be no trace of him or of his descendants, if indeed he ever married and had children.

Conrad Prugh, supposed to be the only child of the American emigrant ancestors, was born in Trappe, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1742, and died December 30, 1806. He married a lady who emigrated from Germany—Lucie Marie Finkebeiner, born June 27, 1743, and died May 3, 1816, aged sixty-seven years five months three days. A few years after his marriage, Conrad Prugh removed to Frederick county, Maryland, where he purchased a tract of land of one hundred acres. He was by trade a shoemaker, and followed this and carried on his farm. To this couple were born sixteen children, including two twins who died in infancy. The remaining children by this marriage were as fol-

lows: Frederick, Jacob, Henry, Katherine, Elizabeth, Hannah, George, Hester, Peter, Susan, Abner, Mary, John and Sophia.

John Prugh, son of above, was born November 25, 1795, in Frederick county, Maryland. On November 25, 1816, he married a Miss Haines, of his own country. By this union were born ten children: Jesse, David H., John H., Peter, Henry, Nathan, Gideon, Jacob, Catherine and Thomas. About 1814 he moved to Montgomery county, Ohio, near Dayton, and took up a section of land upon which he developed a splendid farm, which is still in the family. He was a man of strong mental traits and an irreproachable character, and stood high in the opinion of his neighbors.

Rev. Peter C. Prugh, D. D., son of John Prugh, was born in Dayton, Ohio, September 13, 1822. He graduated at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, Marshall College, and was pastor of the First Reformed Church of Xenia, Ohio, for twenty-one years. He was instrumental in establishing the Sailors' and Orphans' Home at Xenia, which was finally taken over by the Grand Army of the Republic, and subsequently made a State institution. For twenty-one years he was superintendent of the St. Paul's Orphans' Home at Butler, Pennsylvania. Since 1903 he has lived in retirement. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity both from Franklin and Marshall College as well as from Heidelberg University. He married Charlotte Hassler, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Hassler, of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. Children: Edwin N., see forward; Daniel Kieffer, deceased; William S., of Pittsburgh; Rev. John H. Prugh, D. D., pastor of Grace Reformed Church, Pittsburgh, since 1880; Mary Augusta, wife of the Rev. Daniel N. Harnish; and Miss Grace Prugh, both of Butler.

Edwin N. Prugh, son of Rev. Dr. Peter

C. and Charlotte (Hassler) Prugh, was born July 9, 1853, in Xenia, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of Xenia, graduating from the high school with the class of 1872. He early displayed a taste for music, and took a course in the Xenia Conservatory of Music, becoming proficient on the pipe-organ, and also as a singer. After leaving school he began his business career in Dayton, Ohio, and at the same time became organist in the First Presbyterian Church of that city. In 1881 he came to Pittsburgh and entered the service of the wholesale dry goods firm of Joseph Horne & Company. In 1885 he formed a partnership with John M. Conroy, under the firm name of Conroy & Prugh, for the manufacture of mirrors, window and plate glass, this being the first firm of the kind between Philadelphia and Chicago. The firm was begun in a small way, with limited capital, on Pennsylvania avenue, Northside, Pittsburgh, but the business ability and untiring energy of the partners caused the business to grow steadily. In 1887, Mr. Prugh's brother, Daniel Kieffer Prugh, of Xenia, Ohio, was admitted to partnership, the style of the firm being Conroy-Prugh Company. A plot of ground was purchased on Western avenue, upon which the first buildings of the firm were erected, additional ground being subsequently bought adjoining and across the street, upon which was reared another large building. The firm now does a large mirror business throughout the United States, and furnishes glass to a majority of the building contractors of Pittsburgh. Mr. Prugh has the quickness of the progressive man, and is alive with the spirit of the times. The most remarkable personal traits of Mr. Prugh are his untiring power of application, clear intelligence, and ability to meet and solve quickly the business problems on the successful handling of

which depends the success or failure of many business enterprises. He is a man of deep convictions. Energy and intensity are strongly depicted in his countenance, as are executiveness and will-power, concentration, fidelity and tenacity.

While devoting much of his time to business, Mr. Prugh does not allow it to engross all his time, and is interested in many movements for civic betterment, as well as being active in social affairs. He has served for a number of years on the Bellevue School Board, and belongs to the Mozart Club of Pittsburgh, the Bellevue Club, and serves on the board of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member and an officer of Grace Reformed Church, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Prugh married, June 23, 1892, Laura, daughter of Captain George H. and Loretta (Shillito) Ghriest, of Northside, Pittsburgh. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Prugh: Elizabeth, Margaret, Edwin Nevin, Loretta, Helen and Francis. The Prughs have a handsome home on Sprague avenue, Bellevue, and the entire family are socially popular.

A man of action rather than words, of remarkable business talents and untiring energy, Mr. Prugh demonstrates his public spirit by actual achievements that advance the prosperity and wealth of the community. Whatever is undertaken by him he gives to it his whole soul and lets none of the many interests intrusted to his care suffer for want of close and able attention and industry. Such men are indeed rare, and an honor to the community in which they reside.

MOUL, Charles E.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Charles E. Moul, treasurer of the Hanover Wire Cloth Company, of Hanover, and one of the representative business men of York county, Pennsylvania, is a

scion of one of those ancient German families whose enterprise and wisdom so greatly helped to lay the foundations of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The orthography of the name has with the lapse of years undergone a slight change, being spelled Maul on all deeds and records until some time after 1841, when it was altered to Moul by certain branches of the family.

Bartholomew Maul, the first of the name in York county, came hither from Germany in 1733, and took up a tract of land now covered by a portion of the city of York. He was one of the founders of Christ Lutheran Church, at York, and was one of the early county commissioners. He died in 1755, bequeathing his property to his wife Elizabeth, his son George, and his two stepchildren, daughters of his wife by a former marriage.

Conrad Maul, nephew of Bartholomew Maul, and great-great-grandfather of Charles E. Moul, at the age of twenty-five sailed from the Lower Palatinate of Germany, in the ship "Hampshire," from Rotterdam, Thomas Cheeseman, captain, the date of sailing being September 7, 1748. Conrad Maul, on arriving in Pennsylvania, settled in York county, as is shown by the record book of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, wherein are inscribed the births of two of his children. A sheepskin deed now in the possession of one of his descendants was given to Conrad Maul by Thomas and Richard Penn, proprietors of Pennsylvania, in 1758, in the reign of George II., and is recorded in Philadelphia. Conrad Maul acquired considerable property in Heidelberg township, and during the Revolutionary War gave proof of loyalty to his adopted country, serving in a militia company commanded by Captain Andrew Foreman. In 1776 this company was called into active service, and was again required

to take the field in the autumn of 1777, shortly before the taking of Philadelphia. In 1781 Conrad Maul was with his company when it was placed on duty to guard about twelve hundred soldiers who were prisoners of war at a cantonment four miles southeast of York. At the close of the Revolution, according to a family tradition, Conrad Maul, with two of his neighbors, made a trip on horseback to the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, with the intention of purchasing lands and settling there, but after an absence of several months news was received that the three pioneers had died. Philip Maul, the eldest son of Conrad, went with others to the region whither his father had gone, and found the horses and the graves of the three adventurers, but could not recover the money which they had taken with them. After his return home the Orphans' Court of York county, on December 4, 1783, granted a deed of the Conrad Maul property to Philip Maul. This deed is now in the possession of a member of the family. Conrad Maul married Catharina ———, born in 1729, in Germany, and they were the parents of the following children: Catharine, born February 16, 1750; Philip, mentioned below; Peter, and Conrad. The mother of these children died in 1806.

(II) Philip, son of Conrad and Catharina Maul, was born September 8, 1752, in York county, and married Elizabeth ———, who was born in 1753. Their children were: Conrad, mentioned below; Henry; John, who removed to Ohio; and Elizabeth. Philip Maul died in 1841, surviving his wife, who passed away in 1836.

(III) Conrad, son of Philip and Elizabeth Maul, was born in 1777, and married (first) Elizabeth Hoshour, who was born in 1783, and by whom he had the following children: Solomon, John; Elizabeth, married George Baker;

Nancy, married Henry Shireman; and Lydia, became the wife of Solomon Danner. Mrs. Maul died in 1808, and Mr. Maul married (second) Anna Mary Hare, becoming by this union the father of the following children: Conrad, mentioned below; Charles, David, Josiah, Absalom, Jacob, Sarah, Lovina; and Maria, who married Abraham Thoman. Conrad Maul, the father, died in 1851, and his widow survived him twenty years, her death occurring in 1871, when she had reached the age of eighty years.

Conrad, son of Conrad and Anna Mary (Hare) Maul, was born in 1813, at Moulstown, York county. He received his education in the subscription schools and in his youth learned the cooper's trade. In 1842 he purchased a small property near Hanover and began the manufacture of water-tight barrels, but soon abandoned it and turned his attention to the manufacture of grain drills, reapers and mowers. In 1851 he introduced the Hussey reaper into Pennsylvania, and for twenty years thereafter was prominently and actively engaged in the manufacture of reapers and mowers, inventing and making many valuable improvements in this important class of machinery. In 1878 he added a planing mill to the machine shop, and organized the firm of C. Moul & Company. Mr. Moul married Susan, born in 1817, near Mount Carmel Church, daughter of John and Nancy (Stauffer) Bollinger, the former born at Bollinger's Mill (now Dubb's Mill) Heidelberg township, and the latter a native of Lancaster county. Mr. and Mrs. Moul were the parents of four children; Joseph B.; Charles E., mentioned below; Sarah Jane; and Carrie, married Jacob Fitz, and died in 1884, leaving three sons—Ervin, Marcy and Earle. Mr. Moul died in 1893, leaving the record of an able and honorable business man and an upright citizen. In 1912

Mrs. Moul was still living, having attained the age of ninety-six years.

Charles E. Moul, son of Conrad and Susan (Bollinger) Moul, was born January 25, 1858, in Hanover, where he received his early education in the public schools, later graduating from Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and then taking a course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. After his return to Hanover he entered the service of the Hanover Saving Fund Society, for three years holding the position of teller, and for twenty-six years serving on the board of directors. He early showed himself to be a progressive, wide-awake business man, and was one of the projectors of the Hanover Match Company. In 1903 he was one of the organizers of the Hanover Wire Cloth Company, which under his capable management has become one of the leading industries of York county, its factory giving employment to more than one hundred hands. Mr. Moul was also one of the organizers of the Hanover Sewing Company, another important industry, employing about one hundred and twenty hands. He has been secretary of the firm of C. Moul & Company since its organization.

Mr. Moul married, in 1889, Clara E., daughter of P. H. Glatfelter, a prominent citizen and paper manufacturer of Spring Grove; Mr. Glatfelter is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Moul have been the parents of three children: Elizabeth G.; Philip C., deceased; and Esther B. The home of the family is one of the most attractive residences in Hanover, refined, comfortable and tasteful in all its appointments. Mr. Moul, who is fond of antiques, takes pleasure in collecting eight-day grandfather clocks, those stately time-pieces that solemnly told of the flight of the hours in bygone days. He is a man of devoted family affections, and by his marriage gained the life com-

panionship of a charming and congenial woman, one fitted by native refinement, a bright mind and thorough education for her position as one of the leaders of Hanover society, and withal a most accomplished home-maker. Mr. and Mrs. Moul are active members of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, being associated with the various phases of its work and with numerous charitable enterprises.

Mr. Moul is a descendant of ancestors who as brave soldiers and wise civilians rendered distinguished service to Pennsylvania. In his own career as an enterprising, farsighted business man, he has united the daring aggressiveness of the one with the penetrating sagacity of the other, under the control of that scrupulous honor which has ever been the guiding principle of all who have borne the name of Moul.

McCOLLUM, Joseph Brewster,

Lawyer, Supreme Court Chief Justice.

This gifted son of Pennsylvania, and late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of his native State, was born on the paternal farm in Bridgewater township, Susquehanna county, September 28, 1832, and died October 3, 1903. Until he was seventeen years of age he remained his father's assistant on the farm, obtaining a good public school education, also acquiring a sturdy body and strong constitution. During this period one of his instructors was Justice Henry W. Williams, afterward his colleague on the supreme bench. From seventeen to twenty years of age he attended Harford Academy, an institution of high rank in Susquehanna county and one from whose portals issued many young men who became prominent State notables, including Galusha A. Grow, a speaker of the National House of Representatives; Henry W. Williams, a Justice of

the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Charles A. Buckalew, a United States Senator; and Cyrus C. Carpenter, a Governor of the State of Iowa.

Finishing his course at Harford Academy, Mr. McCollum having decided on the profession of law, entered the State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie, New York, whence he was graduated LL. B. He then entered the law offices of Ralph B. Little, of Montrose, then one of the ablest and most successful lawyers of Northeastern Pennsylvania. At the August term in 1855 he was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county, and at once accepted a position in the office of William B. Plate, a lawyer of Geneva, Illinois, where he remained one year, then returning to Montrose, Pennsylvania.

In 1856, in association with A. J. Geritson, he purchased the Montrose "Democrat" and assisted in the publication of that journal until January 1, 1858, when he sold his interest to his partner and returned to legal practice. He formed a law partnership with Nathan Newton, which existed two years, then until August, 1862, was associated with his brother-in-law, D. W. Searle, later President Judge of Susquehanna county. He then practiced alone one year until 1867, when he formed a partnership with Albert Chamberlin, which continued until January 1, 1871. He then associated in practice with his brother, Alexander H. McCollum, also an eminent lawyer of the Susquehanna bar. The brothers continued together until 1878, when the partnership was dissolved by the election of Joseph Brewster McCollum to the President Judgeship of Susquehanna county. During his twenty years of practice in Montrose, his careful, conscientious devotion to the interests of his clients, his eloquent and forceful presentation of his causes to both court and jury, his thorough mastery of the

law, rapidly acquired for him a wide and lucrative practice and was a most fitting preparation for the higher positions which he was destined to fill.

From 1878 to 1888, Judge McCollum held the high office of President Judge of Susquehanna county, demonstrating at every cause heard those qualities of mind and heart which are associated with the honored, trusted jurist. Affable in manner, dignified but not austere, quick to perceive the salient points of a cause—these sterling qualities rested upon a foundation of sterling, unswerving integrity, a love of truth, an abhorrence of injustice and a nature in true sympathy with the common people of whom he was one. These constituted the elements which raised him to eminence as a judge and furnished the basis of the call from the people to "come up higher."

In 1888 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The full significance of the election of Judge McCollum, first as President Judge, then as Supreme Court Justice, cannot be fully comprehended without a knowledge of the fact that he was a life-long Democrat running for office in Republican strongholds—Susquehanna, a strongly Republican county normally, elected him President Judge by twelve hundred majority, while Pennsylvania has always been against the Democracy, except upon rare occasions when the Republican party was rent in twain by internal dissension.

As a member of the highest court in the State, Judge McCollum demonstrated anew that he knew the law, and, in his administration of it, knew neither fear nor favor. He won the approval of the bench and bar, and convinced the people who had elected him that they had made no mistake. His written opinions were models of justice, clearness and learning, are among the best handed

down by any judge, and are notable also for their comprehensive grasp of the legal principles at issue and for their terseness of expression as well as the simple, direct style of composition. In August, 1900, owing to the death of Chief Justice Henry M. Green, Judge McCollum, owing to priority of office, became Chief Justice, holding this office, the highest judicial honor his State could bestow, until his death, three years later.

In political life, he was always an active party man, and rendered the party of his choice valuable assistance. He served as chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and was candidate for many offices, accepting his defeats as a matter of course, his party being in a decided minority. His elevation to the bench of his native county was a just tribute to his legal ability and was to him doubly grateful, coming as it did from political enemies, who sank party to clear the way for the honest man and the upright judge.

Judge McCollum married in Montrose, December 9, 1862, Mary J., daughter of Daniel Searle, then one of the most prominent of Susquehanna's public men. Children: Searle, born April 30, 1867, later a successful practicing lawyer of Montrose; Charles W., killed in a railroad accident, October 31, 1891.

PETERMAN, John F., M. D.,

Prominent Homœopathist.

Dr. John F. Peterman, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, a prominent practitioner of the Homœopathic school, was born in Manchester, Carroll county, Maryland, February 12, 1861, son of Benjamin and Mary A. (Streavig) Peterman. The father was a farmer of Carroll county, Maryland, grandson of Peter and Barbara (Rheinhardt) Peterman, and great-grandson of Daniel Peterman, who served as a lieutenant of militia in a

company raised in York county, Pennsylvania. He served throughout the Revolutionary war, and was with General Washington at Valley Forge, undergoing the sufferings and privations of that memorable camp.

Dr. Peterman was reared on the home farm, receiving his education in the public school and high school of Manchester. His first occupation was that of school teacher, in which capacity he served for six years, and with such success as to afford promise of great distinction in the educational field had he continued in it. However, he had decided upon medicine as a profession, and entered the office of Dr. F. F. B. Weaver, a prominent and successful physician of that section of the State, studying under him and assisting him in his practice for two years. In 1884 he went to Philadelphia and continued his medical training in the Hahneman Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1886. He then removed to Lebanon, Pennsylvania, opened an office in that city, and began what has since developed into a large and remunerative practice. At first he had a considerable country practice, which grew into a very extensive one, but of late years he has confined his work almost entirely to the precincts of Lebanon. He keeps in touch with his professional brethren by membership in the Goodnough Medical Society, and he is also connected with Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 226, Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Steitz Club, of Lebanon. He is a member of the Reformed church, and in politics a Democrat.

AIKEN, David,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

The men who worked with hands and brain are the men who have made Pittsburgh—"the workshop of the world"—

what she is to-day, and of this powerful class of citizens was the late David Aiken, junior, of the well-known firm of Aiken & Company. Mr. Aiken was a descendant of ancestors who belonged to that versatile and progressive Irish race which has contributed so largely to the development of the most vital interests of the Iron City.

George Aiken, grandfather of David Aiken, junior, was born in 1777, in county Antrim, Ireland, and in 1814 emigrated to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh. He purchased a tract of land which was heavily timbered, and this he cleared, making many valuable improvements and converting it into a farm which he cultivated during the remainder of his life. The site of this farm, which lay between Ellsworth avenue and the Roup property, is to-day one of the most fashionable thoroughfares of Greater Pittsburgh. Mr. Aiken married, in Ireland, Sarah Thompson, and their children were: David; Mary Ann, born May 19, 1809; Nancy, August 31, 1811; Thomas, mentioned below; Castleman, born January 5, 1818; Sarah, May 11, 1821; George, February 25, 1828; Rachel, May 15, 1830; and Margaret, June 21, 1832. George Aiken, the father of this family, died December 8, 1845, surviving his wife but one year, she having passed away December 6, 1844.

Thomas Aiken, son of George and Sarah (Thompson) Aiken, was born December 21, 1814, in Pittsburgh, and received his education in the common schools of East Liberty. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade and in course of time became, by reason of superior mental endowments and business ability, an architect and builder, doing much contract work and furnishing plans and specifications to others. He erected many of the old-time mansions in East Liberty, and in 1869 founded the firm of Aiken & Company,

thus entering into the slate roofing business. Mr. Aiken acquired a tract of land owned by his first wife, situated between what is now Amberson street and Aiken avenue, and between the Pennsylvania railroad and Fifth avenue. It was then covered with a thick forest which Mr. Aiken caused to be cleared, devoting the land to farming, and calling the place "Shady Side." When the Pennsylvania railroad was built, a station was placed in that neighborhood, and was called, in compliment to Mr. Aiken, Shady Side Station. Later, when that part of his farm was converted into town lots, the district became known as Shady Side, and Aiken's Lane, as it was originally called, is now Aiken avenue. In every movement for the betterment of the community Mr. Aiken was a leader. He was instrumental in establishing the East Liberty school, serving as one of its directors. In 1867, in association with others, he founded the Shady Side Presbyterian Church, and from that time to the close of his life was one of its elders, also serving for a number of years as superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Aiken married (first), his cousin, Rachel Castleman, daughter of David and Rachel (Castleman) Aiken. David Aiken emigrated to the United States a few years prior to the coming of his brother George, and purchased valuable land in Pittsburgh, situated between what is now Fifth avenue and the Pennsylvania railroad, from Neville avenue to Aiken. Mr. and Mrs. Aiken were the parents of one son: David, mentioned below. Mr. Aiken married (second) Eliza Jane McKee, of Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania. The death of Mr. Aiken occurred June 5, 1873, and was widely and sincerely mourned as that of a man admirable in all the relations of life.

David Aiken, only child of Thomas and Rachel Castleman (Aiken) Aiken, was born October 15, 1833, in Pitts-



David Allen L

burgh, and received his education in the schools of his native city. In his early manhood he devoted some years to farming, and in 1803-64 built the house on Amberson avenue which is now the residence of his family. In 1869, in association with his father, he founded the firm of Aiken & Company, which was successful from its inception, having grown from exclusive slate roofing to the manufacture of mantles, tiles, fireplaces, gas and electric fixtures, etc., and is now one of the largest plants of its kind in Pennsylvania. Upon the death of his father, Mr. Aiken became head of the firm, much of its success having been from the beginning due to his capable management, farsighted sagacity and aggressive yet wisely conservative methods. To his associates Mr. Aiken showed a genial, kindly, humorous side of his nature which made their business relations most enjoyable, treating his employees with the utmost kindness and consideration, and receiving from them in return loyal service and hearty co-operation.

While never an office-seeker, Mr. Aiken was active in public affairs, and was more than once placed by his fellow-citizens in positions of trust and responsibility, the duties of which he discharged in a manner alike creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. For a long period he was a member of the select council, serving for several years as its president, and for eight years he served as treasurer of the county. He was a man of most benevolent disposition, and no good work done in the name of charity or religion appealed to him in vain. Associated with his father in the organization of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church, he served from that period to the close of his life as its treasurer and one of its trustees, actively participating in its work to which he was always a liberal contributor.

Mr. Aiken married, November 13, 1856, at Torrance Station, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, Caroline A., daughter of Rees and Catherine (Humbert) Jones. Mr. Jones was born in 1776, in Philadelphia, and died in 1850, in Pittsburgh. His wife was born in 1799, and almost reached the century limit, passing away at the extraordinary age of ninety-eight and one-half years. Rees Jones was the son of Paul Jones, born 1737, son of Gerrard Jones, born 1705-6, son of Robert Jones, son of John Thomas, of Llaithgwm, county of Merioneth, Wales, whose descendants were among the prominent Welsh founders of Pennsylvania, settling near Philadelphia. John Thomas, of Llaithgwm, gentleman, was a direct descendant of Marchweithian, the Welsh chieftain of Isaled, the descendants of whom rose to great distinction at various times, both in peace and in war. Marchweithian was one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales and Lord of Issallet, and bore the following arms: "Gules a lion rampant argent armed langued azure." Mr. and Mrs. Aiken were the parents of the following children: Katherine Jones, married Judge James H. Reed, and their children are: David Aiken, James H. and Katherine; David Castleman, died February 28, 1908, in California, married Effie Hester; Caroline Jones, died aged seven months; Rachel Castleman; Thomas Clarence, died at the age of fourteen months; Clara Belle; Florence Louise, married William W. Smith, of Pittsburgh; Paul Jones, died aged seven years; James King, died at age of fifteen years; and Grace Christina.

Mrs. Aiken, a woman of most winning personality, shared to the full her husband's charitable disposition, and was to him in all respects an ideal helpmate. Mr. Aiken was a man of strong domestic tastes and affections, and delighted in entertaining his many friends. The

whole family were extremely popular in Pittsburgh society, and the beautiful home over which Mrs. Aiken so gracefully presided was a center of genial hospitality. There Mrs. Aiken, since her widowhood, has continued to reside, the object of the devoted regard of a large circle of friends.

While still in the prime of life and the full maturity of all his powers, Mr. Aiken passed away June 8, 1889, leaving in the business, political and social circles of his native city a void well-nigh impossible to fill. A man of widespread influence, he wrought an amount of good the total of which can never be computed, and to the financial and commercial world he was at once a leader and an example. One of the strong men of the Old Pittsburgh, David Aiken, has passed away, but the record of his life is an inspiration, and his work remains to bless the generations which come after him.

MANSFIELD, Ira F.,

Soldier, Man of Affairs.

To the Hon. Ira Franklin Mansfield has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the great material industries of Pennsylvania. His life achievements worthily illustrate what may be attained by persistent and painstaking effort. He is a man of progressive ideas, and although versatile, he is not superficial; exactness and thoroughness characterize all his attainments, and his intellectual possessions are unified and assimilated, for they are his own. His genealogy also betokens that he is a scion of a family whose associations with the annals of American history have been intimate and honorable from the earliest colonial epoch.

Following is a brief summary of the Mansfield genealogy. The founder of this family in America was Richard

Mansfield, son of Sir John Mansfield, Knight, mayor of Exeter, England, and master surveyor under Queen Elizabeth. He was one of the first settlers in New Haven, Connecticut, and ancestor of about all of the Mansfields in Connecticut, New York and several of the western and southern States. He came from Exeter, Devonshire, England, settled in "Quinnipiac" in 1639, and died January 10, 1655. The given name of his wife was Gillian, and the youngest of their two children was Moses, whose birth occurred in 1639 and who died in 1703. Moses was a major in the colonial army, and a general commanding troops in King Philip's War. He served in the General Assembly of Connecticut and was Judge of the Probate and County Court. He was twice married (first) to Mercy Glover and (second) to Abigail Yale. Among his children was Jonathan, born 1686, and died 1703. Jonathan Mansfield was a farmer by occupation, and served as constable, and as deacon in the Episcopal church at New Haven, Connecticut. He married Sarah Ailing, and they had a son Moses, born May 5, 1709. Moses Mansfield was constable, collector of taxes and schoolmaster at New Haven, where his demise occurred in 1754. He married (first) Mary A. Kierstadt, and (second) Rachel Ward. Their first daughter never uttered a cry until she was four years old. They named her Silence, and she later became a noted singer in church choirs. John, son of Moses Mansfield, known as "Captain Jack," was born in New Haven, Connecticut, and died in Wallingford, that State. He served throughout the Revolutionary War, and was at the capture of Yorktown, receiving a bayonet wound through his right hand while leading the forlorn hope that captured the outer batteries of the British army. He served under General Washington, and in special orders was promoted to

the office of captain. He married Esther Lewis and they had two children, Ira and Sybil, the latter of whom married John Hiddleston, a sea captain of Georgetown, South Carolina. Ira Mansfield was born in Wallingford in 1769, and died in Atwater, Ohio, in 1849. He migrated to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, in 1803, and for years was in the State militia with the rank of captain. He married Sukie Kirtland and their son, Isaac K., was the father of the subject of this review. Isaac K. Mansfield, born in Atwater, in 1810, was a merchant in Poland and the city of Philadelphia, and while there was stricken with disease, and died in Poland in 1850. In 1839 Isaac K. married Lois Morse, and to this union were born three children: Charles H., who died in infancy; Ira F., of this notice; and Mary K., who married Samuel Moody, a prominent Pennsylvania railroad official living in Beaver. Mrs. Isaac K. Mansfield remained in Poland until 1870, when she came to Cannelton and Beaver, and died in 1910, aged eighty-nine.

Hon. Ira F. Mansfield was born in Poland, Ohio, June 27, 1842, and was reared in the city of Philadelphia until he was eight years of age. When fifteen his education was cut short by being expelled from Poland College, in attending a dance at the President McKinley home. Completing the iron moulder's trade at the age of twenty years, he enlisted as a private in Captain Robert Wilson's Company H, 105th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He saw service in the Army of the Cumberland, accompanied General Sherman in the "March to the Sea," and participated in the Grand Review at Washington after the close of the war. He was advanced from private to orderly sergeant, and after the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, was promoted by Governor David Tod to the rank of second lieutenant. Just after the battles of

Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge he was made first lieutenant. During the Atlanta campaign and Sherman's "March to the Sea" he was assigned as quartermaster with rank of captain on the staff of General Jeff Davis, commanding 14th Army Corps.

After the close of the war, in June, 1865, Mr. Mansfield was partner with David Hall in the brick store in Poland, Ohio, and in October, 1865, moved to Cannelton, Pennsylvania, where he assumed charge of the Cannel Coal Mines, which he operated until 1890. Having leased his coal and fire clay mines, he still devotes his attention to the development of fruits, having an orchard of two hundred acres in which are grown apples, pears, peaches, cherries and other fruits. He is a director and first vice-president of the First National Bank of Rochester; is a director in several building and loan associations and the Rochester and Beaver Realty Companies; also a trustee in the Beaver Valley Hospital; director in the Beaver County Electric Company; a member of the Beaver College Trustees, of which institution he was president for a number of years. Ira F. Mansfield is deeply and sincerely interested in educational matters and in addition to his interest in Beaver College is president of the board of trustees of Greensburg Academy at Darlington, and the active chancellor of the Robin Hood Club of one hundred lady school teachers, who each summer camp out in tents in search of flowers, birds, insects and general health.

In politics Mr. Mansfield is aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Republican party, in the local councils of which he has long been an active factor. For six years he was member of the Beaver council, and school director; and for twenty-five years was justice of the peace for Darlington township and married eight hundred and seventy-six

couples, mostly runaway couples, who came into Pennsylvania to escape the Ohio license law. In 1880 he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, also in 1890, 1892, 1894, and again in 1903, covering five terms or ten years. While in the Legislature he was a member of many important committees including the coal and mining, of which he was chairman, and the appropriation and soldiers' orphans' committees. He was an active and influential representative, and secured considerable important legislation for Beaver county.

Mr. Mansfield retains a deep and sincere interest in his old comrades-in-arms, and signifies the same by membership in Beaver Post, No. 362, Grand Army of the Republic. Formerly he belonged to Darlington Post, serving as commander of both posts for many years. He has passed through all the degrees of Masonry and has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He is affiliated with the order of Odd Fellows, and likewise connected with the Knights of Pythias, passing all the official chairs.

In 1911 Mr. Mansfield published a volume entitled "Historical Collections of Little Beaver River Valley," with illustrations and check lists of some eight hundred wild flowers, ferns and birds; and in the extended discoveries of fossil ferns, birds, insects and shells, has clearly shown that the primitive organic structures of this world were much more perfect than is generally believed, and compared with the fossils of the tertiary veins, simply discloses some development but no evolution. Truly, each form of being was perfect from the first. He has also published a volume on Fire Clays, and one on Cannel and Bituminous Coals of this section of the State. All his works are recognized authorities in their respective departments. He is a member of the American Philosophical

Society of Philadelphia, the A. A. A. S. of Boston, and has contributed many valuable specimens to various important collections of the country.

December 13, 1872, Mr. Mansfield was married to Lucy E. Mygatt, and they are the parents of three children: Kirtland M., is unmarried and is connected with the schools at Elwyn, Pennsylvania; Henry B., is married and resides at Rochester, where he is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Lines; and Mary L., remains at the parental home. Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield are loyal members of the Beaver Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Mansfield has been an elder for thirty-four years. Ira F. Mansfield became a member of Christ Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, when five years of age, and has ever since been a regular Sunday school attendant, with the exception of the three years spent as a soldier in the Civil War. In the Mt. Pleasant Church at Darlington for twelve years, and in the Beaver Church since 1887, he has taught a Bible class of forty women, and is an ardent church worker. The family home is one of the most imposing in this city of beautiful residences, and is situated on a high elevation at the corner of College and First streets, the same overlooking the Ohio river and its beautiful fertile valley.

Mr. Mansfield has lived a life of usefulness such as few men know. God-fearing, law-abiding, progressive, his life is as truly that of a Christian gentleman as any man's can well be. Unwaveringly he has done the right as he has interpreted it. His life history is certainly worthy of commendation and of emulation, for along honorable and straightforward lines he has won the success which crowns his efforts and which makes him one of the substantial residents of Beaver and the great State of Pennsylvania.

BROBECK, Charles P.,

Financier.

Charles P. Brobeck, now living virtually retired at Rochester, Pennsylvania, was here engaged in the drug business for fully a third of a century. His business tactics were always characterized by fair and honorable methods, and his admirable success was on a parity with his well directed endeavors. He has been a potent influence in banking circles in this city, and is still a member of the board of directors in the People's National Bank. He has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in all matters affecting the good of the general welfare, and in every respect is a loyal and public-spirited citizen.

At Monaca, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, occurred the birth of Charles Philip Brobeck, who is a son of Henry Jackson and Pauline F. (Swarz) Brobeck, the former of whom was born in Beaver county, and the latter in Germany, whence she came to America with her parents in 1831, at the age of four years. Henry Jackson Brobeck was captain of a steambot on the Ohio river during the short period of his active career, and he was summoned to the life eternal July 2, 1858, at the comparatively early age of thirty-nine years. His cherished and devoted wife, who long survived him, passed away April 23, 1906, aged seventy-nine years. Mr. Brobeck was originally an old-line Whig in politics but after the formation of the Republican party transferred his allegiance to that organization. He was always interested in community affairs, and gave freely of his aid and influence in support of all measures and enterprises forwarded for the betterment of mankind.

The first in order of birth in a family of two children, Charles P. Brobeck, was reared to maturity in Beaver county, where he attended the public schools and

Beaver Academy, in which latter institution of learning he was graduated, in the year 1872. His sister, Matilda F., whose birth occurred January 6, 1848, is now residing at Rochester. After completing his education Mr. Brobeck was employed in a drugstore at Rochester for a number of years, and in 1873 he engaged in the drug business on his own account in this city. He built up a splendid patronage as a druggist, and at the time of his retirement, in 1906, he was the owner of one of the finest drug establishments in Rochester. During the period of his career he has been actively identified with a number of important business concerns of a local character, and he was one of the organizers of the Rochester National Bank, in which he was a director from the time of its incorporation until it was absorbed by the Rochester Trust Company. He also assisted in the organization of the People's National Bank, in which he has considerable money invested and in which he is still a director.

September 25, 1884, Mr. Brobeck was united in marriage to Miss Matilda L. C. Brehm, a daughter of August and Augusta (Mascher) Brehm, who immigrated to the United States from Germany shortly after their marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Brobeck are the parents of two children: Amalia Augusta, born June 24, 1885; and Frederick Henry, born October 26, 1887. Frederick Henry Brobeck is most successfully engaged, temporarily, in the banking business at Monaca, in the Monaca National Bank. Mrs. Brobeck is a woman of most pleasing personality and she is deeply beloved by all who have come within the sphere of her gentle influence.

In his political convictions Mr. Brobeck is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and while he has never been an aspirant

for the honors or emoluments of public office of any description, he is well informed on all public questions and gives a loyal support to men and measures meeting with the approval of his judgment. In a fraternal way he is prominent in Masonic circles and in religious matters he and his wife are devout Presbyterians. The family have been zealous factors in church and Sunday school work and are generous contributors to all charitable organizations.

KENNEDY, Charles H.,
Lawyer, Public Official.

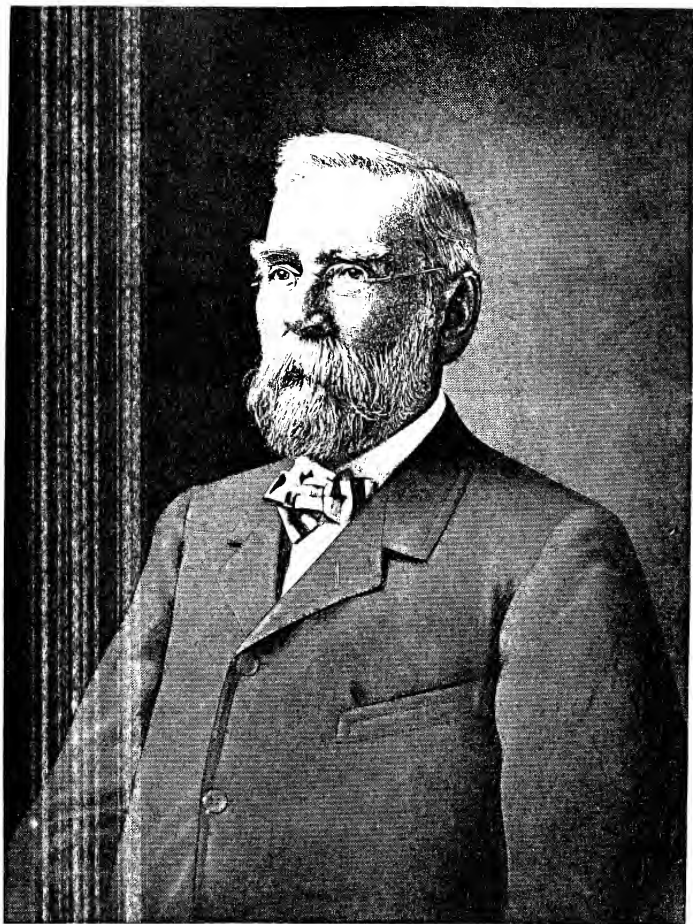
The activity and enterprise of any growing center of population is perhaps as clearly indicated in the class of professional men who look after its legal interests as in any other respect, and it is with pleasure that we refer to the career of Charles H. Kennedy. He is the popular and efficient incumbent of the office of Burgess of New Brighton, and has gained a position of distinctive priority as one of the representative members of the bar of this section of the State, where he has a large legal practice and where he is financially interested in a number of important business enterprises.

Charles Hugh Kennedy was born at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1882, and is a son of George F. and Ella B. (White) Kennedy, both of whom were born in Beaver county, this State, and both of whom are living (1913), their home being at New Brighton. George F. Kennedy is of Scotch-Irish descent, and is associated with his brother Thomas L. in the cooperage manufacturing business, being a member of the well-known M. T. & S. Kennedy Company, which concern was organized by Samuel and Mathew T. Kennedy. He is a Republican in politics and takes an active part in community affairs, having served for twenty years in the borough

council and for twelve years as a member of the local school board.

To the public schools of New Brighton, Charles Hugh Kennedy is indebted for his preliminary educational training. He was graduated in high school in 1900, and then entered Geneva College, at Beaver Falls, in which excellent institution he was a student for two years. In 1903 he entered the office of Judge Hice, at Beaver, and there began to study law. He made rapid progress in his legal studies, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania State Bar in September, 1906. During the year 1907-8 he attended the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Kennedy initiated the active practice of his profession at New Brighton in the fall of 1908, and he now has a large and lucrative clientage. He has figured prominently in a number of important litigations in the State and Federal courts, and he ranks as one of the most skilled attorneys in this part of the State. In connection with his professional work he is a member of the Beaver County Bar Association and in politics he is an uncompromising Republican. In the fall of 1908 he was elected Burgess of New Brighton for a term of four years, and he is acquitting himself with all honor and distinction in discharging the duties of that position. He is secretary and treasurer of the Fallston Fire Clay Company at New Brighton and he is interested in other business concerns of a local nature.

Mr. Kennedy is a member of Union Lodge, No. 259, Free and Accepted Masons, also the Chapter, Commandery and Lodge of Perfection, and he is likewise affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. He is connected with the Beaver Valley Country Club and is an advocate of good healthy athletics. He was reared in the faith of the United Presbyterian church. Mr. Kennedy is unmarried.



J. A. Wilson





T. A. Hebert

WILBUR, Warren Abbott,**Financier, Man of Large Affairs.**

A man of affairs whose celebrity extends far beyond the limits of his county is Warren Abbott Wilbur, of South Bethlehem, founder of the Bethlehem Foundry Machine Company, and for twenty years its president. Mr. Wilbur is officially identified with a number of financial and industrial organizations, and has been, for more than a quarter of a century, a leader in the business world of his city and county.

Henry Wilbur, grandfather of Warren Abbott Wilbur, was a representative of an old Connecticut family, and was during his early life a sea captain, later removing to Mauch Chunk, where he passed the remainder of his years. He married Eveline Packer, sister of Judge Asa Packer, and, like himself, a member of an old New England family. Mr. Wilbur died in 1863 and his widow passed away in 1868.

Elisha Packer Wilbur, son of Henry and Eveline (Packer) Wilbur, was born January 31, 1833, in Mystic, Connecticut, and in 1859 settled in Bethlehem, where he engaged extensively in the coal business. While still a youth he became connected with the Lehigh Valley railroad, and rose steadily step by step, becoming eventually its president, a position which he held for many years. He married Stella M., daughter of Merritt Abbott, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of several children, of whom the eldest was Warren Abbott, mentioned below. The record of Mr. Wilbur, both as a business man and a citizen is one of unusual honor and distinction.

Warren Abbott Wilbur, son of Elisha Packer and Stella M. (Abbott) Wilbur, was born May 1, 1859, in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and received his primary education in the parochial school of Bethlehem, passing thence to Mount Pleasant

Academy and then entering Swarthmore College. His business career began in September, 1877, when he entered the service of the Bethlehem Iron Works Company, afterward operating a blast furnace and carrying on coal operations. In 1880 he became a partner in the firm of E. P. Wilbur & Company. In 1887 he was made vice-president of E. P. Wilbur Trust Company, and in 1910, upon the death of his father, succeeded to the office of president. He was a partner and stockholder in the firm of J. W. Fuller & Company, afterward the Lehigh Car Wheel & Axle Company. Mr. Wilbur is now president and director of the following organizations: The Sayre Water Company; the First National Bank of Sayre; the Jefferson Coal Company; Connellsville & State Line Railroad Company; the Wilbur Coal & Coke Company; and the Valley Coal & Coke Company of West Virginia. He is president of the Jefferson Railroad Company, and a director in the Lehigh Foundry Company, the Lehigh Pulverizer Mill Company, the Lehigh Valley National Bank, the Western Maryland Railroad, the Lehigh Valley Traction Company, the Lehigh Coke Company and the Franklin Coal Company. He is also president of the Packer Coal Company, and a director of the Empire Steel and Iron Company. This long list of arduous and responsible positions would be simply astounding to anyone unfamiliar with Mr. Wilbur's character and career, but to those who know his capacity for work, his power of concentration and clearness and rapidity of judgment, it suggests nothing marvelous nor even unusual.

It is, however, a mistake to think of Mr. Wilbur solely as a business man. He is deeply interested in educational institutions and in charitable and benevolent work. He is chairman of the executive committee of the board of trustees of Lehigh University, and treas-

urer and also trustee of St. Luke's Hospital. In all municipal affairs he takes a public-spirited interest, and holds the office of treasurer of the borough of South Bethlehem. Politically he is a Democrat. He belongs to the Society of Mining Engineers, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the South Bethlehem, Bethlehem and Northampton Clubs, the Philadelphia Club and the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Society of New York. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, including the Knights Templar; also the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Wilbur married (first) Sallie P. Lindermann, daughter of Dr. G. B. Lindermann, and they became the parents of one son: Robert E., born July 17, 1881. Mr. Wilbur married (second) Kate, daughter of Charles Brodhead.

Mr. Wilbur is a man who has caused his prosperity to minister to the general good. It is such men as he who, wherever they are found, impart an impetus to business and vitalize all the best interests of their communities.

COOPER, David K.,

Educator, Lawyer.

David Kerr Cooper, who is a member of the well-known law firm of Cooper & Richey, of Beaver, Pennsylvania, maintains his offices in the Beaver Trust Building. He is a distinguished attorney in this city and, inasmuch as he has gained his success and prestige through his own endeavors, the more honor is due him for his earnest labors in his exacting profession, and for the precedence he has gained in his chosen vocation. He has long figured prominently in Republican political circles and is a man of mark in all the relations of life.

A native of Moon township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, David Kerr Cooper was born February 17, 1856, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Ewing) Cooper, both of whom are deceased, the former having passed to the life eternal August 28, 1893, at the age of seventy-seven years, and the latter having died May 12, 1871, aged forty-seven years. Robert Cooper was a prominent farmer in Beaver county during his active career, and he was a stalwart Republican in his political allegiance. He was active in public affairs and was always foremost in everything that pertained to the advancement of his community. He was incumbent of a number of local offices and served for a term of three years as director of the poor of the county. He was a lifelong member of the United Presbyterian church and a ruling elder in the old Raccoon Church for many years. He was a man of honorable and straightforward methods in his dealings with his fellow citizens, and commanded the unalloyed confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

The sixth in order of birth in a family of nine children, David Kerr Cooper, was reared to maturity on the old homestead farm, in the work and management of which he early began to assist his father. As a boy he attended the district schools of Moon township and later was a student in Beaver Academy for several terms. Both before and after leaving the Academy he taught school, three years in the district schools of Beaver county and five years in the Sharpsburg Academy, at Allegheny. During the latter five years he also prepared himself for college, and in 1883, was matriculated as a student in Westminster College, at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1884, duly receiving his degree of Master of Arts. Upon leaving college he was



A Linnick

elected superintendent of the Public Schools at Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, and for the next four years was the popular and efficient incumbent of that position. In the meantime he had been registered as a law student in the office of Hon. John N. Buchanan, of Beaver, and he was admitted to the State bar September 17, 1889. Mr. Cooper initiated the active practice of his profession at Beaver, and here carried on an individual practice until April, 1890, when he formed a partnership alliance with Robert Richey, with whom he has since been associated in a most successful law practice. He has been admitted to practice in all the State courts, and in connection with the work of his profession is a valued and appreciative member of the Beaver County Bar Association. He is a member of the board of directors of the Fort McIntosh National Bank, at Beaver, and is financially interested in other important business enterprises of a local nature.

In his political convictions Mr. Cooper is an uncompromising supporter of the principles and policies upheld by the Republican party, in the local councils of which he has long been an active worker. In 1901 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of District Attorney for Beaver county, and he served in that capacity for one term. He has on several occasions been a member of the Republican County Committee and has frequently been chairman thereof. He has likewise been a delegate to District and State conventions.

April 16, 1895, Mr. Cooper married Miss Ola Capron, a daughter of Smith M. and Sarah J. (Jilson) Capron, of Lewis county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have one son and one daughter: David Kerr, Jr., whose birth occurred February 1, 1907; and Ola, born September 4, 1908. In religious matters Mr. and

Mrs. Cooper are devout members of the United Presbyterian church, in which he is a member of the board of trustees. Both are active in church and Sunday school work. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the time-honored Masonic order. The attractive Beaver home is maintained at No. 134 Beaver street, and the same is the scene of many interesting social gatherings.

FRENCH, Aaron,

Manufacturer, Man of Affairs.

A man of singularly strong personality which exerted a powerful influence on his subordinates and all about him was to be found in the person of the late Aaron French, organizer and president of the A. French Spring Company, of Pittsburgh. He found the happiness of his life in the success of his work, and in the company which he organized he has raised for himself a magnificent testimonial to his business enterprise and determination. It is rare to find a work of this scope and importance practically the result of a single directing intelligence. His business judgment was sound and clear, and he was possessed of an amount of foresight which enabled him to develop his business interests to the very best advantage.

Aaron French, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, resided in Massachusetts.

Philo French, son of Aaron French, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1795, and died in October, 1823, at the early age of twenty-eight years. After acquiring a reasonably good education for the time at the public schools, he became associated with his father in the manufacture of powder, but the mill in which they were financially interested having been wrecked by an explosion in 1817, they removed to

that part of Ohio known as the Western Reserve of Connecticut, and made their home at Wadsworth. They were pioneer settlers in that district, the only roadways leading to the settlement being those which had been blazed by the residents. Mr. French acquired a sufficient amount of property here, which he cleared for cultivation of the home supplies, and his position as traveling agent for a powder house in the east added materially to his income. He married Mary, a daughter and youngest child of William McIntyre, a Highland Scotchman. Mrs. French had thirteen sisters and brothers, all of whom attained an age of seventy-five years and upward, she herself living to be ninety-one years of age, her death occurring in 1877. She married (second) Daniel Stearns, of Ohio, by whom she had seven children: John M. and Lucy, twins; William L., David E., Frank N., Daniel M., Charles L. The children of Mr. and Mrs. French were: Philo, born February 22, 1819; Henry, who died at the age of twenty-seven years; and Aaron, see forward.

Aaron French, youngest child of Philo and Mary (McIntyre) French, was born in Wadsworth, Medina county, Ohio, March 23, 1823. His school attendance was limited, as he was obliged to begin the practical and active work of aiding in his support at the early age of twelve years. His first employment was as assistant in farm labors, and the following year he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade. It had always been a matter of keen regret to him that he could not attend school for a longer period of time, but he tried throughout his life to supply this deficiency, and succeeded far beyond his expectations. Two years were spent in the employ of the Ohio Stage Company at Cleveland, Ohio; one year with the Guyosa House, in Memphis, Tennessee, and he was then for a time a western agent for the Ameri-

can Fur Company. These widely diversified lines of business gave him an insight into business conditions which was invaluable in his later career. When he was twenty years of age he became a student at the Archie McGregor Academy at Wadsworth, Ohio, and pursued a course of one year's duration. He left this institution in the fall of 1844, cast his vote for Henry Clay, for president, and went to the south after the election. The following year found him in St. Louis, Missouri, and later his services were engaged by Peter Young, in Carlyle, Clinton county, Illinois, in the manufacture of wagons. While thus engaged he was stricken with a severe attack of chills and fever which kept him confined to a bed of sickness for almost four months, and, after returning to Ohio with his brother, he was incapacitated for work which required any degree of activity for about four years. While his body was of necessity comparatively inactive, the mind of Mr. French was storing itself with a mass of knowledge which fitted him later in life to bear with honor the enormous interests and responsibilities which developed upon him. When he resumed his active business career he accepted a position which had been offered him by the Cleveland, Columbus & Lake Shore Railroad Company at Cleveland, Ohio, and one of his first works was the erection of the iron structure necessary for the Painesville bridge. His connection with this company was uninterrupted until his return to Norwalk, Ohio, in 1854. The cholera epidemic of that year laid low numerous victims, and Mr. French was the only man who was able to work throughout this dreadful season, his employment being in a blacksmith shop. The following year he was given charge of the blacksmith department of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad at Wellsville, in which capacity he displayed decided executive ability. He

was offered and accepted the position of superintendent of the Racine & Mississippi railroad, at Racine, Wisconsin, and during a part of the time he was with this company he acted in the capacity of master mechanic.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he was one of the first to offer his services in defence of the rights of the Union, but because of physical disability he was not accepted. The public affairs of the community in which he resided occupied a large share of his time, and he was devoted to its interests. This was recognized by his election to the office of sheriff of Racine county, Wisconsin, in 1862, to fill a term of two years' duration. Before his term of office had expired he associated himself with Calvin Wells in the manufacture of car springs in Pittsburgh, under the firm name of the A. French Spring Company, which has since that time become known the world over. Their manufacture was commenced opposite the Union Depot, their floor space being forty by one hundred feet, and with only about ten men in their employ. From this comparatively small beginning has grown the enormous plant of the present day. At first they manufactured only the elliptic spring of the Hazen patent, but at the end of four years the demand for their output had increased so enormously that they were compelled to erect larger quarters, and the portion now known as No. 1 was erected. They now employ about four hundred and fifty men, and manufacture all kinds of elliptic and spiral springs for use in locomotives, passenger and street cars, automobiles, etc. Their output is sent to all parts of the world, Europe making a particularly strong demand for it. This is the largest plant of its kind in the world and the buildings cover two blocks bounded by Nineteenth and Twenty-first streets, and another on Smallman street, between Twenty-fifth

and Twenty-sixth streets. In all these enormous interests the figure of Mr. French dominated. His was the hand in which all the threads from the numerous departments were gathered and twisted into one harmonious and perfect whole. His was in truth a master mind. Shortly before his death his company was merged with the Railway Steel Spring Company, and he was the first chairman of its board. As a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce his opinions were listened to with interest, and never failed of having the effect he intended they should have. He had the interests of the Republican party truly at heart and gave it his staunch support. His religious affiliations were with the Calvary Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh, in which his wife was an active worker. He was a member of numerous organizations, some among which were: Racine Lodge, No. 18, Free and Accepted Masons, of Racine; past master of St. John's Lodge, of Pittsburgh; member of Zerubbabel Chapter, of Pittsburgh, and past high priest of the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin; also of Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar, of Pittsburgh; Duquesne Club, of Pittsburgh.

Mr. French married (first) in 1848, Euphrasia Terrill, of Liverpool, Medina county, Ohio, who died in 1871. They had children: Lucie, married Carl Retter; Ida, deceased, married William Phillips; Clara, married Charles Kaufman, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Philo Nelson (q. v.). Mr. French married (second) Caroline B. Skeer, of Chicago, and they had one child, Mary A., who died at the age of eighteen years.

Of Mr. French it may truly be said that his life was a happy illustration of the honors and rewards of perseverance, ambition and indefatigable energy. Consistency was one of his chief characteristics; and his methods of business, while progressive, were tempered with a

certain amount of conservatism which made them immune against trivial fluctuations in the business world. He was personally interested in numerous charitable enterprises, and his private benefactions were unnumbered.

FRENCH, Philo Nelson,

Manufacturer, Man of Affairs.

Retired from the active business life of the city of Pittsburgh in order to devote the necessary time to his extensive and important private interests, Philo Nelson French is, however, still closely in touch with whatever concerns the business interests of the city whose welfare he has had at heart for so many years. He still holds official position in several large corporations and financial enterprises, and his counsel is sought and highly valued.

Mr. French was born in Racine, Wisconsin, January 26, 1860, son of Aaron French. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Pittsburgh, where practically his entire life has been spent. His earlier school education was received in that city, and this was supplemented by a four years' course at Greylock Institute, South Williamstown, Massachusetts, and a course of one year's duration at Lehigh University. He then entered the employ of McIntosh, Hemphill & Company, manufacturers, holding a position in their drawing and designing department for a period of three years, at the same time continuing his study and practice of mechanical engineering, in which he had achieved a great amount of proficiency. He then formed a connection with the A. French Spring Company of Pittsburgh, a part of his duties being in the office of the concern, while he was also in charge of the machinery until 1887, at which time he was advanced to the important position of general superintendent. This position not

alone required a thorough knowledge of all kinds of machinery but also executive ability of a high order, as there were between three and four hundred men in the plant. All of these with few exceptions were skilled workmen, and the fact that labor troubles played a very unimportant part in the history of the concern is sufficient proof of the able management of Mr. French. He was also a director of the Canton Steel Company, of Canton, Ohio.

As above stated, Mr. French has now retired from the active duties of the concern of which he was the general manager and one of the directors. While he is deeply interested in all matters which concern the public welfare of the community, his great business interests have prevented him from taking an active part in political affairs, and he has contented himself with casting his vote in favor of the candidates of the Republican party. He is a liberal contributor toward the support of the Episcopal church. His fraternal affiliations are as follows: Blue Lodge No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons; Zerubbabel Chapter No. 162, Royal Arch Masons; Tancred Commandery No. 48, Knights Templar; Rose Croix, Princes of Jerusalem; Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Valley of Pittsburgh Consistory, in which the thirty-second degree was conferred upon him; Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh.

Mr. French married, January 11, 1887, May Elizabeth, daughter of B. L. H. Dabbs, of Pittsburgh. Their two children are: May Elizabeth and Aaron (3d).

Mr. French has encountered in the course of his career the usual number of difficulties which crop up in the path of a business man of the present hurried age. He has met these with a force and determination of character which have not alone enabled him to win his way to suc-

cess but have earned for him the commendation of his fellow citizens. Assisted by his wife, a woman of most charming personality, their home on Pembroke Place, East End, Pittsburgh, is one of ideal comfort and openhanded hospitality. There are gathered men and women of energy, talent and intellectuality, and the family is justly popular in the social circles of the city.

THOMPSON, Josiah M.,

Oil Producer, Legislator.

The emigrant ancestor and grandfather of Josiah M. Thompson, John Thompson, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, married there Martha Humes, came to Pennsylvania in 1795, and in April, 1799, moved from Chartiers Creek, Allegheny county, to Brady township, Butler county, where he was the owner of one thousand acres of land, and died in 1846, aged ninety-six. His six sons were very large men, noted for their great physical strength. All were members of Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church.

John H. Thompson, the second son, born in Allegheny county, December 1, 1798, married Jane C. McCandless, who died December 16, 1898, reaching the great age of ninety-three years. John H. Thompson was a farmer of Butler county all his life. He died by accidental drowning in Slippery Rock creek, Butler county, December 21, 1860.

Josiah M., only son of seven children of John H. and Jane C. (McCandless) Thompson, was born on the homestead in Brady township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1840. He was educated in the public school of the township and Sunbury High School. He taught for three years in one of the public schools of Brady township, retaining the same school the entire term of his pedagogical career. After the death of his father, Josiah M., being the only son, took

charge of the estate, and in 1867 married and settled on the home farm. He continued there engaged in farming until 1904, then spent about four years in Ohio and Illinois, then moved to Butler, Pennsylvania, where he now resides. For many years, in addition to his farming interests, he was engaged in the production of oil in Butler county. He is a Republican in politics, active in the party, and for fifteen years served as justice of the peace in Brady township. He was also for many years school director. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Assembly, representing Butler county. In November, 1890, he was again elected to the same office. He served his two terms with credit, holding position on important committees. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and while living on the farm belonged to the local grange, Patrons of Husbandry. Both he and his wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Butler.

He married, October 2, 1867, Clara B. Varnum, of Center township, Butler county. Children: Elvina Jane, deceased; Florence, married Elmer J. McCjunkin, of Sistersville, West Virginia; John L., of Old Mexico; Frank deceased; Samuel W., of Old Mexico, where he is engaged in the oil business the brothers being associated in business; Marie, married Dr. Oscar Klotz, of Cheneyville, Illinois.

IREDELL, Rodney Rodgers,

Journalist.

Rodney R. Iredell, a prominent journalist and publisher of Allentown, comes of an old and honorable family of English Quaker origin. Since the days of their first settling in Pennsylvania, they have in every generation been represented by men who have left their mark upon the development of the eastern part

of the State. Among the earlier representatives of the house was the distinguished jurist, Justice Iredell, a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a contemporary of General Washington, whose friendship and respect he enjoyed.

Robert Iredell, Jr., the father of Rodney R. Iredell, a journalist of prominence in eastern Pennsylvania, was the son of a Robert Iredell, also a journalist of distinction, who was for many years at the head of the *Norristown Herald and Free Press*, a paper established in 1796. Robert Iredell survived his son, Robert Iredell, Jr., being ninety-five years old at the time of the latter's death. Robert Iredell married Teresa Jones, a woman of marked ability along literary and executive lines. She was a leading spirit in the large and patriotic assistance rendered to the families of soldiers at the front during the Civil War, and in the organized care given by the community to the sick and wounded soldiers who were brought to Norristown. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Iredell had six children, of whom one was Robert Iredell, Jr.

To such an inheritance of ability and character, Robert Iredell, Jr., was born, at Norristown, in 1844. He obtained good educational advantages, coming when a young boy under the influence of that distinguished educator and leader of public opinion, Samuel Aaron, at his seminary at Norristown. Many of the advanced views of this able man on questions of national import took deep root in the mind of the impressionable and enthusiastic lad, and found an echo many years after in the trenchant and patriotic editorials that came from his pen. His influence upon his community through the paper known as the *Chronicle and News*, of which he was founder and for nearly a quarter of a century publisher and editor, was deep and uplifting. His paper always stood for the

highest in every department of the national life, putting as it did the whole force of a weighty personality into many a struggle for amelioration of conditions.

In turning aside to trace the influence of a great teacher upon a young man's career, note has been made of his life work. For this work he was fortunate in gaining the technical knowledge in its minutest details. The depletion of his father's office caused by the enlistment of many of his force for the struggle of the Civil War required his recall from school. In the printing house he thoroughly mastered the printing trade, a fact that was of the greatest value to him in his later journalistic work. In 1862 he responded to an emergency call and enlisted in the State militia in order to repel the invasion of the Confederate troops into Pennsylvania. He became a member of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, under Captain William H. Cook and Colonel Charles A. Knoderer. The regiment was in service but a short time, and Mr. Iredell then returned to the journalistic work to which he gave the rest of his life.

In 1870 Mr. Iredell disposed of his interest in the *Norristown Herald*, and moved to Allentown, where he purchased the *Lehigh Register*, a weekly. He also bought the *Lehigh Patriot*, a German weekly, the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Daily News*, which were merged into one paper, the *Chronicle and News*, which was founded in 1870, and which is now the only Republican organ in Lehigh county. In 1870 Mr. Iredell was appointed bank assessor by Governor Hartman, and was for nine years postmaster of Allentown. Mr. Iredell was one of the leaders of the Republican party in Lehigh county, and one of the organizers and first secretary of the Livingston Club.

He married, in 1870, Mathilde von

Tagen, who was a leader in the society of Allentown, and also widely known as a club woman. She was a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was for several terms a regent of Liberty Bell Chapter, of Allentown. Six children were born to them, of whom four survive. Mrs. Iredell died February 22, 1907.

Rodney Rodgers, son of Robert Iredell, Jr., and his wife, Mathilde von Tagen, was born at Allentown, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1883. His school advantages have been excellent, a broad and varied foundation having been laid for the diversified needs of a journalistic career. He attended first the Muhlenberg Preparatory School, and then took the course of study prescribed at the Allentown High School, going then to the famous Lawrenceville School, which follows so closely the lines of the great public schools of England. He also worked in the commercial classes of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

His business career began with his entering the office of the "Chronicle and News" of Allentown, the paper founded in 1870 by his father, and of which he is now part owner. On this paper he served in almost every possible capacity, and learned the newspaper business from the ground up. He served as reporter, proof-reader, sporting and dramatic editor, and as musical critic. Upon the death of his brother, Lloyd Jones Iredell, in January, 1911, Mr. Iredell became the business manager of the paper. In March, 1912, the business was incorporated under the name of the Chronicle & News Publishing Company, at which time Mr. Iredell was elected president of the company, an office he holds up to the present day. Mr. Iredell is Republican in political sympathies, and in religious affiliations is an Episcopalian. He is a member of the Livingston Club, and of the Lehigh Country Club.

He married, June 1, 1911, in Allentown, Kathleen, daughter of George Weaver and Mary L. Seagraves.

PORTER, William H.,

Journalist, Physician.

It is entirely within the province of true history to commemorate and perpetuate the lives and character, the achievements and honor of the illustrious sons of the State. High on the roll of those whose efforts have made the history of medicine in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, a work of fame, appears the name of Dr. William H. Porter, who for the past fifteen years has been numbered among the medical practitioners at Beaver. Dr. Porter is strictly a self-made man, his education having been obtained through his own well directed endeavors. In addition to the work of his profession, he is deeply interested in the business progress of this State. He has extensive real estate holdings in Beaver and Beaver county, and is the owner of valuable coal lands in West Virginia. He is an active participant in public affairs, though not an office-seeker, his intrinsic loyalty to all matters affecting the good of the general welfare having ever been of the most insistent order.

February 19, 1861, at Markle, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, occurred the birth of Dr. William Henry Porter, who is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Bair) Porter, the former of whom was a farmer by occupation. Dr. Porter was reared to adult age on the old homestead farm, in the work and management of which he early began to assist his father. At the age of sixteen years, after completing the curriculum of the district schools, he entered Markle Academy, which he attended for the ensuing two years, at the expiration of which he began to teach school in Armstrong county. He was a popular and successful

teacher for a period of three years, and during the summer months of that time he taught in Markle Academy. In 1882 he accepted a position as manager of a mercantile house in Markle, the same being owned by S. W. Nelson & Company, and he continued incumbent of that position for nine and a half years. In 1891 he came to Beaver, where he entered into a partnership alliance with John A. Mellon to conduct the Daily Star, successor of the Globe-Star, a weekly Democratic paper. Dr. Porter was manager of the Daily Star from September, 1891, until 1897, and during that time he was also a student in the University of Pennsylvania, in the medical department of which excellent institution he was graduated in March, 1897, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then retired from the newspaper business and initiated the active practice of his profession at Beaver, where he controls a large general and surgical practice, and where his success has been of the most gratifying order. He is the owner of considerable valuable property in Beaver and Beaver county, and also has coal interests in West Virginia.

Dr. Porter has been twice married, his first marriage having been to Miss Emma E. Artman, a daughter of Michael and Rachel (Hill) Artman, whom he married in August, 1883. Four children were born to this union, namely: Lola, Raymond, Russell and Mabel; all of whom are single and remain at the paternal home. March 30, 1904, Dr. Porter was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Robinson, who was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and who is a daughter of David and Susan (Morrison) Robinson, prominent citizens of Thornhill, this State. The doctor has no children by this marriage.

In politics Dr. Porter gives a stalwart allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands

sponsor, and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, and the Masonic order. In connection with his professional work he is connected with several medical organizations of representative character, and as a citizen he is a man of mark in all the relations of life.

HALL, Robert Calvin,

Financier, Man of Affairs.

Pittsburgh—that acme of activity, that city which is more than a city—has been made what she is by the aggressive methods of her business men. More potent even than the inestimable treasures bestowed by nature upon this wonderful region has been the brain-power of its mighty workers. A leader among those who now sustain and promote the city's financial prestige is Robert C. Hall, capitalist, and for many years identified with the most vital interests of the Iron City.

Robert Calvin Hall was born at Cleveland, Ohio, September 3, 1865, son of Henry Martyn and Abbey (Hubbell) Hall, both born and reared in New York City. His father was a merchant. His grandfather Hall was a New York shipping merchant, and his grandfather Hubbell a New York lawyer, a fact which may explain the combination of business instinct and the quick insight into the legal phases of business affairs which Mr. Hall possesses. He is of the eighth generation in America on all four lines of descent of the New England ancestry.

He received his literary and scientific education at the high school in Titusville, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hall's first business occupation was as an assistant in his father's general store. Later for ten years he was actively engaged in pipeline construction work for the Standard Oil Company. His early experience



Robert C. Hall

brought him into mercantile touch with manufacturers all through the Pittsburgh section, while the latter widened and broadened this early training. He is, however, essentially of a constructive temperament, with a strong desire always to undertake and develop situations and conditions in embryo or undertone, and place them where they belong. This Mr. Hall has done in a number of notable instances in the Iron City and vicinity in recent years. For a number of years he has been in the brokerage business, and is recognized as a wise adviser, his reputation being such that he can refer his patrons with confidence to any bank in Pittsburgh.

With many of Pittsburgh's large business concerns Mr. Hall is actively associated, and is recognized as a dominant factor in business and financial circles. He was originator of the Duquesne Light Company; is treasurer of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Telephone Company, member and former president of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange; and active in a number of other enterprises. He is a large holder of Fourth Avenue real estate, and one of the builders and owners of the famous "Bellefield Dwellings," said to be the finest apartment house in Pittsburgh.

Seldom is it that a man as active and successful in business as Mr. Hall takes the keen and helpful interest in civic affairs to which his record bears testimony. A man of action rather than words, he demonstrates his public spirit by actual achievements which advance the prestige and wealth of the community, and is ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him. He has a farm and country residence at Aspinwall, Pennsylvania, where he delights to give the pleasure of out-of-doors to many friends, and he appreciates boys and girls. The liberal views and genial personality of Mr. Hall have drawn around him a large

circle of friends, and he is one of the city's most prominent clubmen, belonging to the Union Club, the Pittsburgh Country Club, the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Sons of the Revolution, and several others. Politically, he is allied with the Republican party, but at all times is an independent freelance. With all his strenuous duties, Mr. Hall finds time to devote considerable attention to the esthetic side of life and its refining influences, and is the possessor of one of the most valuable private collections of art in Pittsburgh, numbered among which is the world-famed painting, "The Bath," by a celebrated French artist, which took the first prize of \$1,500 and a gold medal at the hands of the international jury of artists at the International Art Exhibit on the occasion of the dedication of the great Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Hall married, at Oakland, Maryland, August 7, 1897, Miss Frances P., daughter of Captain John M. and Anna (Pearson) Clapp, of Washington, D. C., and they are the parents of the following children: Pearson Hall, Rosalie Goodman Hall, and Frances Ross Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are extremely popular in the social circles of Pittsburgh, and their charming home, "Ross Mansion," at Aspinwall, Pennsylvania, is the seat of a gracious and refined hospitality.

Mr. Hall's personal appearance is an index to his character, giving the impression of intense vitality and alertness, while the keen yet kindly eyes indicate penetrating observation and withal a lovable and magnetic nature—a fact which goes far to account for the uniform success of his undertakings. He is one of the men who count in great cities, for the reason that they are the men who help to make them. It is men like Robert C. Hall who are "Makers of Pittsburgh."

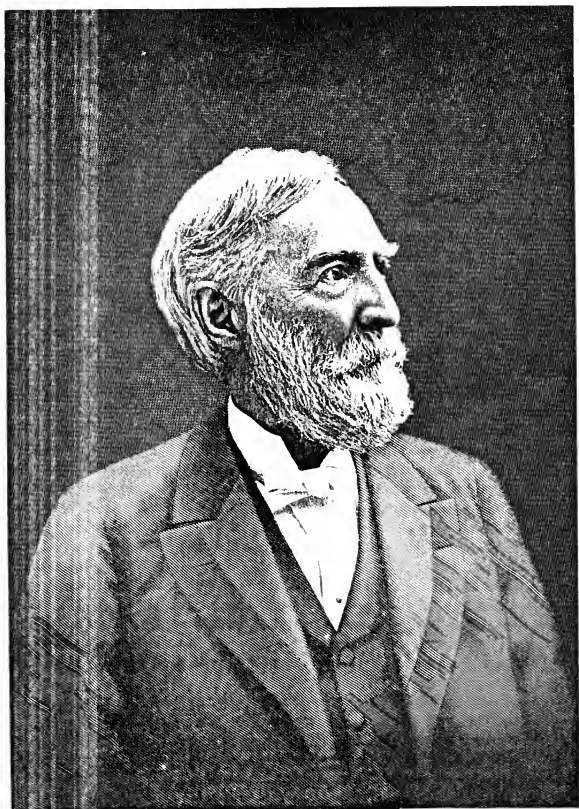
GREENE, Stephen,

Journalist, Financier.

Philadelphia may be considered the birth-place of the printer's art in America, and no part of our country has produced greater men who could be properly styled printers. The art here found early favor, and great mercantile printing houses, as well as great publishers of world-wide reputation, have made Philadelphia the seat of their operations. From among many men famous for their connection with the printing business in Philadelphia, the life of Stephen Greene is chosen, of whom it has been said: "Stephen Greene needs no monument of marble to perpetuate his memory, the recollection of his life of honor and usefulness and of his kind and charitable nature being his most fitting memorial." His life should prove an inspiration to every ambitious young man, showing, as it does, what can be accomplished by a clean living boy and man with a high purpose.

Stephen Greene sprang from an honored English ancestry, early settlers in the American colonies. A branch settled in Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York, where he was born September 25, 1831. Three years later his parents moved to Pennsylvania, therefore he may be considered altogether a Pennsylvanian. He began his public school education in 1836; just one year after the public school system of Pennsylvania was organized. The family home was in Lancaster county, the schools he attended being located in Marietta, Columbia and Washington. He resided with his parents in Columbia, Pennsylvania, and during the summer months studied in private schools. In 1846 he left home, going to Hellam township, York county, where he taught a district school the following winter. After giving serious thought to the question of a career, he

decided to become a printer. His first position was with the "Pennsylvania Intelligencer," at Harrisburg, entering the printing department of that paper in October, 1847, being then sixteen years of age. He remained there one year, then going to the "Columbia Spy," published at Columbia, Pennsylvania. In July, 1849, he came to Philadelphia, destined to be the scene of his future activity, and since 1858 his business life has been part of the history of Philadelphia. His first position in the city was as compositor in the office of William S. Young, on Sixth street, below Arch, working there during the daytime, and at night working as a substitute in the office of "The Daily News," then published on Third street, below Chestnut. He remained in Philadelphia only until the fall of 1849, then returned to Columbia as manager of the mechanical department of "The Spy." This position he occupied almost continuously until April, 1853, when he became one of the proprietors. In 1855 he bought the interests of his partners, becoming sole owner and editor. He continued the publication of "The Spy" until 1856, when he sold out, and in 1858 he again came to Philadelphia, for the next half century destined to be the scene of his business activity. He organized the firm of Ringwalt & Brown, printers, at No. 34 South Third street, continuing an active member of that firm until 1860, when he retired. In 1861 he became manager of the printing establishment of Henry C. Leisenring, at No. 32 South Third street, where he was in continuous service until 1871. His management of this office was marked by a greatly increased volume of business, necessitating the firm's removal to more commodious quarters. Among the improvements he there introduced were presses for printing consecutively numbered local and coupon railroad and other tickets, the first ever used in Philadelphia. In



Very truly Yours
Stephen Green

1871 Mr. Greene resigned to become a member of the printing firm of Helfenstein, Lewis & Greene. After ten years of successful business he purchased his partners' interests and in April, 1881, became sole proprietor. In 1900, the business, having so expanded, was incorporated as the Stephen Greene Company, with Stephen Greene as president, a position he held until his death. In 1902 a large new plant was erected at Sixteenth and Arch streets, where the business is still continued, with Dr. William H. Greene, president. Thus for a half century Mr. Greene was connected with the printing business in Philadelphia, and for sixty-one years with the same business, from printer's boy to president. He was an untiring, energetic man of business, and his one constant ambition was to elevate the standard of all classes of printing and foster a correct taste. To this end he eagerly sought and installed the most improved modern machinery or device, succeeding in placing the Stephen Greene Company in the front rank of modern printing establishments. As an executive officer he was of the highest class, and successfully managed the business affairs of his corporation.

Nor were his business activities bounded by the affairs of his own company. He was one of the directors of the West End Trust Company, and filled a similar position in the directorate of other business corporations of Philadelphia. He also was deeply interested in the upbuilding of Wenonah, New Jersey, where he had large property interests. But Mr. Greene must not be considered only as a successful business man, as there was an entirely opposite side to his character. He realized to the full his duty and obligation to his fellow man, and was always ready and willing to aid and impart information to others, making friends with all his business associates, and was ever held in the highest

respect by competitors in business. To church, technical and philanthropic institutions, he gave freely of his time and means. He was for many years a member of the Franklin Institute, and served on its board of managers, and for several years as president of the board. For several years prior to his death he was president of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, and gave most generously to its support. His interest in the education of the young was intense; he was a warm and generous friend of the University of Pennsylvania, and assisted many young people to obtain an education. His interest in this line was particularly noticeable at Wenonah where he founded the now prosperous Wenonah Military Academy. He also gave the ground and built the Methodist Episcopal Church at Wenonah, his wife being a devoted member of that church, which he ever generously supported. He held membership in the Academy of Natural Science, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Union League Club, the Manufacturers' Club, and was a prominent member of the Masonic order. In religious faith, Mr. Greene was an Episcopalian. After his removal to Germantown in 1890, both he and his wife became members of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, which he served as vestryman for twenty years and as rector's warden for fifteen years. His religion made all Christians his brethren, and creed was to him an affair for the individual to settle.

He married, in 1853, Martha Mifflin Houston, of Columbia, who survives him, a resident of Germantown. His family includes Dr. William Houston Greene, now president of the Stephen Greene Company, and five daughters.

Stephen Greene died May 21, 1908, after a useful life of seventy-seven years. Briefly as his career has been traced, it reveals to the reader a well rounded life,

full of effort, not for his own advancement, but for the benefit of others. His quiet, kindly disposition attracted many personal friends, while his unostentatious charity, much of which will never be known, gave him a never-to-be-forgotten place in the hearts of those befriended. As a counselor he was wise, and to those seeking advice he gave freely from his experience and matured judgment. Both individual and corporate interests were benefited by intercourse with him. His nature was deeply religious, and his love for his Master was made manifest by his thought for and helpfulness toward his fellow men. His ideals were high, and his strivings earnest and constant to attain higher Christian living. He realized the shortcomings of human nature, and, in seeking to stimulate others to higher and better living, strengthened his own character, and thus more nearly attained his ideals. In an age of fierce business competition and often destructive warfare between rivals, he set an example of fairness and respect for the rights of others that is pleasant to contemplate. True indeed is it that "Stephen Greene needs no monument of marble to perpetuate his memory." His life was a successful one, from whatever point it is viewed, and of him may it be said most appropriately: "Though dead, he speaketh."

GREENE, William Houston,

Scientist, Author.

As president of the Stephen Greene Company of Philadelphia, Dr. Greene manages a business founded many years ago by his honored father, Stephen Greene, whom he succeeded in office. Although now at the head of a successful mercantile corporation, his training was entirely professional, and until 1892 he was known as an educator and au-

thority in the world of chemistry, wherein he had gained an assured standing.

William Houston Greene, only son of Stephen and Martha Mißlin (Houston) Greene, was born in Columbia, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1853. His early education was obtained in the public schools and Central High School in Philadelphia, whence he was graduated in July, 1870, with the degree of B. A., taking third honors in his class. He decided on the profession of medicine, and entered Jefferson Medical College, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1873. He had from youth taken a deep interest in the study of chemistry, and while taking his medical course and until 1877 was assistant to B. Howard Rand, Professor of Chemistry at Jefferson Medical College. From 1875 to 1877 Dr. Greene was Demonstrator of Chemistry in the same college. He did not practice his profession, but in 1877 went abroad and for two years engaged in original research and investigation in the laboratory of Adolphe Wurtz in Paris, later following the same line of professional work in a private Philadelphia laboratory. In 1879 and 1880 he was Demonstrator of Chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1880 he became Professor of Chemistry in Central High School, a position he held until 1892, when he became associated in business with his father, whom he succeeded in 1908 as president of the Stephen Greene Company, printers, at Sixteenth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, a commercial printing firm of the highest standing, incorporated in 1900, but established in 1871 as Helfenstein, Lewis & Greene, later owned entirely by Stephen Greene, the first president of the Stephen Greene Company.

During the years devoted to chemical research, Dr. Greene published the results obtained from his many investiga-

tions in various journals devoted to medicine and chemistry. Dr. Greene is the author of several text books which in their time were standard, and also translated and edited, at the request of the author, Adolphe Wurtz, his "Éléments de Chimie Moderne," and is the American editor of Paul Berts' "First Steps in Scientific Knowledge." He is a fellow of the Chemical Society (London), and a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Société Chimique (Paris), the Gesellschaft (Berlin), the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and The American Geographical Society.

In 1902, he married Sara Cavanaugh, of Philadelphia. They have one son, Stephen Greene Jr.

CARSTAIRS, Daniel Haddock,

Large Manufacturer.

One hundred and thirty-five years have intervened since the name Carstairs was introduced to Philadelphia, but as early as 1650 the family was prominent among the extreme Covenanting Protestors of Scotland. Chief among them was Rev. William Carstairs, of the Scottish Church, friend of William, Prince of Orange, and Royal Chaplain of Scotland under both William I., King of England, and his successor, Queen Anne.

The Philadelphia founder of the family came in 1780, and as architect, builder, statesman and humanitarian, attained unusual distinction. During the plague of yellow fever that ravaged Philadelphia, he served with Stephen Girard as a member of the Board of Health, appointed to make measures to suppress the disease. He died July 28, 1830. His wife, Sarah Hood, was widow of Joseph Bradford.

James, second son of Thomas and Sarah Carstairs, was born in Philadelphia, December 9, 1789, died there Feb-

ruary 3, 1875. He had a long connection with the Mechanics' Bank as cashier, continuing until 1834, when he engaged in business on Delaware avenue, above South street, as wholesale grocer and ship chandler. Philadelphia then was a very important shipping port, its wharves crowded with shipping engaged in deep-sea trade. The business of supplying these hundreds of ships with provisions and equipment was a large one, and James Carstairs had the greater part of their trade. He served the greater part of his adult life as a member of the Philadelphia School Board, and filled many other positions of trust. His wife, Sarah Britton Summers, was a daughter of Andrew Summers, a wealthy banker of Philadelphia, and an intimate friend of Robert Morris, the "Financier of the Revolution." Her mother was Helen Stewart, sister of Admiral Charles Stewart. Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the "Great Napoleon," was one of the ushers at the wedding of James Carstairs, and presented the bride with a gold chain of unusual length, which is still treasured in the family.

James, fifth son of James Carstairs, was born in Philadelphia, March 13, 1834, died there May 28, 1893. He engaged in mercantile life and was one of the prominent wholesale merchants of Philadelphia. He was senior member for many years of the firm of Carstairs, McCall & Company, and the active head at the time of his death. He married, March 22, 1860, Mary White Haddock, born in Philadelphia, who still survives, a resident of the city of her birth. She is vice-president of the Presbyterian Orphanage, established by her mother; vice-president of the Bible Readers Society; manager of the Seaside Home at Cape May Point, New Jersey; president of the Haddock Memorial Home for Infants, endowed by her mother; member of the Society of New England Women,

of Philadelphia; and of other patriotic and social societies.

Mrs. Mary White (Haddock) Carstairs is a daughter of Daniel Haddock Junior, who married Catherine Lucy Stevenson Shinn, daughter of John Shinn, Junior, of the prominent Shinn family of New Jersey, and his wife, Mary White, daughter of Dr. John White, the eminent Revolutionary surgeon. Daniel Haddock was a son of Daniel Haddock Senior, of Massachusetts, and his wife, Abigail Hazeltine, a great-great-granddaughter of Robert Hazeltine, who came from England to Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1638. The Hazeltines were prominent in every generation, and Thomas C. Hazeltine was an intimate friend of Thomas Jefferson. The family preserve much correspondence that passed between the two men, showing the extreme friendliness of their intercourse.

Dr. John White, the maternal great-grandfather of Mary White (Haddock) Carstairs, was born in New York City, June 24, 1759, died in Philadelphia, July 7, 1838. The following record of his service is taken from the manuscript of Dr. J. M. Toner in the Congressional Library:

"John White, surgeon's mate, and subsequently surgeon in the Revolutionary War, was born in the city of New York, in June, 1759. At the commencement of hostilities he was a student at Princeton College, N. J., but the excitement which followed the fight at Lexington, Massachusetts, April 19, 1775, rendered it impossible for him to apply his mind to study, and as most of the students shortly after dispersed, he moved to Philadelphia to enter upon the study of medicine. Shortly after the passage of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress, July 4, 1776, John White joined a regiment of militia commanded by Colonel Thomas McKean, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania, and which was stationed for about three months at Amboy. Upon his return he was appointed surgeon's mate in the General Hos-

pital at the 'Bettering House', in January, 1777, continuing there during the ravages of jail or hospital fever introduced by the prisoners liberated from confinement in New York City. A grave form of dysentery also prevailed at this time among the men connected with the 'Flying Camp', and which proved fatal to numerous physicians and nurses. Dr. White was twice brought to death's door by hospital fever.

"On the approach of the enemy to Philadelphia, which they captured September 26, 1777, he was successively transferred to duty in the hospitals at Burlington, Princeton, New Brunswick, in New Jersey; and at Valley Forge, Yellow Springs, and Lightfoot's Barn, in Pennsylvania. After the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, June 18, 1778, he was again ordered to the 'Bettering House'. During the period of his service there he had suffered much in his health from hard duty and disease, and his monthly pay, owing to the depreciation of the paper currency, was insufficient to clothe him. He left the hospital with the approbation of the commanding officer in August, 1779, to accept the appointment of surgeon to the privateer *Morning Star*, commanded by Captain Gardner, in which he made two cruises in company with the elder Captain Decatur. Among the prizes taken by this privateer was a transport with Hessians, which had been cut off from the British fleet going into New York City. The vessel was sent to Egg Harbor. Shortly after this, John White was appointed surgeon to the *Rising Sun*, a twenty-gun ship built at Egg Harbor, and which was captured by the British frigate *Medea*, July 1, 1780. The Doctor was carried to South Carolina, where he was 'confined in the prison ship four months and then transferred with other survivors to the Jersey prison-ship at New York City. In addition to the many cruelties inflicted on the prisoners in that infamous prison ship, about 150 prisoners were mustered and selected under the pretence of being sent on board of a cartel for exchange, who were taken out at midnight to be distributed among a fleet of war vessels anchored near Sandy Hook, ready to sail. Dr. White, with twenty-seven others, was put on board the flag-ship *London*, ninety guns, and as soon as it was light they were ordered to assist at the windlass in weighing the anchor, which, if refused, punishment was threatened. In this emergency he addressed himself to the lieutenant in command, representing his unfit-

ness for such service, and the position he occupied, when captured, when after one night's detention he was returned to the old prison ship.

"The British surgeons, to relieve themselves from a dangerous and disagreeable duty, procured the attendance of American surgeons to wait on the sick, which appointment was duly accepted by them, as it included the privilege of a boat to go on board the hospital ships and occasionally on shore to obtain medicines and provisions for the sick. Dr. Nathan Dorsey, a surgeon on board one of our captured frigates, who had been assigned by his captors, to this duty, was exchanged, and the subject of this sketch, Dr. John White, succeeded him after about four months' detention on the Jersey, in attendance on the sick American prisoners. After continuing a prisoner for seven months in New York City, Dr. White was exchanged through the kind efforts of friends."

After his release he returned to Philadelphia and continued in the practice of medicine there until his death in his eightieth year.

The nine children of James and Mary White (Haddock) Carstairs, all born in Philadelphia, are all living: Lucy Haddock; Daniel Haddock, of whom further; John Hazeltine, of whom further; Charles Stewart, married Esther Holmes Haseltine; Emily Frances, married Walton Ferguson, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; Mary White, married Stephen de Kosenko; Lena Farr, married (first) Francis A. Janney, (second) Mario Montu, of Turin, Italy, where they reside; James (3), married Priscilla Moore Taylor, daughter of Matthew H. Taylor, of Erie, Pennsylvania, president of the Pittsburgh Coal Company.

Daniel Haddock Carstairs, eldest son of James and Mary White (Haddock) Carstairs, was born in Philadelphia, February 7, 1862. He was educated in the Few-Smith Academy, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated in 1879. He began business with his father as member of Carstairs, McCall & Company, distillers of and wholesale dealers in

liquors, No. 254 South Third street, and at his father's death succeeded him as senior member of the firm, and with his brother, John Hazeltine Carstairs, continues the business established by their father. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, deriving membership through the patriotic service of his maternal ancestor, Dr. John White, the Revolutionary surgeon of previous mention. His clubs are the Union League, Philadelphia Cricket, Germantown Cricket, Philadelphia Country and Racquet, all of Philadelphia, and the Maryland of Baltimore.

Mr. Carstairs married (first) November 27, 1883, Louise Orne, born August 4, 1862, daughter of Edward B. and Elizabeth (Boldin) Orne, of Philadelphia. He married (second) April 21, 1906, Viola Howard, daughter of Francis Howard of Boston. Children of first marriage: Elizabeth Boldin Carstairs, married, January 9, 1907, William Moore Stewart (3rd); Mary Haddock Carstairs, married A. Huntington Lewis, of Syracuse, New York.

CARSTAIRS, John Hazeltine,

Large Manufacturer.

John Hazeltine, second son of James and Mary White (Haddock) Carstairs, was born in Philadelphia, August 7, 1863. He was educated in Philadelphia schools, and entered the firm of Carstairs, McCall & Company, and with his brother, Daniel Haddock Carstairs, continues the business established by their father. He also has other important business interests in Philadelphia. He derives membership in the Sons of the Revolution, from the patriotic service of his maternal ancestor, Dr. John White, the Revolutionary surgeon. He is a member of prominent Philadelphia clubs: Union League, Country, Racquet, Art, and Corinthian Yacht; the Maryland of

Baltimore; and Union League of New York. His Hazeltine's Massachusetts ancestry, tracing to 1638, gains him membership in the New England Society.

Mr. Carstairs married, April 30, 1884, Belle Wolf Wilson, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Wolf) Wilson, of Philadelphia. Their only daughter and child is: Lorraine Wilson Carstairs.

WARD, William.

Ship-builder, Public Official.

When the history of Pittsburgh and her public men shall have been written, its pages will bear no more illustrious name and record, no more distinguished career, than that of the late William Ward. If "biography is the home aspect of history," it is certainly within the province of true history to commemorate and perpetuate the lives of those men whose careers have been of signal usefulness and honor to the State and Nation, and in this connection it is not only compatible but absolutely imperative that mention be made of William Ward.

William Ward was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1807. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Harding) Ward, the former a native of Ireland. John Ward came to America when a young man, and in Eastern Pennsylvania married Elizabeth Harding, who was of English birth and parentage. When William was a child, his father settled on Steubenville Pike, near Robinson's Run, and carried on a farm; but later in life went to Washington, D. C., where he held a prominent official position up to the time of his death. His wife returned to Pittsburgh and died at the home of her son William. The other children were: Hugh Ward, who went south shortly after his marriage; Henry, who died in Washington; Catherine, wife of William Grimes, of Pittsburgh; Eliza, who married Mr. Mulholland, and lives

in California; and Mary, who became the wife of Leonard Snyder.

William Ward was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education from the country schools. In 1831 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he entered a shipyard, and became thoroughly versed in the trade of a shipwright. Anxious for knowledge and learning readily, he was able to add greatly to his store of useful information by extensive reading, and this habit was kept up throughout his life. He formed a partnership with John Speer, and built many of the larger steamers that plied the Allegheny, the Monongahela and Ohio rivers. Among the many boats sent out by Speer & Ward was the "New Castle," launched in 1836, the first vessel to successfully navigate the Allegheny river. In 1843 Captain Ward retired from the river, and began to invest largely in real estate. He was almost invariably successful in his transactions, and became one of the heaviest land-owners in Pittsburgh. His practical sagacity made itself felt in the management of civic affairs, to which he gave much attention, being deeply interested in the welfare and progress of the city. His ripe and varied experience, his judicial mind and his careful observation rendered him the trusted counsellor of his friends at all times, and under all phases of their lives. His decisions, delivered impartially, were always regarded as just and equitable, and his opinions upon private matters and public interests were recognized to be pre-eminently wise, prudent and prophetic, and have been triumphantly verified by the issue of events.

Captain Ward served twelve years in the City Council, being for eight years chairman of the street commissioners; and during this period he was also a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor. Always interested in politics,



Wm. Ware

he was justly proud of the fact that he was one of the delegates who organized the Republican party. About 1875 he founded and was made president of the Taxpayers' Union, an organization to prevent municipal extravagance. As a citizen, Captain Ward was universally esteemed, always sustaining the character of a true man. His business transactions were conducted on the principles of strict integrity; he fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him; he was generous in his feelings and conduct towards all. He was a Universalist in religious belief.

In the year 1831, Captain Ward married Isabella McCoy. Children by this marriage: John and Louise. After the death of his first wife, Captain Ward married Mary McCoy, her sister, by whom he had eight children: John, Madison, William, Blanche, Sally (Mrs. Thomas Fulton), Mary E. (Mrs. Thomas D. Hodgkinson), all deceased; Louise, George, Leonore (Mrs. Jasper Lawman), Matilda (Mrs. Isaac Whitaker).

In the death of Captain William Ward, which occurred December 3, 1890, Pittsburgh lost a man whose life was a happy illustration of the honors and rewards of business fidelity and industry, when combined with high principle and unswerving integrity, he having accumulated property to the amount of three millions entirely through his own energy and talent. As a business man his character was unclouded and unimpeachable. He had excellent judgment, and adhered with staunch consistency to sound, conservative and unquestionable methods of finance. His name was known among the highest circles of the business world as that of a man who could be trusted and with whom it was a satisfaction to transact business. His private life was simple and unostentatious. He was interested in many charitable and benevolent enterprises, and liberal in his gifts

along the lines of religious and philanthropic effort. His life teaches the old and ever valuable lesson that true success comes only through tireless industry, guided and inspired by singleness of purpose. It emphasizes also the priceless value of unswerving loyalty to right, and the assured rewards of exemplary living. Fortunate, indeed, is the city that has such men as the late Captain William Ward as its exemplars.

SHENK, Harry Jacob,

Merchant, Man of Affairs.

Harry Jacob Shenk, junior partner in the well known drygoods firm of C. & H. J. Shenk, is one of the leading merchants of Lebanon, and is a man greatly interested in the progress and welfare of the city. He is a son of the late Henry Shenk, founder of the Shenk store, and was admitted into partnership with his uncle, Christian Shenk, after the latter had succeeded to the business. The junior partner has been well qualified to take upon himself the burden of enlarging the business by the introduction of many new lines, he having been connected with several of the largest and most extensive manufacturers of dress goods in the country, prior to his coming to Lebanon; for he is not a native of this place, though his family has been established here for generations.

He was born, August 18, 1870, in Philadelphia, where his father was then in business, and is a descendant of one of the oldest and most interesting families in this locality. John Shenk, or Schenck, as the name was originally spelled, the great-great-grandfather of Mr. Harry J. Shenk, was one of the first pioneers of Lebanon county, coming to this section some time previous to the Revolutionary War, and founding the Shenk homestead in Heidelberg township, Lebanon county, which place is now owned by Mr. Jo-

seph Brubaker. The old mansion still stands, and is one of the finest residences in the valley. The original name of the place, which is situated some seven miles southeast of the city of Lebanon, was Buffalo Springs. The family traces its ancestry to Holland, the first immigrants to this country coming over during the seventeenth century.

John Sherk's son Joseph, born October 12, 1779, was one of the earliest Lebanon county farmers. He married, October 17, 1802, Fannie Ober, of Mastersonville, Lancaster county, and they had eighteen children, namely: John, Barbara, Jacob, Elizabeth, Henry, Mary, Fannie, Joseph, Mary, Molly, Catherine, Anna, Rebecca, John, Sarah, Lydia, Susanna, and one unnamed. At the death of Mrs. Sherk, April 23, 1856, there were living eighty grandchildren and thirty-two great-grandchildren. Of the children above named, the third child, Jacob, born in 1806, became the father of Mr. Henry Sherk. He was a resident of Lebanon county all his life, working hard upon the farm, and becoming in later years one of the successful and progressive farmers in this region. In early manhood he married Magdalena Miller, and they had eight children: Henry, the father of the present Mr. Sherk; Joseph and Fannie, who are now deceased; John, also deceased, lived in Illinois; Christian, the senior member of the Sherk drygoods firm, in Lebanon; Catherine, who is married to Abraham Oberholtzer, of Lebanon; Jacob M., who is living in retirement in Lebanon; and Michael, the youngest, who is also living in this city. Jacob Sherk, the father of these children, who died in the year 1874, was a man of great ability and a member of the Republican party. He belonged to the Reformed Church and was an upright man and Christian gentleman. Jacob M. Sherk, the next to the youngest son, before his retirement was

a prominent citizen and capitalist of Lebanon. He was born in 1847 on the old place in Heidelberg township, and was reared on the farm, receiving a good education. In 1868 he came to Lebanon and entered his brother's store, where he remained for a year. He then went west, and at Sterling, Illinois, became a member of the drygoods firm of Edson, Sherk & Martin. In 1873 he returned to Lebanon, became associated with his brother Christian in the drygoods, queensware and carpet business, and continued thus for ten years when he disposed of his interest in the drygoods department. He became identified with many of the principal industries and enterprises of Lebanon in various capacities, as founder, director, or officer; was prominent in the Republican party, and was an important servant of the State in council and convention. He married Lydia, daughter of Daniel Stichter; they had one daughter who is now deceased. The mother also died many years ago.

Henry Sherk, the eldest son of Jacob Sherk and the father of Mr. Harry J. Sherk, remained on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, receiving an excellent education in the public schools and doing good work at home on the old place. He entered business life as a clerk in a general store in Berks county, whither he went when he decided to make his own way in the world. He was industrious, prudent and enterprising, and by hard work and economy was enabled to save about three hundred dollars during the period in which he was thus engaged. In 1851 he used this capital in opening a store for himself at Hamlin, in Lebanon county, which he very successfully conducted for about six years. He then sold out and came to Lebanon, where he engaged as a clerk with George & Pile, and continued with them for about two years. In 1859, however, he again went into business for

himself, purchasing the stock of Reizenstein & Brother, and opening a clothing store. After conducting this business for three years, he sold out his stock of clothing, and established a drygoods store, which he conducted very successfully for a while and then sold out to his brother Christian, who had been associated with him in the business for several years.

Henry Sherk then removed to Philadelphia and became connected with the firm of Hood, Bonbright & Company, and so remunerative and congenial was this engagement that he remained with the firm for ten years. At the end of this time, having accumulated considerable capital, he associated himself with a Mr. Hall, and opened a wholesale dry goods store in Philadelphia, under the name of Hall, Sherk & Company. For eight years he continued in this business, which proved a successful one, and then he retired from active life altogether, returning to Lebanon, where he passed his remaining years. He became prominent in public life here and was always interested in the progress and betterment of the city. He died on December 23, 1903, greatly beloved and respected. In January, 1851, about the time that Mr. Henry Sherk first went into business for himself in Hamlin, Lebanon county, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Groh, a resident of the same county. She was born in 1830, and died in 1896; having four children, three of whom grew to maturity. They were Mary and Catherine, now deceased; and Harry Jacob, the present junior partner of the Sherk dry goods firm. Henry Sherk was a member of the old Lutheran church at Lebanon, was a Republican in his political views, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was an exceptionally well preserved man for his years, and possessed a remarkable memory to the last.

Harry Jacob Sherk, who was born during his father's sojourn in Philadelphia, received his education in the public schools there, and afterwards attended Pierce's Business College. After the completion of his studies he entered the dry goods business, and was connected with some of the leading manufacturers of dress trimmings. The experience which he acquired in his dealings with the great mercantile establishments in the country admirably equipped him to handle the retail end of the business when, in the year 1901, he was taken into partnership by his uncle, Christian Sherk, who had succeeded to the establishment in Lebanon. The name of the firm then changed to C. and H. J. Sherk, the business was revived, several departments were enlarged, and from then onward the store has been conducted along the latest lines, and so successfully that it furnishes a most favorable comparison with the larger metropolitan concerns.

Christian Sherk, the present senior member of the firm, is a younger brother of the late Henry Sherk, having been born in the year 1836, at the old Sherk homestead. His earlier education at the schools of the district, the State Normal School at Millersville, and a private school at Hagerstown, Maryland, was supplemented by a course at the Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York. After this, in 1864, he became a salesman for the Philadelphia firm of Riddle, Gill & Company, and then became connected with Hood, Bonbright & Company, of the same city. In 1869 he returned to Lebanon, and entered his brother's store, was taken into the business in 1871, and shortly afterwards became the sole proprietor, when Henry Sherk removed to Philadelphia. He conducted the store alone until the year 1901, when Harry J. Sherk was taken into the partnership. Christian Sherk

has been very active in local affairs outside of his business duties, and has been at various times closely associated with many of the leading enterprises of the city. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Lebanon County Historical Society, the Pennsylvania German Society, etc., and is a director of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua. He is also a trustee and member of St. John's Reformed Church. As a merchant and business man he has been in the front rank of Lebanon's most distinguished citizens.

Upon Mr. Harry J. Shenk's active entrance into the firm the business was conducted with new impetus. His popularity in the community, of which the family have been members for so many years, is due as much to his own personality as to traditional feeling, and the patronage of the store has been largely increased. The excellent reputation which the firm has enjoyed in this and adjoining counties has been greatly advanced, and additional stability bestowed upon the oldest and most prominent dry goods firm in this city. In addition to his reputation as an enterprising business man, Harry J. Shenk has acquired eminence in public, civic and social affairs. He has the welfare of the city and community keenly at heart, and is a member of the Lebanon Business Men's Association, the Lebanon Board of Trade, and the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, of the latter of which he is also treasurer and director. He is a member of the Lebanon County Historical Society, the Pennsylvania German Society, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Travelers Protective Association, and the Lebanon and Steitz clubs; also a director of the Lebanon Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and is serving in the city council and on the school board. Mr. Shenk is also a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Mystic Shrine,

the Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being a trustee of the latter.

On November 16, 1892, Mr. Shenk was married in Philadelphia to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Beaumont Hempstead, daughter of Robert and Ida Elizabeth (McFadden) Beaumont. Mrs. Beaumont later married De Los Balch Hempstead, and the daughter bore the surname of her step-father. Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Shenk have three children, as follows: Henry De Los Shenk, born March 11, 1895; Beatrice Elizabeth Shenk, born September 11, 1900; and Christine Ida Shenk, born January 10, 1904. Mr. Shenk is an elder in the Salem Lutheran Church, his family all being members of St. John's Reformed Church. They occupy as well known and prominent a position in church and social circles as does Mr. Shenk in business and commercial life.

MILLER, John Henry,

Financier, Insurance Underwriter.

John Henry Miller, one of the public-spirited and prominent citizens of Lebanon, has been in the insurance business in this city for the last fifty-two years, and is connected with almost all of the great fire insurance companies of the country. He is the city's chief authority upon all such matters, as he is indeed upon many other subjects and enterprises, having been associated with the promotion and organization of a great number of the leading financial, industrial and social institutions of this place. His life has been influential and helpful along many lines, and he has been actively engaged in other interests prior to his connection with insurance matters, in all of which he has shown the capacity for mastery and successful administration.

Mr. Miller is the descendant of a long

line of ancestors of German origin, the first of whom to come to this country was John Miller, who came from the Palatinate, on the Rhine, in the year 1729. He was one of a hundred and eighty passengers who sailed from Rotterdam in the ship "Mortonhouse," of which James Coultas was master. The vessel touched at Deal, England, and was cleared June 21, 1729, arriving at Philadelphia in August of the same year; on the nineteenth of this month the passengers signed a declaration of their allegiance to the King of England, George II. They settled among the Indians in the wilderness, about seventy-five miles west of Philadelphia, in the section of the country now including Lebanon, Lancaster and Dauphin counties, Pennsylvania. The history of these Palatinates in Pennsylvania is of great interest and importance in the development of the country's many sided and cosmopolitan civilization, for they contributed to the sum-total of American citizenship a sober industry, practical success and simple faith, which have made their names honored and revered by the succeeding generations, and at this day their descendants are to be found in all ranks and walks of life in this broad land.

Daniel Miller, the first descendant of John Miller of whom there is record, was born May 19, 1781, in West Hanover township, Dauphin county, and died June 23, 1859. He was married to Catherine Ensminger, who was born September 22, 1786, died September 7, 1861; and they had eleven children: John, Daniel, Henry, Elizabeth, Catherine, Peter, Mary, Adam, Susan, Christian, and David W. The family was large in size as well as in numbers, four of the sons being over six feet in height, and the daughters all tall women. It was also a remarkable family for longevity.

The third son, Henry Miller, who afterwards became the father of John

Henry, was born March 31, 1810; and was in early life a millwright, but in later years a farmer, which vocation he adopted in order to secure employment for his children. He was a man of much influence in his community and one keenly interested in the political life of the nation. In politics he was at first a Whig, afterward becoming a Republican, and at various times had the privilege of voting for many of the great men of history. His first vote was cast for Henry Clay, in 1832; in 1840 he supported General Harrison in his candidacy, and in 1888 voted for his grandson, Benjamin Harrison. In 1860, he voted for Abraham Lincoln, and from that time cast his ballot for every Republican candidate up to the time of McKinley, for whom he voted in 1900. He was, in 1885, elected director of the poor in Lebanon county, being then seventy-five years of age. His death occurred April 25, 1903, when he was but a few years under the century mark, his long career covering a period of many changes in public and commercial life, and ushering in new eras of invention and discovery. His wife, to whom he was married on April 4, 1833, was a Miss Sabina Tittle; she was born September 14, 1812, and died May 3, 1883, being seventy-one years of age at the time of her death. Beside John Henry, the eldest son, there were the following children: Catherine Anna, Mary Anna, David W., twins who died young, Daniel, Sabina, Emma Lydia, Jeremiah, John Adam, and Jenne Frances. After his wife's death Mr. Henry Miller passed the remaining twenty years of his life in the old home with his two daughters, Emma and Mrs. Jennie F. Shaak, and there terminated his long and useful career.

John Henry Miller was born March 3, 1834, on the old Daniel Miller farm in South Annville township, Lebanon county, about two miles south of the town of

Annville. His early boyhood days were passed on the farm, where he assisted his father, doing work also on other farms in North and South Annville and in East Hanover townships. Meanwhile, he attended the common schools of Lebanon county, and later entered the Annville Academy. After the completion of his studies he turned his attention to teaching, for which he found himself well qualified, although then only eighteen years of age. His first school was in Union district, after which he taught in North Annville, East Hanover and North Cornwall townships, completing five terms in all by adding two sessions in the city schools of Lebanon, to which place he came in 1858, teaching during 1861 and 1862. He also entered mercantile business here, and, in 1860, became connected with general insurance, in which he has continued with success ever since.

In 1860 he became secretary of the Washington Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and was in that year one of the organizers of the Lebanon County Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company, and has served continuously as its secretary and treasurer. This company, which covers loss by death and theft, confines its operations entirely to this county and is therefore strictly local; it is the oldest and most successful company of its kind at present existing in Pennsylvania. Its president is Mr. C. V. Arnold, and of its original incorporators, who constituted its first board of directors, Mr. Theodore B. Klein is the only one still living. Of the incorporators of the Washington Mutual Fire Insurance Company who served as the first board of managers and first officers, J. Henry Miller is the sole survivor. It is a purely mutual company, confining its operations strictly to Lebanon county, and has paid almost \$225,000 to its policy-holders during the period of its

existence, covering losses and damages by fire and lightning; and at present it has nearly \$5,000,000 worth of insurance in force.

The firm of J. Henry Miller & Company, of which Mr. Miller is senior partner, is the largest and most reliable insurance and real estate agency in Lebanon, with handsome offices at No. 812 Willow street. The assets of fire and liability companies represented are over \$206,000,000, several of these companies having been continuously, for over a hundred years, in active and successful operation. Mr. Miller has been an influential citizen in many other activities. In the year 1888 he assisted in organizing the Lebanon Steam Company, and has been its treasurer continuously since its organization, and its secretary since 1893. He was instrumental in organizing the Lebanon Market House Company in 1890, of which he has been secretary and treasurer, resigning this office January, 1912. As far back as the year 1859 the Lebanon Cemetery Association claimed his attention and he assisted in its organization; he was up to 1896 a director, and its secretary. In the year 1894 he became one of the organizers of the North Lebanon Shoe Factory, one of the city's successful industries, and has been its president from the beginning. The Lebanon County Trust Company, of whose finance committee he is chairman, was one of the latest of his successful efforts at organization, his attention having been given to it in the year 1902, and he has been a director of this institution ever since.

As a patriot in the dark years of warfare between the States, Mr. Miller has also served his country faithfully and well; having been a corporal in Company A, of the Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia during that bitter period. He is now, and has been for years, prominently identified with the

party of his political choice, in which he has exercised a wise and judicious leadership. He has been ward assessor and collector of taxes, and represented the Republican party in the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1877 and 1878. He was in the Lebanon Council for two terms, when the borough government existed, and was president of the last council before the form of government was changed to that of the city, he being largely instrumental in bringing about that change. Mr. Miller has also been a member of the school board for a number of terms, manifesting a deep interest in the educational affairs of the city. He has been interested in Odd Fellowship and was formerly a member of the A. C. U. W., though he is not now connected with any secret society.

On August 17, 1855, he was married, at Lebanon, to Miss Rosanna Earley, a daughter of George and Catherine Earley, and a native of East Hanover, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, where she was born March 17, 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the parents of the following children: Luther Henry, born November 17, 1856, now deceased; Mary Alice, born November 23, 1858, now living at home; Charles Augustus, born January 16, 1862, died at the age of thirteen months; Emma Elizabeth, born September 10, 1864, married to John K. Royal, formerly city treasurer and now mayor of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, having three children: J. Douglas, Donald and Elizabeth Royal; Lincoln Earley, born June 12, 1866, who is now a dentist at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, married to Lulu Slike and has two daughters, Margaret and Rosanna; Rosanna Jane, born August 31, 1870, who married W. H. Clark, of Lebanon, and has one daughter, Kathryn Clark.

Mr. Miller and his family have a wide circle of relatives in this community, his

ancestors having been residents of Lebanon county for generations, and his father and grandfather both having left large families. David W. Miller, a younger brother, has been very active in the business and social life of Lebanon, a leader in its politics, and particularly interested in educational matters. He was for many years a teacher in the schools, fought during the Civil War in the Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was a member of the old firm, the Lebanon Lumber Company. This later became D. W. Miller & Company. David W. Miller died February, 1905, and the firm is now known as Miller Brothers, the partners having been David W. Miller's two sons, Dr. Charles Lincoln Miller, who died March, 1911, and Harry Michael Miller, they being nephews of Mr. John Henry Miller. Both have been prominent and enterprising citizens, Dr. Miller especially having distinguished himself in the practice of his profession before his identification with the lumber business. The family are all interested in public affairs and are estimable and leading citizens.

Mr. John Henry Miller has been very active all his life in religious matters. During a period of forty-three years he was a prominent and influential member of Zion's Lutheran Church, and for twenty-seven years of this time was treasurer of the congregation. He was also superintendent of the Sunday school of that church for many years. At present he is a member of the Old Salem Lutheran Church, having charge of the home department and visitors' class in the Sunday school, and taking a keen interest in its welfare. Indeed, in all of the activities of his long and useful life he has done with all his might whatsoever his hands found to do, and at the present day there is no citizen of the community more respected or esteemed.

WEIDMAN, Grant,**Lawyer, Financier.**

Among the many lawyers of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, none holds a higher position in the public esteem than does Mr. Grant Weidman, whose ancestors, as far back as the days of the Revolution, when Captain John Weidman served gallantly as soldier in the army, and wisely as an associate judge upon the bench, have been both lawyers and patriots. Mr. Weidman follows along the same lines which his father, the late Grant Weidman Sr., adopted, continuing to a great extent in his policies. For over a century the individual members of this family have gone in and out before the people of Lebanon county, the early members as well as those of later date having been men of probity, who lived upright lives in the midst of their fellow citizens and contributed to the general good of the Commonwealth.

The first member of the family to come to America was probably Christopher Weidman, a native of Switzerland, who settled in Warwick township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, during the middle of the eighteenth century. His son, Captain John Weidman, of previous mention, was born in Warwick township on June 4, 1756, and was brought up to commercial pursuits in Philadelphia, having received an excellent education for those days. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he was a staunch patriot and became an officer in one of the associated battalions; he was commissioned as ensign on July 12, 1776, when Congress directed the organization of the German regiment. On May 14, 1777, he was promoted to the post of first lieutenant, and began a career of active service, during which he was engaged in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, Monmouth and Newton. In 1779 he was adjutant of

the regiment under General Sullivan, when that celebrated Indian fighter made his famous campaign against the Indians in New York, and served gallantly on many occasions until his retirement from active service in 1781. He had also been one of the noble band of patriots who passed through the terrible winter of 1778 at Valley Forge, sharing the horrors and privations of the War for Independence as well as its glory. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

When the final victory was won and hostilities came to a close, Captain Weidman resumed his commercial pursuits in Philadelphia for a while; and afterward returned to the neighborhood of his birthplace, where he continued in business and was employed as a surveyor, for which he was excellently fitted by education. In the year 1800, he came to Lebanon county, where he purchased the Union Forge Estate which he conducted successfully for many years. For a period of nine years, from 1821 to 1830, he served as an Associate Judge, bringing into play his many rare gifts and fine judgment. He died, after a long and honorable career, on June 6, 1830, at his home in Lebanon. His wife was Miss Catherine Mason, of Philadelphia, whom he married, May 1, 1786. She was born on February 16, 1763, and died October 8, 1794, in Lebanon, having been the mother of four children: Elizabeth, Jacob Barge, John and Maria.

The eldest son, Jacob Barge Weidman, was born in Philadelphia, May 12, 1789. He was reared in patriotic surroundings, at a time when the young country was enthusiastic with its new gift of freedom, and the memory of his father's deeds was fresh in mind. His education was an excellent one, his father sending him first to the Latin school of James Rose, in Harrisburg, and then to Dickinson College, from which institution he was grad-

uated with honor. His attention was then turned to the law, which he studied under Samuel Laird, of Harrisburg, an eminent lawyer of that city, and in August, 1813, he was admitted to the Dauphin county bar. He at once settled in Lebanon, where the bar of the county had just been organized, with a membership including such persons as James Hopkins, Thomas Elder, George Fisher, George H. Porter and James Buchanan, names which have since become world-renowned. Mr. Weidman immediately advanced to the front rank in this brilliant company, and for forty years was regarded as one of the best lawyers in eastern Pennsylvania. He devoted his attention almost exclusively to his profession, giving but little heed to politics, and upon one occasion only entering into active political life; this was when, in 1837, he became a delegate to the Pennsylvania State Constitutional Convention, contributing valuable services to that body. He died at the height of his usefulness, March 5, 1857, after having been thrice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Murray, by whom he had two children, John and Sarah. His second wife was Miss Mary Eliza Morris of Philadelphia; and his third wife was Miss Elizabeth C. Murray, of Harrisburg.

John Weidman, son of Jacob B. and Mary (Murray) Weidman, was born August 25, 1815, at Lebanon. Like his father, he received an excellent education, beginning at Lebanon Academy, and afterward attending Dickinson and Princeton colleges. He then took a course in medicine, studying under Dr. John B. Mish, and subsequently graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He concluded, however, to turn his attention to the law, and, after studying under the direction of his father, was admitted to the Lebanon county bar in 1842, beginning the practice of his profession at

Lebanon. In 1859 he was elected District Attorney of Lebanon county, serving one term, and before the Civil War was a brigadier-general of militia. At the outbreak of that war he became captain of Company F, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and remained in the service, until his health became impaired and he was forced to resign. He returned home, but failed to recover, dying April 23, 1863. He was married in the year 1838 to Miss Emma Roberts Grant, of Melrose, New Jersey, and they had nine children as follows: Grant, John, Martha, Jacob Barge, Sarah Ann, Virginia, Emma R., James Buchanan, and Elizabeth Cook.

The eldest son of the family, Grant Weidman, the first of that name, was born September 8, 1839, at Melrose, near Trenton, New Jersey. His early life was spent at home in Trenton, and when quite young he was sent by his father to boarding school, first attending a preparatory institution at Lititz, Pennsylvania, and afterwards schools in Bristol and Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He then entered Princeton University, having attained a high degree of scholarship, and was graduated from that institution in 1859, after which he turned his attention to the law, as had his father and grandfather, like them manifesting an intense love of study and great powers of application, and he made rapid advancement under the guidance of his father, whose office he entered immediately upon graduating. On August 23, 1861, he was admitted to the bar of Lebanon county, and began practice at once, in the city of Lebanon. He was equally at home in all the county courts, but confined his attention as much as possible to civil cases, having a strong dislike of criminal practice; and soon established himself in the front ranks of the legal profession, reading industriously the while and making his knowledge of the profession more and more profound. His reputa-

tion among his fellow practitioners for integrity was no less grounded than for ability and eloquence in the statement of a case, and a wide and sweeping grasp of its details and general bearing.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Grant Weidman Sr., enlisted at once in the state militia, and became second lieutenant of Company A, Eleventh Regiment, in 1862, afterward serving as major of the One Hundred and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. In his political sentiments he was a member of the Democratic party, and was a delegate to the National Convention in 1880, that nominated Winfield S. Hancock for the presidency. He became District Attorney, and was also nominated for Congress, but as the district was an overwhelmingly Republican one, he was defeated; he maintained, however, his activity in the service of his party and was able to accomplish much good work. He served as a member of the school board and in many directions manifested his zeal in the public welfare, being influential in financial, commercial and industrial enterprises, and a man of mark in the business world. At the time of his death, in 1895, he was president of the Lebanon National Bank, the largest institution of the kind in the county; was a director in a number of manufacturing and industrial concerns, and was a manager of the Good Samaritan Hospital.

Mr. Weidman was greatly interested in Freemasonry, belonging to all the bodies of that order from the Blue Lodge upward; being a member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine and having held in 1874 the office of grand commander of the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania. He was also treasurer of the State Society of the Cincinnati, of which he was a member; and belonged to the Loyal Legion. According to the traditions of his family he was a devout Lutheran, being a trustee in the church for many

years, and holding a conspicuous place in the regard of the community. He was a man of rare and winning personality, kind and genial in disposition, eloquent and clever of speech, and having a wonderful command of language. He was generous and charitable to a fault, and found his chief delight in his home. His death occurred on November 11, 1895. He was married, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on September 7, 1864, to Miss M. Elizabeth Henry, by whom he had the following children: John, deceased; Grant, the present lawyer; Mary Henry, who married Thomas T. Lineaweaver, of Lebanon; Ethel Roberts, married C. F. Schaefer, of Philadelphia; Sarah Elizabeth, married Warren G. Light, Esq., of Lebanon, Pennsylvania; Edward Ingleton, deceased; and Christian Henry, deceased.

Grant Weidman, Jr., the eldest living son of the deceased distinguished lawyer Grant Weidman, Sr., was born in Lebanon, September 3, 1868. He graduated from Lebanon High School in 1885, having primarily attended the public schools of the city; and then received instruction at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, during the following year, in preparation for his entrance at Princeton University, where he was graduated in 1890. Turning naturally to the profession of the law he acquired the necessary knowledge and training, and became an attorney in Lebanon. It was not difficult to follow in his father's footsteps, nor to continue the activities in which he had been engaged, so that within a short while Mr. Weidman has become a man of prominence in his profession. Like his father, he is also a member of the Democratic party, and in business circles has won for himself a position that may well be envied. He is a director in the Lebanon National Bank, of which his father was president; and is solicitor for the Le-



John C. [unclear]

banon County Trust Company, in which he is also a member of the directorate.

Mr. Weidman has always manifested a strong interest in Freemasonry, and is a member of all the societies in Lebanon, in which he has become a past officer. He belongs also, by inheritance, to the Society of the Cincinnati, of Pennsylvania, of which he is secretary, and to the Loyal Legion; and is a member of the Steitz Club, a local organization, and of the Rittenhouse, Racquet and Princeton Clubs, of Philadelphia. He has not married.

GRIPP, John,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

The man who possesses, in combination with business ability, the qualifications essential for the successful administration of public office, is rarely met with in any community. In the late John Gripp, Pittsburgh was fortunate to count among her citizens a man of this type. Mr. Gripp was the incumbent of many public positions which he filled with singular ability, and in his death his home city has sustained a well-nigh irreparable loss.

John Gripp was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1856, his parents being John C. Gripp, who was a native of Germany, and Louisa Gripp, who was born in France. John C. Gripp, the father, was a boiler-maker in his town in Europe, and came to this country and entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in its shops at Pittsburgh, as foreman, in which capacity he continued for several years, and then became foreman of the boiler works of Thorn & Company, at Pittsburgh. He remained there until his death, March 29, 1874. He was one of the best known artisans in that section of the country. He was actively connected with the Vigilant Volunteer Fire Company from

its origin until the city of Pittsburgh established a paid fire department system. The Vigilant Volunteer Company brought the first Amoskeag steam engine to the city of Pittsburgh after its exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

John Gripp's early education was received at a German Lutheran school, where he imbibed the doctrines of his parents, at the same time being fitted for an educational course in the secular schools. He entered the Grant Public School of the Third Ward, Pittsburgh, where he remained until he had received a complete common school education. He then entered the Pittsburgh High School, and while attending the junior class in the academic department, in 1874, he decided to leave school and enter business life. He began work in the office of Peter Kreuter, who was then alderman of the Third Ward, Pittsburgh, and ex-officio justice of the peace of Allegheny county. He continued with him until his term expired, and then filled a similar position with John Burke, the alderman who followed, continuing there until 1882, when he resigned to accept a position as clerk in the registry department of the Pittsburgh postoffice, being afterwards made superintendent of the department. He remained there over a year, when he resigned to accept a position in the mayor's office, in 1884, as clerk to the mayor. He remained there for more than a year, until elected alderman of the Third Ward, city of Pittsburgh, which position he filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, being twice re-elected. He held the office from the first Monday in May, 1885, until the 1st of January, 1897, when he resigned to accept the office of Register of Wills and Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county. Mr. Gripp's public service embraced not only the departmental work herein mentioned, but also the duties of deputy mayor during two

terms, and of police magistrate during several terms. He was also a member of the Select Council of Pittsburgh from 1883 to 1885. This, of itself, would be a fine record, but he had other connections which demanded public attention just as strongly. He was a director of the Citizens' Traction Company and the Times Publishing Company, of Pittsburgh, and also of the Keystone Pottery Company, of Rochester, Pennsylvania. In 1881 Mr. Gripp was elected secretary of the Republican County Committee of Allegheny county, and occupied the chairmanship for several years. He remained an officer of the committee in one capacity or another until his death, having been chairman and secretary for a number of years of the Republican City Executive Committee. He attended many of the State conventions, and played an important part in the affairs of the party by his counsel and advice at times of stress. He attended the Minneapolis National Convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison for president, and he also was a delegate to several State and National Republican League conventions.

Unostentatious as he ever was, Mr. Gripp never failed, either in private or public life, to watch over the interests of the poor and to accord to the laborer his hire. Personally, he was a man who drew men to him, and his social popularity was very great. In addition to his other business connections, Mr. Gripp found time to identify himself with several large industrial enterprises. One of these was the West Virginia Clay Manufacturing Company, and in its affairs, as those of the Pittsburgh concerns, he was quite an aid towards establishing permanent prosperity. In every field of labor he covered he showed the same determination to succeed, backed by abilities which unflinchingly advanced him to the goal of his ambition. It was generally said in Western Pennsylvania that his

political career was one of the brightest in the history of the State.

Mr. Gripp married, May 1, 1884, Emma C., daughter of Christian and Catherine (Strohecker) Wack. The grandfather Strohecker came from Germany when he was about ten years of age, and lived in Beaver county; he was a member of the famous religious colony at a point on the Ohio river in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. This society was founded by Father George Rapp in 1805, and was known as Harmony Society, and sometimes called Economy. It was established by Germans as a colony. Here a goodly village was built, and various manufactures carried on extensively, including the manufacture of silk (the first made west of the Allegheny mountains), also cotton and woolen goods, wines, whisky and lumber. The tract of land owned by this colony comprised some four thousand acres. In 1831, "Count Maximilian De Leon" and his colony from Frankfort-on-the-Main united with this colony, but later withdrew and sought to establish a separate one, which failed in a year or so. These colonies were near the present town of Philipsburg, or Monaca, in Beaver county. Christian Wack married Catherine Strohecker, and they were the parents of four children, including Mrs. John Gripp. Mr. and Mrs. Gripp were the parents of two children: Corena C. and Raymond Wack. Mr. Gripp was a man devoted to the ties of friendship and of family, and no one who had ever enjoyed the privilege of his hospitality could fail to pronounce him the incomparable host. His death, which occurred December 16, 1898, deprived Pittsburgh of one who was a splendid type of the broadminded American citizen, and of a business man who was in many respects a model, respected by his associates and beloved by his employees. In his strict probity, his courage and fidelity to principle, he set an



John J. Brown

example worthy of emulation by every man who desires to achieve true and honorable success.

When a man of John Gripp's exceptional abilities and sterling worth of character is removed in early middle life from the scene of his activities, we say, "How full of promise was the career thus abruptly terminated!" Rather should we exclaim, "How rich in accomplishment was this comparatively brief life!" Had John Gripp been spared another quarter of a century, it is impossible to estimate what might have been his achievements, but in the contemplation of what he brought to pass in the comparatively few years allotted to him, we see that he left a record equalled by few who attained greater length of days, and surpassed by none of his own years. Such men are the especial glory of the American republic.

BROWN, Alexander P.,

Manufacturer, Man of Affairs.

A notable figure in the business life of Philadelphia for many years was Alexander P. Brown. He was not only a leading spirit in the boot and shoe trade, but he was one of those public-spirited citizens who was not only always ready to lend himself to every cause to advance the interests of the community but whose services are constantly in demand because of his known ability to carry through to successful completion any project with which he was identified.

Mr. Brown sprang from the sturdy stock of the Scotch-Irish, which for so many generations has been the backbone of American civilization. The paternal ancestor was John Brown, who lived at the time of the religious persecution in Scotland, and because of his opposition to the Papist tendencies of the house of Stuart was put to death at the hands of Claverhouse, May 1, 1685, in the parish

of Muirkirk. William Brown, father of Alexander P. Brown, married Jane Patterson, a lineal descendant of Alexander Patterson, who during the reign of George III. became proprietor of the mills in the Manor of Acton, county Armagh, Ireland, and in the early part of the nineteenth century emigrated to the United States. The estates passed into the hands of Colonel Close, of Drumbanagher, whose eldest son, Charles Maxwell Close, was high sheriff of the county and sat in the House of Commons as one of the leaders of the Conservative party from Ulster province. William Brown settled in Philadelphia, where he died in 1887. His wife died in 1871.

Alexander P. Brown, eldest son of William Brown, was born in Philadelphia, June 3, 1839. Prior to the age of ten years he was a pupil of Miss Laughlin's private school. After this he went through the regular routine of schooling until he graduated from the Central High School at the age of eighteen. In 1860 he entered the employ of Hugh Barrett, a boot and shoe manufacturer, with whom he remained three years, thoroughly mastering every detail of the business, as well as the office methods employed. The knowledge thus acquired was supplemented in a most valuable way by the extensive business acquaintance formed throughout the West and South. In 1870, with his brother, Clement M. Brown, he began the manufacture of boots and shoes in Philadelphia. Success attended their efforts from the start. They built up a strong demand for their goods, and after thirteen years of successful business as a manufacturer, Mr. Brown retired from the firm.

Although Mr. Brown's business life was crowded with activity, he always found time to share the burdens of civic responsibility. At the time of the Chicago fire he took an active part in raising funds and hurrying supplies to the

stricken city. At the Centennial of 1876 it was Mr. Brown who formulated the plan for the boot and shoe men of the country to erect their own building, with the result that the fund was raised and the exhibit was the most unique and interesting ever before seen in the country. Moreover, it was the means of increasing the leather export trade from about \$1,000,000 to \$11,000,000 annually. After the close of the Centennial, Mr. Brown was chosen a director of the Permanent Exhibition Company.

There was one notable occasion that is quite worthy of mention over which Mr. Brown presided. It marked the formation of the National Association of the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of the United States. It was a memorable time indeed. A banquet was given which was attended by many of the most celebrated men of that day, and it might be mentioned here that the letters of acceptance and regrets of these notables, all addressed to Mr. Brown, were carefully preserved by him and are now contained in a beautifully bound volume in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The very successful manner in which Mr. Brown conducted the whole affair is evident from the following extract from the letter of a friend written after the day of the banquet: "Moreover, at the risk of offending your characteristic modesty, I must tell you that the tact and discretion with which you presided over that imposing assemblage contributed materially to the success of the festival. You bore yourself like an old hand. I must congratulate you and your neighbors in the craft on the creditable manner in which they have played the part of host to the shoe manufacturers of the United States, and the happy and auspicious circumstances under which the National Association has been born into the world"; and also a few words

from a letter written by that noted statesman, the late Thomas F. Bayard, as follows: "Reflection has not diminished my high opinion of the occasion, embellished as it was by luxury and good taste."

Space will not permit a record of the many achievements of Mr. Brown, whose services in the interest of many public functions were always in demand, but one more might be mentioned. It was the International Regatta held in 1876, the necessary funds for which were raised by Mr. Brown. Rowing crews from many countries came to Philadelphia for the event, and it was perhaps the most wonderful meet of its kind that was ever held. Over 300,000 people attended, and records were made at that time which have never been lowered down to the present day.

Mr. Brown has never sought or accepted public works, but has always been active in party work and frequently presided in younger years at political meetings. He has always shrunk from publicity of any kind, but has never withheld his support from any worthy enterprise that claimed his attention and there are many charitable institutions that enjoy his interest and generosity. He is a life member of the Pennsylvania Hospital, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a life member of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and also of a great number of other associations.

The more recent years of his life have been devoted to extensive travel. Few men have visited as many countries of the world and made so close a study of the different conditions, nationalities and governments of men. His faith in our Republican system and institutions is abiding, and he believes that ours is the most perfect and enduring system for the government of man.

COOPER, Thomas V.,

Soldier, Journalist, Legislator.

While a branch of the Cooper family settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1675, the ancestors of this branch settled first in New England, where William Cooper, an English emigrant, took part in King Philip's War. Later he came to New Jersey, where he owned a tract of land where now in part stands the city of Camden. His seven sons settled in the now States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Georgia. One of these sons was the ancestor of James Fenimore Cooper, the noted author; and from another sprang James Cooper, grandfather of Thomas V. Cooper, the patriotic journalist of Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

James Cooper, born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was the son of a Revolutionary soldier who was an orderly under Washington, was promoted lieutenant, and after the war settled in Pittsburgh. When Lafayette visited Pittsburgh in 1824, Lieutenant Cooper had the distinction of being the oldest Revolutionary soldier present at the reception given the distinguished Frenchman. James Cooper, son of Lieutenant Cooper, lived to the wonderful age of ninety-nine years, but even this was almost equalled by one of his sons, Major Samuel Cooper, who lived to be ninety-seven years of age, and at the age of seventy-seven years entered the military service of his country during the war between the North and South. He was also the author of the Scott-Cooper system of military drill long in use in the United States army.

Dr. J. W. Cooper, another son of James Cooper, was a skilful physician, residing at different times in New York, Philadelphia, and Chester, Pennsylvania, the latter city having been his home for more than a half a century. Dr. Cooper commanded a company of militia, the Penn-

sylvania Blues, and with his company took active part in suppressing the Anti-Catholic riots in Philadelphia in 1844. He married Henrietta Fields, of Hagers-town, Maryland, who bore him seven children.

Thomas V. Cooper, son of Dr. J. W. and Henrietta (Fields) Cooper, was born January 16, 1835, in Cadiz, Ohio, where for a short time only his parents resided, and died in Media, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1909, the result of an accident. He obtained a good English education, learned the art of type setting and printing before he was twenty years of age, and in 1855 founded, in association with Dr. D. A. Vernon, the "Media Advertiser." The following year the name was changed to the "Media Advertiser and Delaware County American," and in 1859 the present title, "Delaware County American," was adopted. From 1855 until his death, a period of fifty-four years, Mr. Cooper was connected editorially with "The American," excepting the Civil War period, when he was in the field, there striving as a soldier to uphold the cause he had advocated as a journalist. He was at the time of his death one of the very few editors in Pennsylvania who with pen and type aided in creating the sentiment that brought the Republican party into being, and advocated the election of the candidates of that party in 1856, and for half a century thereafter continued unflinchingly to support the same party. Mr. Cooper was an alternate delegate to the Republican Convention of 1860 that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and voted the delegates of his congressional district for Mr. Lincoln, whose nomination was assured by the withdrawal of Simon Cameron and the releasing of the Cameron delegates.

On April 19, 1861, the 26th Pennsylvania Regiment passed through Baltimore, enroute to Washington, and, while

not suffering from mob attack so severely as the Massachusetts regiment, had rather an unpleasant experience. Shortly afterward Mr. Cooper enlisted in Company C of that regiment, serving three years with the army of the Potomac—in victory or defeat, the greatest army ever assembled in this country. He was mustered out with the 26th Regiment in front of Independence Hall, June 14, 1864. The battle flags of the regiment are inscribed with the names of many of the historic battles of the war between the States: Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville (where they lost one hundred men), Gettysburg (where they lost two hundred and sixteen men, and withstood a desperate charge), the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania Court House (where they captured two pieces of artillery). In all this glorious career, Mr. Cooper bore a part, escaping the perils of war and returning to Media in safety.

He at once repurchased his interest in "The American," and never again laid down the pen or its editorial management until he joined his great commander. As his sons came of age they were admitted to the business, which was conducted until his death as T. V. Cooper & Sons, and is so continued in behalf of the estate. To these sons much of the business detail was committed, but the editorial page was never surrendered, although from 1869 until his death, Mr. Cooper was continuously in the service of State or Nation. In 1869 he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Assembly, was defeated in 1871, and re-elected in 1872. In 1873 he was elected State Senator, re-elected continuously until 1889, and in 1878 was president of the Senate. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, serving four and a half

years. During this period he collected without the loss of a single dollar, the immense sum of \$80,000,000. In 1900 he was again elected to the House of Assembly, and in 1902 was re-elected. During his long term as a legislator he served on many committees, held important chairmanships, and exerted personally and through the columns of "The American," a deep influence on legislation and party policies. From 1881 to 1889 he was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and in 1902 its treasurer. He was always a strong figure in party councils and conventions; had always the courage of his convictions, a born leader, yet always open to the advice of his associates, but not easily swerved. He was one of the old school of politicians that won his way with men without resort to the brutal tactics of the modern "boss," a term that implies none of the qualities of real leadership so richly possessed by Thomas V. Cooper. He was a believer in Methodism as a church of strength and power, his family, however, being Episcopalians. He was a member of George W. Bartram Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Bradbury Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Cooper married, in 1858, Ada F. Turner, who died in 1901, daughter of Frederick Turner, the publisher, of Philadelphia. Children:

1. Ada S. T., married William T. Dickenson, and has one child: Ada Virginia.
2. Frederick T. Cooper, born September 14, 1865; educated in the private school of Miss Mary Walters, and Shortlidge's Academy at Media, and began newspaper work with the Chester "Evening News," later was admitted to partnership with his father in the management of the "Delaware County American," and is now senior partner of the firm of T. V. Cooper & Sons, in active management of "The American," concededly the largest, most modernly

equipped and successful of all Pennsylvania county weeklies. Its patronage is phenomenal, the paper going into nearly every home of Delaware, one of the richest counties in Eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Cooper is a member of the Sons of Veterans and of the Media Fire Department. He married, in 1890, Elizabeth A. Field, and has one son, Thomas V., a midshipman in the United States navy.

3. Percival V. Cooper, born November 13, 1867; educated in Shortlidge's Academy and Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, later taking post-graduate courses there and at the University of Pennsylvania in chemistry. For ten years he was a partner with Mr. Dickenson in Media and Morton, Pennsylvania, in the drug business. In 1898 he was admitted to the firm of T. V. Cooper & Sons, and has ever since been connected with the publication of "The American." He is an enthusiast on the subject of fine poultry, and is an expert authority on many of the fancy breeds. He was appointed justice of the peace, May 6, 1906, by Governor Pennypacker, and has twice been elected to that office by the people. He married, April 29, 1897, Emily J. Beale, and has a son, Donaldson B., born December 16, 1898. Mr. Cooper is a member of the college fraternity, Zeta Phi; Brookhaven Grange, No. 731, Patrons of Husbandry; and the Sons of Veterans; he is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

4. Thomas V. Cooper, Jr., was born April 19, 1874; educated at Shortlidge's Academy, and the University of Pennsylvania. He was early inducted into the newspaper business with his father and brothers, and is now junior member of T. V. Cooper & Sons. He married Adia R. Hiner, of Norristown, Pennsylvania.

5. Nina Virginia Cooper, born July 29, 1877, (deceased), married William Ashmead Dyer, treasurer of the Cambridge Trust Company, of Chester.

6. Susan T. Cooper, born in June, 1880, married William E. Rice, of Philadelphia.

The Cooper brothers are all experienced newspaper men and, trained under the eye and direction of their honored father, have continued the business of T. V. Cooper & Sons most successfully, and have kept "The American" in the front rank of country weeklies, and setting an example of real worth to papers of much greater pretensions.

RAUCH, Charles Elwood,

Manufacturer, Humanitarian.

For many years the name of Rauch has been identified with the agricultural and business interests of Lebanon county, and for over half a century has been prominent in the business life of the city of Lebanon. Peter Rauch, grandfather of Charles Elwood Rauch, and a well-to-do farmer of Lebanon county, died in 1842.

His son, John B. Rauch, a man of business enterprise and energy, came to the city of Lebanon in 1857 and there erected a large store building on Tenth street, founding the prosperous and extensive business that was later continued on an enlarged scale by his son, Charles E.

Charles Elwood, son of John B. Rauch and his first wife, Sarah Zimmerman, was born August 3, 1862, died April 3, 1907. His father, in addition to his mercantile business, was interested in banking operations and in the Lebanon Manufacturing Company, of which he was a director. After finishing his education, and graduating from Annville College, Charles E. was given a position in his father's business and an opportunity to become familiar with commercial and manufacturing methods. He was quick to grasp the fundamental principles upon which business success is founded, and became a very valuable assistant. He advanced rapidly, and at the death of his

father succeeded him as head of the mercantile house. He prospered in business and again extended his line of activity, dealing largely in real estate, operating in association with Amos C. Zimmerman and John L. Rockly. They deal in lands in Brooklyn and New York, also in Lebanon and Lebanon county properties.

Mr. Rauch possessed sound judgment, coupled with a quickness of decision, and rarely was mistaken in his opinion of the value or desirableness of an investment. He was remarkably successful and his too short life was one of constant progress, his winning personality opening all hearts to him, and the confidence reposed in him was truly remarkable. He conducted his business operations on the plane of highest integrity, while the strictest morality marked his private life. Nor was he a man of mere money-making ambition. He loved his fellowman and was interested in those agencies that tend to the betterment of society; a truly loyal, earnest worker for the public good. When the Young Men's Christian Association was established in Lebanon, he quickly saw that it could be made of great value to the youth of Lebanon, and gave the movement his hearty support. He was elected its first President, an office he held until his death, giving freely of his valuable time, business experience and wealth. In religious faith he affiliated with the United Brethren, belonging to Trinity Church, Lebanon, and to its upbuilding and support contributed largely, serving as trustee and superintendent of the primary Sunday school. His public spirit was displayed in every direction and no good cause lacked his hearty support. He assisted in the organization of the Lebanon County Historical Society, which was effected January 14, 1898, took a deep interest in its work and was a member until death. In politics he was a Republican, but deplored certain influences at work within

his party, and in one campaign was the independent Republican candidate for the legislature.

He married, November 26, 1890, Elizabeth A., daughter of Augustus and Elizabeth B. (Seidel) Thompson, the former an iron manufacturer of Reading. Mrs. Rauch survives her husband, residing in Lebanon with one son, Charles E., born January 26, 1907. Their first child, C. Thompson Rauch, was born June 7, 1895, died March 11, 1896.

FREEMAN, John Miller,

Educator, Lawyer.

The Bar of Pittsburgh had its beginning before the American Revolution, and, distinguished from the earliest period of its existence, has grown in lustre with the passing years. In the front rank of its leaders of the present day stands John Miller Freeman, of the law firm of Watson & Freeman, one of the most prominent not only in the city and State, but in the country at large, and enjoying an international reputation. Mr. Freeman descends through both his parents from old Pennsylvania families the members of which, in the successive generations, both as citizens and soldiers, rendered good service to the commonwealth.

Jacob Freeman, great-grandfather of John Miller Freeman, was born in Pennsylvania, of English parents, and was one of the pioneers of Cook township, Westmoreland county. He was a miller, and for many years operated what is now known as Weaver's Mills. He married Catherine Taylor, and their children were: Elizabeth, Philip, Mary, John, Jacob, Jane, Hannah; George, mentioned below; Catherine, James, and Samuel.

George, son of Jacob and Catherine (Taylor) Freeman, was born February 24, 1805, and received a common school education. He learned the shoemaker's trade, but afterward turned his attention



John M. Freeman

to agriculture, purchasing a farm in Cook township and making it his home during the remainder of his life. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Freeman married Catherine, daughter of John and Anna Mary (Brant) Cryly, who were of Pennsylvania German parentage, and the following children were born to them: Jacob; John, mentioned below; James, George, and Nancy Agnes. George Freeman, the father, died January 13, 1869, and his widow passed away April 1, 1875.

John, son of George and Catherine (Cryly) Freeman, was born January 26, 1832, and, like his father, was a farmer and shoemaker, having received, before entering upon an independent career, an excellent common school education. His political affiliations are with the Democrats, and he is a member of the Presbyterian church. He married, in 1860, Rebecca Guffey, whose ancestral record is appended to this sketch, and they became the parents of the following children: George A., James G., Sarah Jane; John Miller, mentioned below; and Anna Lucinda. Mrs. Freeman, the mother of the family, died April 20, 1898, at Ligonier, Pennsylvania. Mr. Freeman died July 7, 1908, having relinquished active affairs, but as an influential and highly respected citizen taking an intelligent interest in matters of public moment.

John Miller, son of John and Rebecca (Guffey) Freeman, was born March 13, 1868, on a farm about one mile from Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and after receiving his preparatory education in the common schools entered Washington and Jefferson College, graduating in the class of 1893 with the honorary degree of "cum laude." Before entering college Mr. Freeman was for three years an instructor in the public schools, and after graduating presided for one year over the East Liberty Academy.

In 1894 Mr. Freeman began the study

of law with the firm of Watson & McCleave, and in October, 1896, was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. The young lawyer speedily became noted for his aptitude in grappling with details, and for his accurate and keen perception and judgment, also for his quick appreciation of the points counsel were endeavoring to establish, and for his invariable success in getting to the root of the matter by questions during argument. In February, 1904, he associated himself with David T. Watson, under the firm name of Watson & Freeman, a connection which has since been continuously maintained. The firm is a most important one, having conducted many celebrated cases both in Pennsylvania and in other States, besides being engaged in litigation of international consequence. In the presentation of a case, Mr. Freeman's manner and language—quiet, simple and forceful—are singularly effective, carrying far more weight both with juries and the judiciary than the oratory which "says everything to the ear and nothing to the mind." The papers which he prepares are exceptionally strong, being entirely destitute of weak points, and presenting the matter under consideration in a manner which admits of no dispute. He has a broad, comprehensive grasp of all questions that come before him, and is particularly fitted for affairs requiring executive and administrative ability.

As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue Mr. Freeman stands in the front rank. True to the political traditions of his family, he is a staunch Democrat, but has never consented to hold office, and is entirely free from partisanship. Taking a lively interest in that phase of politics which makes for the highest good of the community, he has always given his influence along those lines. Widely but unostentatiously charitable, no good work done in the name of philanthropy or re-

ligion appeals to him in vain. He is socially popular and holds membership in the best known clubs. The personality of Mr. Freeman is that of the skilled advocate—a profound thinker and a rapid and forceful executant, of unflinching self-reliance, indomitable perseverance and unusual capacity for judging the motives and merits of men. His countenance and bearing are an index to his character—firm, dignified and keenly observant, but at the same time indicative of the genial nature and gentle and courteous disposition which have drawn around him a host of steadfast friends.

Mr. Freeman married, May 31, 1913, Evelyn Mary, daughter of Mrs. K. Ockleston Lippa, of Pittsburgh, the ceremony being performed in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Rev. Dr. R. J. McFetridge officiating. The wedding was one of the social events of the season, and was followed by a reception at the home of Mrs. Lippa, where Mr. and Mrs. Freeman received the congratulations and good wishes of their many friends.

John Miller Freeman has won many laurels at the bar, and has long been numbered among the leaders of his profession, but it is impossible to define the ultimate success of a man of his type who is now in the prime of life. The past gives promise of the future. What has been already accomplished is an earnest of greater things to come.

(The Guffey Line)

William Guffey, founder of the American branch of the family, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to the province of Pennsylvania, settling in Sewickley township, on land which was granted in 1769 by King George III. to James Baird, the consideration being £2,100. On this land William Guffey built a log cabin and made a clearing said to have been the first west of the Allegheny mountains. He was one of the members

of General Forbes' expedition, and died in Sewickley township, in January, 1783. The land on which he settled continued for generations to be the home of his descendants, being known as the old Guffey homestead.

James Guffey, son of William Guffey, was born in 1736, in Ireland, and was two years old when brought by his parents to this country. He married (first), Margaret, daughter of William and Margaret Campbell, and their children were: John, mentioned below; Polly, and Bell. Mrs. Guffey died in May, 1791, and Mr. Guffey married (second)— — Findley, becoming by this marriage the father of two children: Sarah, and William. James Guffey died March 9, 1806.

John, son of James and Margaret (Campbell) Guffey, was born August 6, 1764, in Sewickley township, and was for many years a justice of the peace, spending his entire life in the neighborhood of his birthplace. He married (first) Agnes Lowry, born April 18, 1773, and their children were: James, mentioned below; William, Anna, John, Robert, Joseph, Alexander, Margaret, Isabella, Mary, and Nancy. Mr. Guffey married (second) Rebecca Stewart, by whom he had two sons: Benjamin, and Stewart.

James, son of John and Agnes (Lowry) Guffey, was born December 15, 1791, on the homestead, and in the war of 1812 served in the cavalry troop under General Joseph Markle, participating in the battle of Mississinewa. After his marriage he settled on a farm in Sewickley township, and built a log house which in 1833 was replaced by a brick residence, which was his home during the remainder of his life. He married, April 20, 1813, Hannah, born March 6, 1791, daughter of James and Mary P. Scott, and the following children were born to them: John, Mary P., James Scott, William, Zachaeus, Joseph, Nancy L. and Margaret Ann (twins), Sarah Jane; and Rebecca,

mentioned below. James Guffey died March 22, 1841, and his widow passed away June 10, 1878, on the homestead.

Rebecca, daughter of James and Hannah (Scott) Guffey, was born February 27, 1836, in Sewickley township, and became the wife of John Freeman, as mentioned above.

SLEMMONS, Rev. William E., D. D.,

Clergyman.

Success in a ministerial career is hard to estimate and harder still to either analyze or describe. Were success to be measured by the amount of salary received, then there are few successful ministers. If numbers added to the church roll be considered, then again the most faithful of ministers often sees little apparent result. The external grandeur or internal beauty of a church edifice can not be considered, as the costliest of churches may harbor the least spiritual of congregations. There is no fixed measure of success, and the minister of God must be content to await the final summing up of his credits before the Great Auditor. Yet the rewards are plentiful in this life for the faithful, and, as in the case of Rev. Dr. Slemmons, there are abundant evidences that his ministerial work has been blessed with success.

He was born at Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, December 1, 1855, son of Samuel and Eliza (Hearn) Slemmons, the father born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, the mother in Jefferson county, Ohio. Grandfather Slemmons died in Washington county, and soon thereafter the family moved to Harrison county, Ohio, where Samuel Slemmons died in July, 1868, and his wife in 1880.

William E. Slemmons was reared in Harrison county, Ohio, and obtained his preliminary education in the public schools, and spent one year at Franklin

College. He then entered Princeton University, whence he was graduated, class of 1877, and began the study of divinity at Princeton Theological Seminary, continuing two years. His studies were then interrupted until 1886, the interim being devoted to newspaper work. In the latter year he resumed study at Allegheny Theological Seminary, completing his course in 1887. He was ordained a regular minister of the Presbyterian church, and placed in charge of the Second Presbyterian Church of Mercer, Pennsylvania. His work there met with the approbation of his congregation and he continued their pastor for nearly fourteen years, receiving many evidences that his work was blessed of God. From Mercer he was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, Pennsylvania, where he has been most happily located until the present date, 1912. Here, too, he is constantly reminded that his ministry has been a successful one. A loyal congregation has seconded his efforts in creating a living church, and together, pastor and people have been a compelling power for righteousness.

Dr. Slemmons has earned distinction outside his own locality. His degrees of A. B. and A. M. were received from Princeton University, while in 1900 Grove City College conferred that of D. D. He was chosen Presbyterial commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church that met at Saratoga, New York, in 1896, and again to the General Assembly meeting at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1912. He is a member of the board of trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, also holding the same relation to Western Theological Seminary of Allegheny and to Washington Seminary. He is a true type of the educated Christian gentleman, loyal to his church and his Maker, broadminded in his views, and most generous in his na-

ture. While his great usefulness is broadly apparent, the great measure of his success can only be estimated, as the good seed sown has been widely distributed, and, while some has fallen in stony places, much has fallen in fruitful soil, and the harvest will be abundant. Nor is his work finished, but his powers are only in full maturity and many years of usefulness to his fellowmen are yet before him. Ever the thorough student and missing no phase of the world's progress in church or State, there are yet heights to be climbed and greater responsibilities to be carried by his capable shoulders. He is a Republican in his political preference, but before all he is the earnest churchman.

He married, July 22, 1892, Jane, daughter of Dr. John P. and Margaret (Forker) Hosack, of Mercer, Pennsylvania, a prominent Mercer county family, and they have one daughter, Mary.

BITTENGER, John W.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

History points with pride to the military record of Captain Nicholas Bittenger, a patriot soldier in the War of the Revolution, great-grandfather of the Hon. John W. Bittenger, and carefully scrutinizing the career of Judge Bittenger, we find there only that which brings to his line, credit and praise.

Hon. John W. Bittenger was born in York Springs, Adams county, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1834, son of Henry and Julia A. (Sheffer) Bittenger. He acquired his elementary education in the public schools, at the academy at Strasburg, Pennsylvania, and at Rockville, Maryland, which was supplemented by a partial course at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. While studying at Pennsylvania College, he registered with Hon. Moses McClean, of Gettysburg, as student at law, subsequently going to Rock-

ville, Maryland, where he finished his legal studies in the office of W. Vien Bouic, who was afterward Judge of the Circuit Court, and was admitted to the Montgomery county bar, Maryland, in 1856. In the same year he entered Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was graduated in 1857 with the degree of LL.B. After graduation he began practice in Lexington, Kentucky, remaining three years. In 1860, Mr. Bittenger moved to York, Pennsylvania, with whose bar and judiciary he has ever since been identified. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and has taken a prominent and influential part in the party councils, having been campaign orator in the Democratic contests in York county, as a speaker being strong and forcible, clear in expression, and always commanding attention.

In 1862 he began his official career with the nomination for an election to the district attorneyship of the county, an office he held through re-election for six years. Upon retiring from that office he entered upon his practice at the bar, and at the time of accepting the judgeship had acquired a large and lucrative practice, with a county-wide reputation. As a lawyer he possesses that judicial instinct which makes its way quickly through immaterial details to the essential points upon which the determination of a cause must turn, and his arguments are at all times logical, forcible and clear.

In 1888 Mr. Bittenger was the delegate of his party to the National Convention at St. Louis, and in November, 1890, was appointed by Governor Beaver to fill the vacancy occasioned on the bench of the Nineteenth Judicial District, York county, by the death of Hon. John Gibson. The same year he became the nominee of his party for the judgeship, and was elected at the following election, and in 1900 was re-elected by a large majority, the Republican party having endorsed

him in convention and having made no nomination against him. Since 1895 he has served as President Judge of the county, until his retirement, January 1, 1912, and his rulings have attracted State-wide attention because of their manifest clearness and fairness. Judge Bittenger is a scholar, a man of widest reading, a brilliant writer, an impressive and effective speaker, a powerful debater, a man of scintillant imagination, tremendously alert, tremendously intense and tremendously earnest. With all this, he has extraordinary genius for administration, and an intuitive mind that has played an important part in his career. He keeps himself abreast of the times, and has an intimate knowledge of men and the best thought of the day.

Judge Bittenger married Anna Breneman, of York county, Pennsylvania. Children: Ida, Julia, Daniel S., Charles E. and Louisa Augusta. Mrs. Bittenger is a woman who possesses grace and intelligence and that natural spontaneous charm which endears her to her many friends, and the Bittenger home is the seat of a gracious hospitality. The family are members of the Trinity Reformed Church of York.

MERCUR, Ulysses,

Lawyer, Supreme Court Chief Justice.

The history of the Mercur family will ever remain an important chapter in that of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The emigrant ancestor came from Austria in 1780, settling in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Henry Mercur, son of the emigrant, born in Lancaster county, in 1786, was sent to Vienna, Austria, to be educated at the University, spending eight years there, returning to the United States in 1807. In 1809 he located in Canton, Pennsylvania, where he married Mary Watts, September 10, 1810, and then removed to Towanda, and died Sep-

tember 10, 1868; his wife died December 14, 1839.

Ulysses, fourth son of Henry and Mary (Watts) Mercur, was born in Towanda, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1818, and after a life of great usefulness, died at Wallingford, near Philadelphia, June 6, 1887. After graduating from the schools he expressed to his parents his ambition to become a lawyer. A strong characteristic of Henry Mercur was his indulgence to his children and his wisdom in allowing them to decide their own future. When the question of a legal career for Ulysses was being debated, it was strongly opposed by his brother, M. C. Mercur, on the ground of insufficient education for a learned profession. While this was true, it was finally decided in family conclave that a tract of land which was intended for Ulysses later should be at once given to him, and if he chose to convert it into cash, with which to educate himself for a lawyer, he could do so. At the age of sixteen he finished his public school study and then entered his brother's store in Towanda as a clerk. At nineteen years of age the little farm given him was sold, netting him twelve hundred dollars, with which he was to secure an education. He entered Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, where four and a half years later he was graduated with high honors, also holding the highest position in the literary society of the college. During the last eighteen months in college he had in addition to his class work pursued a systematic course of legal study. It is recorded of him that he made his twelve hundred dollars cover every expense of his college years, not incurring any debt. After receiving his degree from Jefferson he returned to Towanda, continued the study of law, and was admitted to the Bradford county bar in 1843, one year after leaving college. He was at once offered a partnership by Edward Over-

ton, under whom he had studied law, who in his year of intercourse had formed a high opinion of his pupil. Favorable as was this offer from Mr. Overton, it could have been readily made with several others of the strong men of the Bradford bar, then composed of such strong men as David Wilmot, Judge Williston, William Elwell, William Watkins and others. In a short time Mr. Mercur was the peer of any of them and it is of record that a competent judge stated: "It is no flattery to say that as a young lawyer he was unsurpassed in the State." Seventeen years after he began practice, so great was the demand of his law business that he was compelled to retire during the entire winter of 1860 and 1861 in order to recruit his badly broken health. These months of rest and travel restored him to his normal condition, and never again did he break until his final collapse. During his career as a lawyer in Towanda he became noted not alone for his wonderful powers as a lawyer, but for his conscientious discharge of his duties and his sturdy honesty, flatly refusing a retainer if he did not consider the case a good one and often blunt in impressing his view of the case upon his would-be client. He once refused a fee from a wealthy client who later found other counsel, entered upon litigation, and was bankrupted. He came again to Mr. Mercur and was amazed to find him ready to take his case. Expressing his surprise he was told that, though at first he had no case, now he had a very good one. He subsequently fought this case to a successful finish. His first advice cost him a fee but would have saved his client a fortune. Without a fee he fought the second case, but righted a wrong. So even as a young man his reputation spread far and wide as a courageous, upright, learned advocate.

In January, 1861, Judge David Wilmot, then President Judge of the Twelfth

Judicial District, was elected United States Senator and resigned from the bench. Mr. Mercur was appointed to fill the vacancy, and at the end was elected by the people to a full term, without opposition, this judicial district being then composed of the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna. In 1862, the Congressional District composed of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming counties had elected a Democrat to Congress. In 1864, in order to restore Republican supremacy in the district, Judge Mercur was prevailed upon by the party leaders to accept the nomination. He reluctantly accepted, was elected, and was continued through four terms. His course in Congress was in full accord with Republican policies and he was an able representative, but not satisfied to be divorced from his professional career. It is said of him that his fourth nomination and election were accepted solely on the grounds that he might aid in the fight to remove the tariff from tea and coffee. In 1872 there came to him unsought the nomination of his party for Judge of the State Supreme Court. He remained upon the bench from January 1, 1873, until his death in 1887, after a public life of twenty-six years as Congressman and Judge.

Justice Agnew, afterward Chief Justice, in announcing to the Supreme Court on October 3, the death of Chief Justice Mercur, paid a glowing tribute to his friend, and emphasized the fact that his professional life was founded upon unflinching principle and great integrity, also eulogizing him as a useful, honored citizen, an upright, able judge, whose life was an example to be studied well and to be followed by younger men of the profession. Immediately after the adjournment of the court a meeting of the bar was organized, which was presided over by Chief Justice Gordon, and a committee on memorial appointed, of which



John C. McPatrick

Hon. John Dalzell was chairman. Among other resolutions reported was the following: "In connection with this office, nothing can be said of him that is not to his honor. There is no taint on the purity of his ermine, the hot breath of calumny has never touched him and no question was ever made of the integrity of his life. His daily walk and conversation were pure and without reproach."

In politics, Judge Mercur was a Democrat originally, although his father and brothers were Whigs. He affiliated with the "Free Soil Wing" of his party, and used his influence in behalf of making Kansas free. He was of the Wilmot-Grow school of politics and formally severed all ties that bound him to the Democratic party, when the Missouri Compromise was repealed. He was a warm friend of Hon. David Wilmot, who, when invited by President Lincoln to act as peace commissioner in 1861, visited Judge Mercur and had a free and full consultation before accepting the honor and responsibility offered him by the president.

Judge Mercur married June 12, 1850, Sarah S., daughter of General John Davis, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and sister of General W. W. H. Davis, the prominent soldier and historian. Her mother was Amy (Hart) Davis, whose ancestors came to Pennsylvania with William Penn in 1682, settling in Bucks county. The Davis ancestor, William Davis, came from England in 1740.

Children of Judge Ulysses Mercur: Rodney A., educated at Harvard University, a prominent member of the Bradford county bar; Dr. John D., an eminent physician, educated at Harvard University and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, M. D., 1878; Mary E., married Colonel B. F. Eshleman, of Lancaster; James W., an attorney-at-law at Media, and a graduate of Harvard University; and Ulysses (2) of Philadelphia, a graduate of Princeton, engaged in business.

KIRKPATRICK, John C.,

Oil Refiner, Manufacturer.

In all ages the welfare of the human race has been promoted by men who have discovered and utilized the forces of nature. The ancient myth of Prometheus has been many times repeated in history. In glancing back over the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries there rise before us, dominant among these benefactors of mankind, the figures of Franklin, Morse, Edison and Marconi. In our land no region is richer in natural resources than is that of which Pittsburgh is the center. Steel, coal, oil, glass—all these have been brought out and harnessed to the vast wealth-producing machine of the city's industries, and, conspicuous among the magnates of the steel and oil interests was the late John C. Kirkpatrick, for many years one of the dominant figures of the Iron City.

John C. Kirkpatrick was born near Turtle Creek, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1833, son of John and Susan (Crawford) Kirkpatrick, both natives of the North of Ireland. His parents at an early age sought homes in the United States, coming to Western Pennsylvania, where the father purchased a large tract of land and pursued agriculture until his death. Upon the death of her husband, about 1838, Mrs. Kirkpatrick placed the farm in the hands of the executor of the estate and returned to Ireland. She placed her son, John C., in school in Londonderry, where he remained till nineteen years of age. He then came to America and remained in Pennsylvania until twenty-one, when he returned to Ireland to claim a legacy left him by an uncle. Returning to Pennsylvania again, he embarked in the lamp and oil business, his place of business being on Third avenue, Pittsburgh.

In 1857 he became associated with Samuel Kier in extensive oil enterprises,

and was among the first to engage in oil refining in Pittsburgh. Their business was conducted on an extensive scale in a large establishment on 43d street, near the Allegheny Valley railway. Mr. Kirkpatrick continued in this business successfully until 1875, when he sold his interests to the Standard Oil Company, permanently retiring at this time from the oil refining business. His next business venture was to purchase the Rogers & Burchfield Iron Company's establishment at Leechburg, where he established the large iron manufacturing business to which he devoted the remaining years of his life. The concern is now conducted by his sons, and comprises one of the largest industries of the kind in the country. The business was organized as the Kirkpatrick Company, Limited, and Mr. Kirkpatrick was its chairman from the time of organization till his death.

The leading characteristics of Mr. Kirkpatrick may be stated as indomitable perseverance in any undertaking he once embarked in, boldness of operation in his projects, unusual capacity for judging the motives and merits of men, and integrity and loyalty to friends. Always willing to listen to and respect the opinions of others, when the time came to act, he acted for himself, and according to his own judgment. His accurate estimate of men enabled him to fill the many branches of his business with employees who seldom failed to meet his expectations. He desired success, and rejoiced in the benefits and opportunities which wealth bring, but he was too broad-minded a man to rate it above its true worth, and in all of his mammoth business undertakings he found that enjoyment which comes in mastering a situation—the joy of doing what he undertook.

Mr. Kirkpatrick had numerous other interests, among them being the Charliers Iron Company of Carnegie, Penn-

sylvania, of which he was one of the largest stockholders. Upon his death the business came under the management of his sons, John W. and James Lindsey, and Malcolm W. Leech, a son-in-law. In his business career, capable management, unfaltering enterprise and a spirit of justice were well balanced factors, while the business was carefully systematized so that there were no needless expenditures of time, material or labor. He never regarded his employees as mere parts of a great machine, but recognized their individuality and made it a rule that efficient and faithful service should be promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offered. While a man of quiet demeanor, Mr. Kirkpatrick wrought an amount of good among the people of Pittsburgh which can hardly be computed; his charities and good deeds were known only to the beneficiaries, and his left hand never knew what his right hand distributed. He took a great interest in young men in whom he recognized ambition and ability, starting many of them upon paths which have led to signal success. He was quick to notice signs of unusual qualities of mind or heart in anyone, and social distinctions were ignored by him, industry and brains being the patents to the only aristocracy which he recognized. In politics he was a Republican. He was for twenty years a member and trustee of the Seventh United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Kirkpatrick married, March, 1856, Miss Flora J., daughter of John and Jane (Wallace) Wallace, of the North of Ireland. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick: Susan Crawford, married Malcolm W. Leech, of Pittsburgh, and had children: Dorothy and Malcolm Wallace; John Wallace, married Anna Maude Kern, daughter of Dr. William Kern, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and had children: William Crawford and Flora Wall-

ace; Jennie McCrea; and James Lindsey. Mrs. Kirkpatrick is a woman not only of unusual sweetness and beauty of character, but intellectual, energetic and sagacious, and the family are prominent in Pittsburgh social circles, where Mrs. Kirkpatrick dispenses a gracious hospitality.

The death of Mr. Kirkpatrick, which occurred October 5, 1895, deprived Pittsburgh of one of her most active men. Devoted in his family relations, sincere and true in his friendships, honorable and generous in business, he had the affection and esteem of those who lived closest to him and were best fitted to judge of his quality. He was human in his sympathies, cherished no false or impossible ideals, lived level with the hearts of those with whom he was bound by ties of consanguinity and friendship, endearing himself to them and irradiating the widening circle of his influence with the brightness of a spirit that expressed the pure gold of character. His public and private life were one rounded whole—two perfect parts of a symmetrical sphere. So completely were they joined that it would be difficult to say where the one ended and the other began. In public and in private he was actuated by one high motive—the welfare of all whom he served and of all with whom he served. With such a principle the mainspring of all his active career, with an optimistic outlook upon life, with faith in his friends and humanity, with a purpose to make the best of everything and see that good that is in all rather than the evil, with a helping hand and a word of cheer for all who needed to have their pathways made smoother, John C. Kirkpatrick won a place that was all his own in the hearts of all who knew him, and the memory of his upright life remains as a blessed benediction to those who were his associates while he was numbered among the representative citizens of the Iron City.

BOWER, Addison,

Pharmacist, Public Official.

The Bowers came to Myerstown from Philadelphia, where Dr. Henry Bower, grandfather of Addison Bower, received his degree and later practiced his profession, before settling in Myerstown. He was a skillful physician and for many years was the leading doctor of the township. He married Susan Zimmerman, of an old Pennsylvania family. The Bowers also trace to an early ancestor, General Jacob Boyer of the Revolution. Dr. William Bower, son of Dr. Henry Bower, married Rebecca Mandell, daughter of Benjamin Mandell, and had four sons, all of whom became professional men, three, Henry, Gibson and William, being graduate practicing physicians. Of these only Dr. William Bower survives. The fourth son, Addison, will have later mention. One daughter of Dr. William Bower, Emily, died at the age of eighteen years, and Mary, her older sister, married Rev. John Sechler.

Addison, son of Dr. William Bower, was born in Myerstown, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1855. He was educated in the public schools, but not taking as kindly to the medical profession as his brothers, he was sent to Albright College, where he pursued a full course and was graduated. Later he entered the College of Pharmacy, in Philadelphia, whence he was also graduated, after which he established the drug business in Myerstown, and has been there successfully located until the present. He is a competent pharmacist and a most capable man of business.

He is very highly esteemed in his community and has a large circle of warm friends. His popularity was politically attested when, on March 12, 1911, he was elected first burgess of the newly incorporated borough of Myerstown for a term of four years. He is a

Democrat in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church. He is unmarried.

HARTZELL, William Harvey,

Physician, Financier, Humanitarian.

There are many rounds in the ladder of "success" and to every wide-awake capable man it is given to mount at least some of them. All such men reach a greater or less altitude through persevering effort in some special line. As height increases, the ladder is less crowded, until nearing the apex, the really successful man finds himself with plenty of room. Few there are who can reach elevated position in more than one line of activity, and such a man we will now consider; one who has risen to eminence in his own profession and in a totally different field has placed his name among the leaders.

William Harvey Hartzell was born November 22, 1851, in Rock Hill township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, near Sellersville, son of Philip Eberhard and Elizabeth (Kerr) Hartzell. He is a descendant of Ulrich Hartzell, born in Germany, who settled in the present Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1732. He was eighth in a family of eleven, and was left an orphan while yet a young child. He obtained the benefit of the public schools of his district, but in a limited degree, his self-study and intense ambition, however, compensating for his lack of early schooling. He fitted himself for admission to Washington Collegiate Institute (Trappe, Pennsylvania), and at the age of eighteen years began teaching school, continuing as an instructor during the years 1869-1870 and 1871. He had decided upon the profession of medicine as his life work, and in 1871 entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, whence he was graduated M.D., class of 1873, being then twenty-two years of age. He at once be-

gan practice, establishing at Adamstown, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, continuing there until 1877, when he located at Harleysville, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. After four years there he located in 1881 in Allentown, Pennsylvania. He had then been in practice eight years, and had acquired the experience and confidence that only active practice can furnish. His rise in Allentown began quickly, and he soon laid the foundation for the large and successful practice that succeeding years have brought him. The detail of Dr. Hartzell's thirty-one years of professional life in Allentown would reveal a story of honorable conscientious practice; of days and nights of severest toil and study; of sacrifice and devotion to duty, only equalled by men and women whose work is not for self, but for humanity. His splendid traits of character have shone nowhere with greater brilliancy than in the sick room, where his warm sympathy, refined gentlemanly bearing and expert medical skill brought hope and courage to the suffering. Possessing the qualities peculiarly valuable in the physician, he has always commanded not only the patronage of a numerous clientele, but has gained the undying love and good will of his community.

Outside his private practice, Dr. Hartzell has rendered important medical service to his city, county and State. From the organization of Allentown Hospital until his resignation in 1902, he served as its chief of staff; from 1894 to 1901 he was a member of the board of trustees of the South Eastern District of the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown; was surgeon for the Lehigh Valley and Philadelphia Traction Company; member of the Allentown Board of Health; and prominently connected with the American Medical, Pennsylvania State Medical and Lehigh County Medical societies. He also gained that more

difficult prize, the high regard and esteem of his brethren of his profession. He was elected president of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society in 1904; in 1901, president of Jefferson Medical Alumni Association; and in 1905 declined an urgent call to become resident chief of the male department of the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown. He has also secured high rank among medical writers; he has contributed valuable articles to the medical journals, and is the author of "A Chart of Nervous Diseases" that has won high praise from recognized authorities. This resume of the doctor's career justifies the high position on the medical ladder of "success" universally accorded him.

In the world of finance he has reached a point equally elevated. In May, 1905, he was elected a director of the Citizens' Deposit and Trust Company of Allentown. His grasp of banking problems and knowledge of financial methods quickly won recognition from the board, and on January 1, 1910, on the retirement of Lewis D Krause from the presidency, he was elected to succeed him in that important office. The Citizens' Deposit and Trust Company was opened for business October 12, 1905. As a matter of permanent record that will interest the statistician of the distant future, the name of the first depositor in each department is here given. The first man to make a deposit and open an account in the active banking department was Joseph F. Gehring; the first one to ask for a savings book for the purpose of opening an account with the Savings Department, was Ray F., son of Herman Kline of No. 316 North Ninth street, and the first to make a deposit in that department was Paul C., son of Oscar L. Fogelman. The bank has been a successful one from its organization, and under the wise guidance of President Hartzell and his capable board its days of usefulness

and prosperity will continue. As the head of so important an institution, Dr. Hartzell attains State and national importance in a line of activity certainly unthought of by the lad of eighteen struggling with the, perhaps, refractory scholars of a country public school. The lesson taught by his success is an important one, and hackneyed as the term "a self-made man" may be, it is so absolutely true in Dr. Hartzell's case as to be an inspiration to every young man who reads these lines or studies his career from orphan boy to bank president.

To turn to another phase of this versatile man is to again pen a record of prominence. In political faith a Democrat, he rendered valuable service on the city school board. He has always taken an active part in county politics, serving as treasurer of the county committee, and in 1888 was the Democratic nominee for mayor, but was defeated at the polls in a strongly Republican city by less than two hundred and fifty votes, an evidence of his popularity even at that early period of his life in Allentown. He has also won the highest expressions of confidence from his brethren of the Masonic order. He is a Master Mason of Greenleaf Lodge, No. 561, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Allentown Chapter, No. 203, Royal Arch Masons (of which he is also trustee); past thrice illustrious master of Allentown Council, No. 23, Royal and Select Masters; past eminent commander of Allentown Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar; and is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He belongs to other fraternal orders, including the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In religious affiliation he is a member and for many years has been an elder of St. John's Reformed Church of the United States.

This record of a successful life in one

of the great professions, in finance and in community life, is not intended as a eulogy, but as an appreciation of the life work of an honorable man, who, not seeking honor, but in simply doing his duty, has reached the topmost rounds of life's ladder of success. Thus his life is considered a benefit to humanity; he would be the last to admit it, but, despite his self-effacement, his hosts of friends unanimously testify to his worth as a man, his skill as a physician, and his unimpeachable integrity as a business man.

ACHESON, Marcus W.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

The history of the legal profession in Pittsburgh is the history of a force not less potent than that of its factories and furnaces. Of this group none left a stronger impress than did the late Marcus W. Acheson, Presiding Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. He was never in politics and his entire career was at the bar and on the bench.

Marcus W. Acheson, son of David and Mary (Wilson) Acheson, was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1828. He was graduated from Washington College (now Washington and Jefferson College) in 1846. Having read law with his brother, Alexander W. Acheson, he was admitted to the bar of Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1852. He removed to Pittsburgh, and on June 18, 1852, was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county. In 1860 he and George P. Hamilton joined in the practice of law, and the firm of Hamilton & Acheson continued until Mr. Hamilton's withdrawal on account of ill health, some years later. On January 7, 1880, Mr. Acheson was appointed by President Hayes to be the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. He dis-

charged the duties of United States District Judge until January 23, 1891, when he was appointed by President Harrison to be United States Circuit Judge, to succeed Judge William McKennan, for the Third Federal Judicial Circuit, composed of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. At that time he was the sole circuit judge of the circuit, holding court in Pittsburgh, Erie, Scranton, Williamsport, Philadelphia, Trenton and Wilmington. Upon the organization of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in 1891, he became and until his death continued Presiding Judge of that court for the Third Circuit, the sessions of which are held in Philadelphia. He continued also until his death to perform the duties of Circuit Judge, but there being two additional Circuit Judges for the Third District, his presence as Circuit Judge was only required at Pittsburgh as a general rule.

Judge Acheson married, June 9, 1859, Sophie Duff, daughter of Dr. William C. and Eliza (Reynolds) Reiter of Pittsburgh.

Judge Acheson died June 21, 1906, with no argued case undecided. One could ask for future generations nothing better than that the law continue to be administered by judges as fearless, able and just as was he.

CRAIG, John B.,

Educator, School Official.

Professor John Bradford Craig, now serving in his ninth term as Superintendent of Schools, at Beaver, Pennsylvania, has gained much distinction as an educator in this section of the State, and, during his long connection with the schools of this locality, has succeeded in greatly raising the intellectual standard and promoting the efficiency of the system as a preparation for the responsible duties of life. Indeed, the constant aim



Very Truly Yours,
M. W. Acheson.

and general character of Professor Craig's life-work are summed up in the famous dictum of Sidney Smith: "The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures: habits that time will ameliorate, not destroy; occupation that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible."

The founder of the Craig family in America was John Craig, great-grandfather of the subject of this review. He was born and reared at Craigshire, Scotland, whence he immigrated to America in the colonial epoch of our national history, settling in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in agricultural operations. He was a gallant and faithful soldier in the war of the Revolution and, while he did not participate actively in public affairs in his home community, he was ever alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures forwarded for progress and improvement. His son John was the first of the family to settle in Beaver county, whither he came about 1812, locating on a farm in Greene township. The latter's son, James, father of Professor Craig, was born and reared in Beaver county, and during the greater part of his active career was a farmer and extensive sheep grower. He was a Republican in politics and served in a number of township offices, and as justice of the peace for a number of years. He died March 14, 1902, and is buried in Greene township, Beaver county. His widow, whose maiden name was Margaret Kennedy, still survives and now maintains her home at Beaver. She is a devout member of the United Presbyterian church and is a woman of most pleasing personality.

The second in order of birth in a family of two children. Professor John B. Craig was born in Greene township, Beaver

county, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1877. His boyhood and youth were passed on the old homestead farm, in the work and management of which he early began to assist his father, and his preliminary educational training was obtained in the neighboring district schools. Subsequently he attended the Indiana State Normal School, at Indiana, Pennsylvania, and was graduated therein as a member of the class of 1896. He then entered Geneva College, at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, and in that excellent institution was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1900. Immediately after completing his collegiate course he was elected principal of the West Bridgewater, Pennsylvania, public schools and he was incumbent of that position for one year, at the expiration of which, in 1901, he was made principal of the Beaver high school. Two years later, in 1903, he was elected superintendent of the Beaver public schools, a position he still retains in 1912. In the summer of 1905 he completed his post-graduate work in the University of Chicago, and the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was conferred on him by the great Midway institution.

Through Professor Craig's untiring efforts the high school at Beaver has come to be one of the first rank in the State, and the graded schools have likewise benefited by his careful supervision. The public schools at Beaver now boast a kindergarten department; manual training and domestic science are likewise taught. School gardens were made a distinct feature of the public school system in 1910. Professor Craig, in connection with his lifework, is a valued and appreciative member of the Pennsylvania School Masters' Club of Pittsburgh, the Public School Superintendents' Association of the Beaver Valley, and the Pennsylvania Educational Association; he has figured prominently on the programs of

the various meetings of the above organizations. Too much concerning the keen interest manifested in the advancement of educational progress in Pennsylvania, by Professor Craig, cannot be said. His undivided attention is devoted to improving and systematizing school work so that it may be less tedious to the modern student. His course has received the approval of the most progressive citizens of Beaver, and he has enlisted the co-operation of his teachers to such an extent that great harmony prevails and the concerted action is attended with excellent results.

July 11, 1906, Professor Craig was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Carver, a daughter of Calvin and Caroline (Beatty) Carver, and great-great-granddaughter of Governor John Carver, of Massachusetts. Mrs. Craig's great-grandfather was a soldier in the War for Independence. Professor and Mrs. Craig are the parents of two sons, John and James.

In politics Professor Craig is an uncompromising supporter of the principles and policies promulgated by the Republican party, and in religious matters he and his wife are zealous members of the United Presbyterian church. He is ruling elder in the church and for ten years was superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a great advocate of good, healthy athletics and is specially interested in football, having been captain of the varsity team while in Geneva College. He is vice-president of the Fort McIntosh Rifle Club at Beaver, and as a citizen, he is accorded the unalloyed confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

MOLTER, Oliver,

Soldier, Business Man, Public Official.

The United States ranks today as the foremost nation of the modern civilized

world. It has served as the melting pot of the best characteristics of all other nations and the outcome is a fine, sterling American citizenship, consisting of strong and able-bodied men, loyal and public-spirited in civic life, honorable in business, and alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with every measure tending to further the material welfare of the entire country. The great Empire of Germany has contributed its fair quota to the upbuilding of this great nation, and among its representatives in this country are to be found successful men in every walk of life, from the professions to the prosperous business man. Oliver Molter, whose name forms the caption for this review, is the son of German parents, and he is most successfully engaged in the livery and retail coal business at New Brighton, Pennsylvania.

October 15, 1841, at Beaver, in the county of the same name, Pennsylvania, occurred the birth of Oliver Molter, who is a son of Jonas C. and Fannie (Camp) Molter, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, whence they came to America as young people. Mr. and Mrs. Molter were married in this State and settled in Beaver county, where he devoted his attention to the manufacturing of brick in the summertime and to coal mining in the winter. He was a Republican in politics, and participated actively in all matters projected for the good of the general welfare. At the time of the inception of the Civil War, Mr. Molter gave evidence of his intrinsic loyalty to the country of his adoption by enlisting for service in the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In one of the engagements in which he participated he was wounded by a shell, and thereafter he served on the invalid corps until the close of hostilities. He had five sons, who likewise served in the Federal army, namely: Henry, Peter, Christian, Oliver and Daniel, the latter of whom died from

the effects of wounds received in battle. After the close of the war Jonas C. Molter returned to Beaver county, and in 1871 he was elected justice of the peace at West Bridgewater, serving in that capacity with the utmost efficiency for a number of years. He was summoned to the life eternal in March, 1884; his cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1881.

Oliver Molter was reared to the age of eleven years at Beaver, whence the family removed to North Sewickley in 1852. In the latter place the father was employed in opening mines for Mr. O. H. P. Green until 1857, when removal was made to West Bridgewater, where the father and sons enlisted for service in the Union army. To the public schools of Beaver county Oliver Molter is indebted for his early educational discipline, subsequently he was a student in the Beaver Academy for a number of years. August 31, 1864, he enlisted as a soldier in Company B, Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and he saw hard and active service until the close of the war. He was mustered out June 30, 1865, after a career as a faithful and gallant soldier. From 1865 until 1876 he was interested in coal mines, and was a mining operator in Rochester township and the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county. In 1876 he engaged in the livery and retail coal business at New Brighton, where he has since resided, and where he has gained prestige as a brilliant business man and a highly honored citizen. His sons are associated with him in his business enterprises.

In his political convictions Mr. Molter is a stalwart Republican, and he has been the efficient incumbent of a number of borough offices. He was a member of the Town Council at New Brighton for seven years, and has served on the School Board in Rochester township. In 1893 he was elected sheriff of Beaver county, taking the oath of office Janu-

ary 1, 1894, and serving in that capacity for one term, at the end of which he became deputy sheriff under his successor for one term. In 1901 he was elected sergeant-at-arms of the State Senate, and he served as such during the session of 1901-2. He was always a warm personal friend of the late Senator Quay.

Mr. Molter has been a member of the board of directors in the Beaver County Trust Company since the organization of that concern, and he is likewise a director in the Home Protective Savings & Loan Association at New Brighton, having served as such since its organization, about 1895. He has money invested in a number of other important business enterprises, and is the owner of a great deal of valuable real estate in Beaver county.

October 9, 1859, Mr. Molter was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Brown, a daughter of Thomas P. Brown, of Beaver county. This union was prolific of four children, as follows: Nora, now the wife of Edward A. Lindsay, of New Brighton; Ida, twin to Nora, married Dr. D. C. Laburge, of New Brighton; Frank, married Miss Edith Smith and lives at No. 4000 South 14th street; William, deceased. Mrs. Molter passed to eternal rest April 6, 1871, and subsequently Mr. Molter married Miss Ada Laney, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Grannis) Laney. To the second union the following children have been born: James, deceased; Grace, now the wife of Harry Lockhart, of New Brighton; Byrd, now Mrs. Harvey A. Merriman, of New Brighton; Herbert, who is single and remains at home; Ralph, married Miss Eva Tower and resides in New Brighton.

Mr. Molter retains an abiding interest in his old comrades-in-arms, and signifies the same by membership in Edward M. Stanton Post, No. 208, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has filled all the official chairs and in which he is now

quartermaster. He has on several occasions been a delegate to State and National Encampments and is prominent in Grand Army circles. Fraternaly, he is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order, the Senior Order of United American Mechanics, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and is financier of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having been through all the chairs of this organization. In his religious faith he is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is likewise a member. Mr. and Mrs. Molter are prominent and popular factors in the social life at New Brighton, and it may be said concerning them that the number of their personal friends is coincident with that of their acquaintances.

MATCHAM, Charles Arthur,

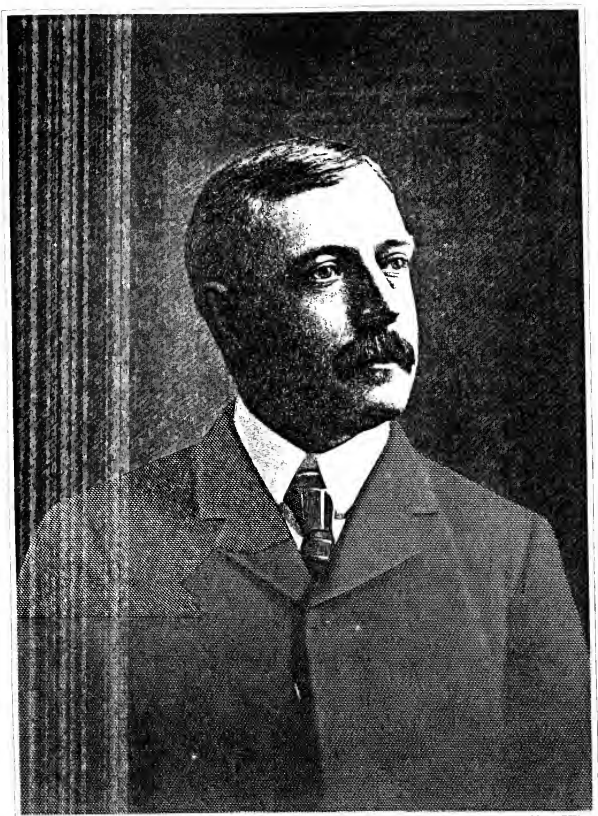
Civil Engineer, Manufacturer.

In chronicling the lives and achievements of prominent Pennsylvanians, men of character and standing in the various communities, it is noteworthy to recall the magnificent achievements of some of the transplanted sons of other soils. Of those who in a comparatively short time not only become typical Americans but also closely affiliated with the industrial and commercial developments of this great State and country, Charles Arthur Matcham, deceased, of Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, is a notable example.

Mr. Matcham was born at Torquay, Devonshire, England, on January 15, 1862. He was educated in the schools of Hambleton and Brighton, England. In 1875 Mr. Matcham went to London, and, while employed during the day, attended the evening classes of an engineering school. At the public examinations he won first prize and honorable mention for mechanical drawing and designing at

the Royal Academy of South Kensington, London, England. From 1877 to 1880 he worked as a mechanical draftsman in London. In 1880 he entered the employ of the International Bell Telephone Company of New York, as electrical engineer. He remained in that position until 1881, during which time he designed and laid out construction work for telephone exchanges in Charleroi, Belgium, and in Riga, St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Moscow and Odessa, Russia, into which country he introduced the telephone, and personally supervised the electric wiring in the Czar's royal palace. He began to be known as a telephone pioneer on the continent.

In the fall of 1881, Mr. Matcham came to the United States and settled in Chicago, Illinois, where he entered the employ of the Chicago Telephone Company, and was engaged in the designing and building of its exchanges. Later he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, where he rebuilt the telephone exchange. In 1884 he came east to Allentown, Pennsylvania, and for several years managed the exchange there for the Pennsylvania Telephone Company. Mr. Matcham served in that capacity until 1890, when he associated himself with the cement business, and in that field of endeavor he made for himself a lasting name in the history of the cement industry in the Lehigh Valley and throughout the country. He first engaged in the business of cement manufacture, associated with Mr. Thomas D. Whitaker (a brother-in-law), in the Whitaker Cement Company, at Whitaker, New Jersey, now called Alpha, New Jersey. He was general superintendent of the plant until 1893, when it was sold to the Alpha Cement Company, Mr. Matcham being retained as general manager, which position he held until 1897. In that year, in connection with Colonel H. C. Trexler, E. M. Young, George Ormrod, and others, he organized the Le-



Charles A. Matcham

high Portland Cement Company, which built several cement plants, and was manager of its works until December, 1906. Mr. Matcham erected the mills of the Allentown Portland Cement Company, Evansville, Berks county, and was vice-president and general manager of the company. In 1906 Mr. Matcham assisted in the organization of the Fuller Engineering Company, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and became its president, a position which he retained until 1910, when his remarkable career was cut short by ill health, compelling him to give up the active pursuits of business.

Mr. Matcham was a member of several societies having for their object the dissemination of knowledge concerning civil engineering and allied sciences. He belonged to the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society for Testing Materials, the National Geographical Society, the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, the Livingston Club of Allentown; and the Lehigh Country Club, of Allentown, Pennsylvania; the Pomfret Club, of Easton, Pennsylvania; and the Egypt Mills Club, Monroe county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Matcham was married to Miss Margaret Ormrod, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Ormrod, of Allentown, Pennsylvania. (Mr. Ormrod's sketch appears on another page of this Encyclopedia).

Mr. Matcham passed away on September 22, 1911, at his own home, No. 1727 Hamilton street, Allentown, Pennsylvania, in his fiftieth year, with a long list of credits as a man who had achieved marked success through energy, ability, and good judgment, and exhibited some genius as an inventor. He won the appreciation of his colleagues and distinguished associates, and was honored as a master builder.

Mr. Matcham is survived by his wife

and three children: Dorothy Margaret, (now Mrs. George Chapman); Catherine Elizabeth, and Charles Ormrod. He also left four brothers and four sisters. One brother, Frank Matcham, is a prominent architect in the metropolis of London, England.

Mr. Matcham was a Republican in politics, and a member of Grace Episcopal Church, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

McCAULEY, E. S. H., M.D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Man's greatest prize on earth is physical health and vigor; nothing deteriorates mental activity so quickly as prolonged sickness, hence the broad field for human helpfulness afforded in the medical profession. The successful doctor requires something more than mere technical training, he must be a man of broad human sympathy and genial kindness, capable of inspiring hope and faith in the heart of his patient. Such a man is he whose name initiates this article.

Dr. E. S. H. McCauley, a practicing physician and surgeon of prominence at Beaver, Pennsylvania, was born in New Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Leander and Margaret M. (Andrews) McCauley, the former of whom was born in Beaver county and the latter in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. David McCauley, great-grandfather of Dr. McCauley, was born in Down county, Ireland, and there resided during his entire lifetime. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Corran, with her son Robert and her other children came to America in 1819, just after the death of her husband, and settled in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Robert McCauley, grandfather of the doctor, was twenty-one years of age when he came to America. He was well educated and was an instructor by occupation, teaching in Pittsburgh and

Sewickley township, Allegheny and Beaver counties. In 1825 he purchased a farm of two hundred and fifty acres in New Sewickley township, and resided thereon until his death in 1867. He married Mary Mitchell, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Patterson) Mitchell, and they became the parents of the following children: John M., David C., Leander, Robert P., James M., Elizabeth, Mary, Emiline and Martha. Mr. Robert McCauley was an active Democrat in his time, and served as assessor of his township. He and his wife were devout members of the Presbyterian church, in the various departments of whose work they were zealous factors.

Leander McCauley, father of Dr. McCauley, taught school as a young man in Beaver county and in Ohio. In 1857 he removed to Williams county, Ohio, where he purchased a sawmill, which he operated for a period of five years. He then turned his attention to carpentering and pattern-making, and later carried on farming on the old homestead. In 1891 he retired from active life and settled in the town of Rochester, Pennsylvania, where he owned a beautiful home and where he continued to reside until his death November 1, 1901. In early life he was an ardent Republican, but later gave his support to the Prohibition party. He and his family were Presbyterians in their religious faith. He married Martha M. Andrews, of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and they had four children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth: Wilfred J., John C., Mary M. and Dr. E. S. H.

To the curriculum of the district schools of New Sewickley township, Dr. E. S. H. McCauley is indebted for his preliminary educational training, which was later supplemented by a course of study in Geneva College. He likewise attended the Iron City Business College,

at Pittsburgh, and was graduated in that institution in 1891, at which time he secured a position in the business office of the "Pittsburgh Times," with which concern he was connected for the ensuing three years. In September, 1894, he was matriculated as a student in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897. He then entered the Homœopathic Hospital, at Rochester, New York, where he acted as interne for fourteen months, at the end of which time, September 15, 1898, he opened an office in Beaver, where he has since resided and where he enjoys the unique distinction of being the only homœopathic physician in the city. In connection with the work of his profession he is a valued member of the Beaver County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is visiting physician and surgeon at the Beaver Valley General Hospital, which is located at New Brighton, and he controls a large and representative patronage both as surgeon and as physician. In a business way he is a director in the Fort McIntosh National Bank, and fraternally he is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

October 2, 1900, Dr. McCauley was united in marriage to Miss Etta Grace Nichols, who was born and reared at Mexico, New York, and who is a daughter of F. M. and Cora (Harvey) Nichols, prominent residents of Mexico, New York. Dr. and Mrs. McCauley are the fond parents of one daughter, Ruth McCauley, whose birth occurred July 15, 1905. They are devout members of the Presbyterian church and are active in church and Sunday school work.

In his political allegiance Dr. McCauley is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies promulgated by

the Republican party. He has never been an aspirant for public office of any description, but manifests a deep and sincere interest in community affairs and at one time served for two terms as a member of the borough council. He is a man of broad mind and liberal ideas, and he gives his hearty support to all measures and enterprises advanced for progress and improvement. As a citizen and professional man he commands the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow-men.

MATTHEWS, Vitellius,

Manufacturer.

Pittsburgh, while she rightly glories in her unsurpassed citizenship, yet cherishes with peculiar pride the memory of certain of her sons who have realized more fully than the average the ideal Pittsburgh business man. Of this number was the late Vitellius Matthews, secretary of the Rust Boiler Company and the Midland Steel Company, and for many years intimately identified with the leading interests of his native city.

Vitellius Matthews was born June 27, 1842, in Ross street, Pittsburgh, and was a son of Levy and Sarah (Walker) Matthews. The boy was educated in the public schools of his native city and early entered business life, developing at the outset those distinctive qualifications which were to render his career a remarkable one. In the course of time he became associated with the firm of James Wood & Company, and when it was dissolved connected himself with Spang, Chalfant & Company. Quick and decisive in his methods, keenly alive to any business proposition and its possibilities, and seeming to find in the solution of a difficult commercial problem that pleasure without which there can be no real success, he was a splendid type of the alert, energetic, progressive business man with

whom obstacles serve rather as an impetus to renewed effort than as a bar to advancement. He was most kind and considerate to his employees and was ever on the lookout for any machinery that would facilitate business and do the work in a superior manner. Subsequently Mr. Matthews became secretary of the Rust Boiler Company, and at the time of his death held the same office in the Midland Steel Company. In all the positions which he filled he exhibited remarkable executive ability, an astonishingly clear perception of the wants of the different enterprises and the power of handling large bodies of men, co-ordinating their energies with skill and efficiency. His thorough business qualifications caused his services to be always in good demand on boards of directors of various organizations, and his public spirit led him to accept many such trusts. To whatever he undertook he gave his whole soul, allowing none of the numerous interests committed to his care to suffer for want of close and able attention and industry. As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, Mr. Matthews stood in the front rank, never withholding his aid and influence from any movement which, in his judgment, tended to promote the welfare of Pittsburgh. Widely but unostentatiously charitable, the full number of his benefactions will, in all probability, never be known to the world, for he delighted to give in such a manner that few were aware of it.

In politics Mr. Matthews was a Republican, and, while he did much for the success of the party, would never consent to accept office, preferring to concentrate his energies on the discharge of his business obligations. He belonged to several clubs, where his genial nature made his always a welcome presence, and he was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Personally, Mr. Matthews was a fine-looking, genial man whose countenance radiated an optimistic spirit, and the briefest talk with him revealed the versatility of his talents. He possessed a most kindly disposition, and appreciation of the good traits of others constituted a salient feature in his character. Combined with an energy that vitalized all his undertakings was an absolute sincerity. He was one who ever did the straightforward, manly thing, his soul recoiling from deceit.

Mr. Matthews married, September 27, 1866, Lillie A., daughter of Thomas B. and Elizabeth (Rutherford) Young. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Matthews was John Rutherford, who came from Edinborough, Scotland, to Pittsburgh, in March, 1811. Mrs. Matthews is a member of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, being directly descended from Thomas Rogers.

The death of Mr. Matthews, which occurred March 15, 1912, removed from Pittsburgh one of her most respected citizens and leading business men. His career was illustrative of the essential principles of a true life. His commercial transactions were conducted in accordance with the loftiest standards of rectitude, he fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all.

With the passing of Vitellius Matthews, Pittsburgh lost one of her representative men. Would that she had many more of the same exceptional type!

WATSON, David T.,

Soldier, Lawyer.

Pittsburgh, supreme in the material world, is no less so in the realm of the intellect, inasmuch as she claims as one of her leading citizens David Thompson Watson, of the firm of Watson & Freeman, a lawyer whose name is known and

honored not only in his own State, nor even in his native land, but in every quarter of the globe where the English language is spoken.

James Watson, father of David Thompson Watson, was born in 1810, at Canonsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania, graduated from Canonsburg College, and studied law under the guidance and instruction of Thomas McKenna. In 1833 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after was received into partnership by his preceptor, who recognized his remarkable ability and whose election to Congress caused him to feel the need of a capable associate. For more than forty years thereafter Mr. Watson continued to practice his profession, achieving marked distinction at the Washington county bar—a man of legal learning, analytical mind and extraordinary readiness in grasping the points in an argument. He married Maria Woodbridge, born at Canonsburg, daughter of George Morgan, and granddaughter of Colonel George and Elizabeth A. (Thompson) Morgan, the latter a daughter of David Thompson, of Delaware. George Morgan was a native of New Jersey, was educated at Princeton University, and at the age of sixteen accompanied his parents to Washington county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Watson were the parents of ten children, among them David Thompson, mentioned below. The death of Mr. Watson was mourned as that of a man of great natural endowments, a professional record without blemish, and a genial, kindly disposition, which had surrounded him with friends.

David Thompson Watson, son of James and Maria Woodbridge (Morgan) Watson, was born January 2, 1844, at Washington, Pennsylvania, and received his preliminary education in the common schools, whence he passed to Washington College. His course of study was



S. J. Watson

interrupted by the stirring events of the Civil War, and at the age of nineteen, when all Pennsylvania was excited over "Morgan's Raid," he enlisted for ninety days in the Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the rank of orderly sergeant. One year later he was mustered in as lieutenant in Knapp's Battalion, and served with credit till the close of the war.

After his return to civil life, Mr. Watson entered the Law School of Harvard University, graduating in 1866. In 1905 the University of Pittsburgh conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. For a short time after graduation, Mr. Watson was associated in practice with his father, but then opened an office in Pittsburgh. He entered into partnership with Hopkins & Lazear, and then with James Veach, but in 1873 the latter connection was dissolved, and Mr. Watson for a time practiced alone. Later he formed his present partnership with Mr. Freeman.

The advancement of Mr. Watson in his chosen profession was rapid, and before many years had elapsed he had acquired a large clientele and was one of the recognized leaders of the Allegheny county bar. This was due to sheer force of ability, the possession of that judicial instinct which makes its way quickly through the immaterial to the essential; a broad, comprehensive grasp of all questions submitted for his consideration and the exceptional strength of his reasoning powers. His practice was not limited to Pennsylvania; he was frequently retained in cases tried in other States, and soon became a familiar figure in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was especially famed for his success in conducting cases of national and international importance, and was retained by the government in the Northern Securities case, argued in March, 1903, before the Circuit Court of Appeals, St. Louis,

Missouri. This case involved the construction of the Sherman anti-trust law, and the decision of the court was in accordance with the construction placed upon that law by Mr. Watson.

The greatest triumph of Mr. Watson's brilliant career was achieved in September, 1903, when he made his famous argument on the Alaskan Boundary Dispute before the International Tribunal in London. The court chosen for this purpose consisted of three eminent Americans appointed by the United States, and three of the most prominent jurists of Great Britain and Canada, the six constituting a joint commission. Mr. Watson, by his masterly argument on this occasion, convinced Lord Alverstone of the justice of his cause and won the case for the United States—a victory for the whole American bar, but a cause of special pride to the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Pittsburgh.

Almost immediately after his return to his native land, Mr. Watson added to the list of his American successes. He was retained by the city of Chicago as expert counsel to investigate and give an opinion in a controversy relating to traction matters long in dispute, and his opinion delivered in January, 1904, gave evidence of the deep and exhaustive study he had bestowed upon the subject. The style of Mr. Watson's oratory has been so often described that little remains to be said, and that little is a summary of the subject in a single sentence: His manner of speaking "convinces."

From politics, Mr. Watson holds himself in a measure aloof. He is above all else a lawyer, devoted heart and soul to his profession, and not to be allured from his allegiance by the prospect of any office, however exalted. By his vote and influence he supports the principles advocated by the Democratic party. A scholar and a man of widest reading, he is not a recluse, but delights in congenial

companionship, and possesses the faculty of inspiring the same loyal friendship which it is in his nature to bestow. He belongs to the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Duquesne, Pittsburgh, University and Allegheny clubs of Pittsburgh, and the Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia; also the Tourville Fish and Game Club of Canada, hunting trips to the Dominion being among his favorite recreations. He attends the Third Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Watson married, June 10, 1889, Margaret Hepburn, daughter of the late William Walker, who at his death in 1883 was president of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Watson is an associate member of the Allegheny Country Club, and both she and her husband are extremely popular in Pittsburgh society. Their beautiful home is a centre of gracious and refined hospitality, and is adorned with souvenirs of travel, gathered in this country and in foreign lands. Mr. Watson is the owner of large tracts of real estate in the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Watson has proved himself to be one of the giants of his profession, and the pride with which his native State regards him is all the greater, inasmuch as she feels that she cannot wholly claim him. He belongs to the Nation. He has maintained the ancient prestige of the Bar of Pennsylvania, and by his national and international triumphs has added new lustre to the splendid record of the Bar of the United States of America.

HUMPHREYS, William Young,

A Leader in Coal Industry.

Pittsburgh—the seat of an empire the grandeur of which is more substantial than that of Greece and Rome—is the battle-ground of business, and the warriors who contend on that field are men of the younger generation, men of the type

of William Young Humphreys, president of the Bessemer Coke Company, and one of the upholders of the great reputation of the Iron City.

William Young Humphreys was born May 8, 1861, in St. Louis, Missouri, a son of George D. and Sarah Frances (Young) Humphreys. He was educated in the public and private schools of his native city, entered early into business life, and has for many years been a recognized power in the coal industry of Pittsburgh. In all the positions which he has filled he has exhibited remarkable executive ability, a judgment that was seldom at fault, boldness of operation in his projects and an unusual capacity for discerning the motives and merits of men. In addition to the presidency of the Bessemer Coke Company, he holds also that of the Pittsburgh Coal-Washer Company. Mr. Humphreys is senior member of the well known firm of Humphreys, Griffin & Company, the business interests of which are of a most important nature, demanding the services of one whose ability is of a superior order, whose well balanced forces are prepared for any emergency and who has a ready and rapid understanding of any problem which may be presented for solution. He is vice-president of the Powell Coal & Coke Company, and a director of the Unity Mercantile Company.

As a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Humphreys is always ready to give practical aid to any movement which in his judgment would advance the public welfare. Although he has been and is far too busy a man to take any active part in politics, no man is more keenly alive to the affairs of the city, concerning which his advice is often sought. His allegiance is given to the Republican party, but he has steadily refused to participate in political controversies or to become a candidate for office. He is a man of large nature, deliberate in the formation of



plans, thorough, upright, clear-headed, and generous in his benefactions to charity but extremely unostentatious and ever seeking to veil his good deeds from the eyes of the world. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. The personal qualities of Mr. Humphreys are such as to win for him the warm and enduring regard of a large circle of friends. He is one of the managers of the Pittsburgh Sanitarium, and is a member of the Duquesne, Automobile, Country and Oakmont clubs of Pittsburgh, and of the New York Yacht Club. He is a great lover of sports, especially water sports, and is an enthusiastic yachtsman, owning the beautiful yacht *Haleyon*.

Mr. Humphreys married, November 10, 1892, in Pittsburgh, Ellen M., daughter of John G. Stephenson, and they are the parents of the following children: William Young, born 1893; John S., 1895; Elizabeth S.; Alan S., born 1900; Katherine S.; and David A., born 1906. Mrs. Humphreys is one of those rare women who combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity an unerring judgment, a union of qualities of great value to her husband to whom she is not alone a charming companion, but also a confident and adviser.

Mr. Humphreys is one of the men to whom years mean accomplishment—who count the passing of time by deeds, not by days. He is now in the prime of life, and his past promises a brilliant future. Cities like Pittsburgh and men like William Young Humphreys have the same motto—"Do!"

GLESSNER, James Graham,

Lawyer, Public Official.

No State in the Union has greater reason than has Pennsylvania to glory in the learning, eloquence and weight of character of the members of its Bar. For two centuries its high standards have

been upheld, and nobly are they sustained by its members of the present day—men of the type of James Graham Glessner, of York, former District Attorney, and one of the foremost leaders of the York County Bar.

Henry Glessner, father of James Graham Glessner, was a native of York county, of Swiss descent. He lived at Lewisberry, where he followed the calling of a painter and cabinetmaker. He married Anna Graham, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and they became the parents of seven children, among them James Graham, mentioned below. Mr. Glessner died February 21, 1884, aged fifty-four years. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James Graham, son of Henry and Anna (Graham) Glessner, was born November 9, 1865, at Lewisberry, York county, Pennsylvania, where he attended the common schools until the age of sixteen. He then ceased to be a pupil and became an instructor in the schools, afterward attending a school at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, and subsequently entering the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. From this institution he graduated in the class of 1885. In the following year he commenced the study of law with the firm of Kell & Kell, of York, and after teaching for one term in 1887 was admitted in the ensuing year to the bar of York county. Mr. Glessner at once established himself in York, opening an office with Silas H. Forry. His success was immediate and emphatic, the result of innate ability re-enforced by untiring industry, intense application and undeviating adherence to the strictest principles of rectitude. One of his most marked characteristics as a lawyer was a singular facility in penetrating through the immaterial intricacies of a case to the essential point upon which its determination must depend, and he also showed himself extremely apt in

seizing upon the points which his opponent was endeavoring to establish and quickly demolishing them with a few of his rapier-like sentences. These qualifications, which have ripened with the lapse of years, have placed Mr. Glessner in the front rank of his profession in York county.

In public life also, Mr. Glessner has distinguished himself. He is an ardent and energetic Republican, and since early manhood has taken an active part in the movements and councils of his party. In 1890 he was elected secretary of the Republican County Committee, and held that exacting position throughout two stirring campaigns. In 1892, upon the death of the county chairman, Mr. Glessner at once announced himself as a candidate for the vacant position, and after a spirited contest was triumphantly elected. In this position he had to deal with new faces and factors in State and national politics, but these demands served only to call out his extraordinary ability for leadership, and his record during the succeeding four years was so convincing and satisfactory that at the expiration of his term he was unanimously re-elected. In 1896 he fully sustained the well-earned distinction of 1892, showing himself amply able to meet the exigencies of political campaigning and adding to his already high reputation as a successful Republican leader.

In 1890 Mr. Glessner was nominated by his party for the office of District Attorney, but despite his advanced vote he was unable to overcome the large adverse majority in the county. In 1904 Mr. Glessner was again the Republican candidate for this position, and in the memorable campaign of that year achieved a signal victory at the polls. It was the never to be forgotten contest of that year which wrested York county from Democratic control, and no voice

nor influence was more potent in bringing about that radical and most desirable change than were the voice and influence of James Graham Glessner. A man of fine intellectual endowments, he adds to these exceptional talents as an orator, and by the exercise of these talents has won laurels, professional and political—both as an advocate and a campaign speaker. Mr. Glessner is now a leader of the Bull Moose party in Pennsylvania, a fact which will go far toward insuring its ultimate triumph.

In everything pertaining to the welfare and advancement of his home city Mr. Glessner's interest is keen and active. He is vice-president of the Drovers' and Mechanics' National Bank, and is also interested as a stockholder and director in that institution and in a number of other concerns. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he holds the rank of past exalted ruler. Mr. Glessner is a man of distinguished bearing, with the keen, deep, searching expression of eye which marks the astute lawyer and able political leader. Dignified and at the same time genial, always courteous and considerate of others, few men enjoy greater personal popularity or can count upon a larger number of warmly attached friends.

Mr. Glessner married, June 18, 1891, Joanna, daughter of Mrs. Mary M. Bowen, of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of a son and a daughter: Silas Forry, and Hazel M. By this marriage Mr. Glessner gained the life companionship of a charming and congenial woman, one of those rare women who combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity an unerring judgment, traits of the greatest value to her husband, to whom she is not alone a charming companion, but also a confidante and adviser. Mr. and Mrs. Glessner are



Wm. McKinley

prominent in York society and their home is a centre of gracious hospitality, Mrs. Glessner being one of the city's most tactful hostesses, and Mr. Glessner possessing notable social gifts.

Mr. Glessner is one of the men who sustain and increase the prestige of the legal profession and at the same time mould the political life of their communities, thus helping to make the history of the nation.

McCONKEY, Edwin K.,

Financier, Legislator.

Many times in the course of her eventful history has the venerable city of York been called to mourn the deaths of useful and honored citizens, but never has she sustained the loss of one whose talents were more thoroughly devoted to her service than were those of the late Senator Edwin K. McConkey, or one who more fully realized the ideal of citizenship. Both as a business man and a legislator, Senator McConkey was for many years identified with the most vital interests of York and has left a lasting impress on the financial and political life of his home city.

The original home of the McConkey family was in the North of Ireland, whence the founder of the American branch of the race emigrated in 1756 to the province of Pennsylvania. He settled in Lancaster county, and early in the history of York county members of the family purchased land at Peach Bottom, where the name has since been handed down from generation to generation.

Hugh McConkey, great-grandfather of Edwin K. McConkey, served in the Revolutionary War, enlisting from York county, and his brother William resided in Pennsylvania, above Trenton, near the Delaware river. He was a personal friend of General Washington, and on the

memorable night of December 25, 1776, before making the perilous passage of the Delaware, which was to result in the victory of Trenton, the commander of the Continental army stopped at the house of William McConkey.

James, son of Hugh McConkey, was for more than fifty years engaged in mercantile business at Peach Bottom. He served in the War of 1812, responding to the call of the government for troops at the time Baltimore was threatened. From 1836 to 1840 Mr. McConkey represented the Whig party in the State Senate. He exerted a widespread influence, and was very active in the public life of York county.

William, son of James McConkey, removed to Wrightsville, where he associated himself with David E. Small and Michael Schall, of York, in the ownership of the Aurora Furnace. He was also interested in other business enterprises, and was president of the First National Bank of Wrightsville, filling that position for many years prior to his death. He took an active part in politics, and in 1855 was elected by the Whigs to represent York county in the legislature. In 1856 he became one of the founders of the Republican party in his county, and thenceforth was prominently identified with its affairs. He married Susan Silver, of Silver Mount, Maryland, and his death occurred in 1880.

Edwin K. McConkey, son of William and Susan (Silver) McConkey, was born December 11, 1864, at Wrightsville, where he received his preliminary education in the public schools, graduating from the high school and then entering the York Collegiate Institute, where he completed his course of study. He began his business career as a member of the firm of McConkey Brothers, but after a short time entered the service of the Pullman Car Company, where he remained for a number of years, rising

step by step until he became assistant superintendent in Philadelphia. At the time of his marriage he removed to York, becoming interested in the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, of which his father-in-law, David Strickler, was secretary and treasurer. In 1900, upon the death of Mr. Strickler, Mr. McConkey succeeded to his office, and he was also a director of the York National Bank, the York Water Company, the York Gas Company and the Guardian Trust Company. In all these positions his knowledge of men and affairs, his aggressive industry and his quiet and decisive judgment combined to make him most successful. In all emergencies he showed himself to be the master keen-brained intellect, noted for his aptitude in grappling with details and for his marvellous penetration and foresight.

The unusually strong intellectual endowments which Mr. McConkey inherited from his father and grandfather fitted him to an exceptional degree for public life, but for many years after attaining his majority he stood aloof from the contests of the political arena, preferring to concentrate his energies on the discharge of his business obligations. His allegiance was always given to the Republican party, but not until 1902 did he take any active part in politics. In that year the Republicans of York county requested him to accept the nomination for State Senator, and although, ever since the organization of the Republican party, the county had sent a Democratic representative to the legislature, Mr. McConkey courageously consented to become a candidate. After an active and vigorous campaign in which he was one of the chief participants, his party succeeded in electing him by a handsome majority. Senator McConkey's record in the legislature was in the highest degree creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. He took

a prominent part in all the deliberations of the senate, serving on the committees on banks and building and loan associations, judiciary, education, appropriations, street railways, and others equally important. At the extra session of the legislature held in 1906 he performed duties of great moment, and at the close of the session received a personal letter of congratulation for his valuable services from Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, then Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

In addition to his sterling traits of character, Senator McConkey was a man of the most attractive personality, winning friends easily and holding them long. Kindliness and appreciation of the good traits of others constituted one of the salient features of his character, and never did he neglect an opportunity to assist one less fortunate than himself. He affiliated with Riverside Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, also holding membership in the Country and Bachelors' clubs. He belonged to the Lafayette Club, one of the leading social organizations of York, and at one time served as its president.

Senator McConkey married, October 23, 1894, Annie, daughter of David Strickler, of York, and they became the parents of two daughters: Mary Elizabeth, and Hannah H.

The death of Senator McConkey, which occurred August 24, 1910, deprived his city and State of one who never allowed questionable methods to form part of his business career, and over the record of whose official life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Senator McConkey was a descendant of ancestors who both on the battlefield and in the council chamber rendered distinguished service to Pennsylvania. His own record, had he been granted greater length of days, would undoubtedly have

surpassed that of his forebears, and in the years to come he would have received from his native State honors even greater than those she had already bestowed upon him.

BROWN, Abraham L.,

Public Official.

For many years Abraham Lincoln Brown has been connected with the up-building of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, and he has just reason to be proud of the fact that to his efforts can be traced many a substantial enterprise and advancement contributing greatly to the growth and prosperity of this section of the State. In every sense of the word he is a representative citizen and a business man of marked capacity. It is due to the inherent force of character, commendable ambition and unremitting diligence of Mr. Brown himself that he has steadily advanced in life until he now occupies a prominent place among the active and representative men of Beaver Falls, where he is the popular and efficient incumbent of the office of burgess.

At Baden, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1862, occurred the birth of Abraham Lincoln Brown, who is a son of Abraham and Ellen (Hendrickson) Brown, both of whom were born in Beaver county, this State. The father is of Scotch-Irish descent and the mother of English descent. Abraham Brown was a stone construction contractor during the greater portion of his active career and achieved unusual success as a business man. During the Civil War he served as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and his regiment formed part of the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Brown participated in a number of important battles marking the progress of the war and he assisted in burying the dead at the

second battle of Bull Run. At the close of the war he was mustered out of service as first sergeant of his company. He was one of the valiant Union soldiers who faced the enemy at Gettysburg. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are still living and they now maintain their home on the old farm near Baden, in Beaver county. Mr. Brown has always been a stalwart supporter of Republican principles in his political attitude. Hiram Hendrickson, maternal uncle of Abraham L. Brown, was a member of Company F, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was taken prisoner during the progress of the Civil War and confined in a prison at Salisbury, North Carolina, where he died.

Abraham L. Brown received his preliminary educational training in the district schools of Economy township, Beaver county, and as a youth he learned the stone contracting business under the tutelage of his father. At the age of seventeen years he accompanied the construction crew that built the first dam over the Ohio river, that being the Davis Island dam, and he was foreman of forces during the period of construction. In 1884 he went to Rochester, Pennsylvania, where he entered the employ of the Rochester Tumbler Manufacturing Company, working in the packing and shipping departments of that concern for fourteen years. For five years of that time he was a director in the company, and for two years served as president of the Central Building & Loan Association, of that city. In 1897 Mr. Brown came to Beaver Falls and here purchased the local news routes of all the metropolitan newspapers and magazines, conducting that business for the ensuing thirteen years, at the expiration of which, in February, 1909, he disposed of his business interests in order to give his undivided time and attention to his duties as burgess of Beaver Falls, to which impor-

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tant and responsible office he had just been elected. He is still the popular and efficient incumbent of that position, and his administration of municipal affairs is characterized by sterling integrity of character and honorable and straightforward principles.

In politics Mr. Brown is an uncompromising supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. In 1909 he was candidate for the State Legislature, but met defeat at the election by reason of a combination. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Sons of Veterans; in religious matters he and his family are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the different departments of whose work they are most active and zealous factors. Mr. Brown is ever alert to the best interests of the people, and is an influential supporter of all measures and enterprises advanced for progress and improvement. He is connected with the Beaver Falls Chamber of Commerce and holds membership on a number of important committees for local improvement. In connection with the Ohio River, Lake Erie and Ship Canal project, Mayor Brown was called to the conference, December 17, 1910, at Pittsburgh, and pledged the support of Beaver Falls, which he represented. The counties of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, which were affected by this new waterway, were represented at this conference, and all pledged their support to the enterprise. Later the Government was represented by a special committee at Pittsburgh, and met with the committee of which Mayor Brown was a member.

April 11, 1889, at Rochester, Pennsylvania, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth M. Palmer, a daughter of Joseph H. and Ellen (Coulter) Palmer, prominent residents of Rochester. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have three daugh-

ters and one son, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth: Ella May, Dora Belle, Olive Margaret and Herbert Collier, all of whom remain at the attractive family home.

Mr. Brown is genial in his associations, affable in his address, generous in his judgment of his fellowmen and courteous to all. As a citizen and enthusiast of his town it is but just to say that communities will prosper and grow in proportion as they put a premium on men of his mould.

CARSON, Hon. John W.,

Journalist.

Hon. John W. Carson is editor of the "Beaver Falls Review," and he has been identified with journalism during the greater part of his active career thus far. The dissemination of news, the discussion of public questions, and the promotion of the general welfare of his community through the columns of his paper, constitute life's object with him as a private citizen. His public service to his city and his county has been no less important and earnest, and as Representative to the State Legislature from Beaver county he was influential in securing a great deal of important legislation for this section of the Commonwealth. He has always manifested a deep and sincere interest in local affairs, and was a member of the Beaver Falls Chamber of Commerce in 1912.

A native of Jefferson county, Ohio, John W. Carson was born April 30, 1857, and he is a son of James N. and Eliza (Kelly) Carson, both of whom were born and reared in the North of Ireland, where was solemnized their marriage and whence they immigrated to the United States in the year 1850. Mr. and Mrs. James N. Carson, on their arrival in this country, located in Jefferson county, Ohio, where the former turned his at-

tion to agricultural operations. For twelve years prior to coming to America Mr. Carson was in the service of the English army and at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted for service as a soldier in the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery. He was a man of strong convictions and forceful character. In 1880 he and his wife removed from Ohio to Marshall county, West Virginia, where they passed the declining years of their lives.

John W. Carson was reared to the invigorating influence of the old homestead farm in Ohio, and his early educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the district schools. He left home at an early age and for a number of years was employed in factories in Niles and Youngstown, Ohio. Although his first work was difficult and the pay a mere pittance, he never gave up his desire for an education, but took special courses of study in night schools and managed to receive private instruction. He read law for two years in the office of I. A. Justice, at Youngstown, but was never admitted to the bar. Eventually giving up the law he decided to enter the newspaper business and became a reporter and advertising solicitor on the "Daily News," at Youngstown. In 1886 he came to Beaver Falls and entered the employ of the "Daily Tribune" as a reporter. Subsequently he formed a connection with the "Daily Journal," which was discontinued in 1896. In that year Mr. Carson purchased the "Journal" plant and established the Beaver Falls "Review," a weekly publication which boasts a fine editorial section and an extremely large circulation. Mr. Carson is proprietor, editor and publisher of this newspaper, and he has associated in business with him his two sons. He was president of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association for one term in 1907.

In his political convictions Mr. Carson

is an uncompromising supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. In 1904 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of Representative from Beaver county in the State Legislature; and he was re-elected to that office in 1906. During his incumbency as a member of the House he was chairman of the committee on agriculture, and he was influential amongst his colleagues as an advocate for good roads. He is a member of the Republican County Committee and is chairman of the Republican County Central Committee for 1912. Mr. Carson is a man of splendid initiative and good judgment, and as a citizen he commands the unqualified confidence and esteem of all with whom he has had dealings. In 1910 the Republican members of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association endorsed Mr. Carson for Lieutenant Governor.

September 7, 1880, Mr. Carson married Miss Lida G. Robinson, at Niles, Ohio; she is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Cullander) Robinson, prominent citizens of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Carson have two sons: James H. and Charles B., both of whom are associated with their father in the newspaper business, as already noted.

In a fraternal way Mr. Carson is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Knights of the Maccabees. He and his family are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a member of the board of trustees. He is likewise a trustee of Beaver College. The members of the Carson family stand high in the social life of Beaver Falls and they are all earnest workers in behalf of all enterprises forwarded for the good of the general welfare. Mr. Carson is connected with the Beaver Falls Chamber of Commerce, is chairman of the committee on parks and play grounds, and it is largely

through his work and influence that a park and play ground was secured for the people of Beaver Falls, and which was formally dedicated in June, 1912.

KIRKPATRICK, Hon. William Sebring,

Lawyer, Jurist, Statesman.

Hon. William Sebring Kirkpatrick, ex-Congressman, and one of the most capable lawyers of the Lehigh Valley bar, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1844.

The ancestral home of the family was at Watties Neach, in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, and the first of the family of whom we have record was the great-great-grandfather, who removed with his family from Dumfrieshire to Belfast, Ireland, during the reign of George I., about the year 1725. In the spring of 1736 he embarked at Belfast for America, and after a stormy voyage of thirteen weeks reached the American harbor. He crossed the Delaware river at Philadelphia, and made his way up the State of New Jersey until he reached Bound Brook. Thence he proceeded across the mountains until he came to a spring of water which has since been called Mine Brook. There he settled with his family, built a log cabin, and began the development of a farm in the midst of a wilderness. He died June 3, 1758.

His son, David Kirkpatrick, who was born in Watties Neach, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, February 17, 1724, accompanied his parents and family on their emigration to America. For many years he remained a resident of Mine Brook, where his death occurred in 1814. He was married, March 31, 1748, to Mary MacEowen, who was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, August 1, 1728, and died at Mine Brook, November 2, 1795. They had four sons and four daughters, including Alexander Kirkpatrick, the great-grandfather of William Sebring Kirkpatrick.

He was born September 13, 1751, at Mine Brook, and died September 24, 1827. His wife was a daughter of Judge John Carle, of Long Hill, Morris county, New Jersey, and they had thirteen children.

Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, of this family, the grandfather of William S. Kirkpatrick, was born in New Jersey, August 8, 1785, and died at Ringoes, Hunterdon county, that State. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him, and for more than a half century he was a prominent Presbyterian minister of Ringoes. He wedded Mary Burroughs Howell, a daughter of John Sutfin, of Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, and their family also numbered thirteen children. Newton Kirkpatrick, the father of William S. Kirkpatrick, was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, and married Miss Sebring.

Hon. William Sebring Kirkpatrick began his education in the public schools of Easton, and continued his studies until he had completed the high school course by graduation in 1859. The same year, although only fifteen years of age, he entered Lafayette College, and received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in that institution, in the class of 1863. On completing his literary course he took up the study of law under the late Judge Henry D. Maxwell, who directed his reading until he was admitted to the bar, October 7, 1865, within five months after he had attained his majority. No dreary novitiate awaited him. Almost at once he gained prominence as a lawyer, and has since maintained a leading position at the bar of the Lehigh Valley.

A few years after entering upon practice he was appointed borough solicitor of Easton, and served in that position in a most capable manner. Northampton county having become a separate judicial district in accordance with a provision of the constitution of 1873, and a vacancy



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occurring on the bench of the district, Mr. Kirkpatrick was appointed in April, 1874, President Judge of the Third Judicial District, by Governor Hartman, upon the unanimous recommendation of the board of Northampton county. This was indeed a tribute to his personal worth and legal attainments, for he had not then reached the age of thirty years. At the ensuing election he received the Republican nomination for the office, and although the usual Democratic majority was thirty-six hundred, he succeeded in reducing the opposition vote so that his opponent received a majority of only three hundred. On the expiration of his term of service by the appointment of the governor, Judge Kirkpatrick resumed the active practice of his profession and rapidly acquired a large and important clientage. He was retained as counsel, either for the prosecution or defense, in nearly all the important cases tried in the courts of the district, and his power at the bar was soon widely recognized by the profession and the general public. His practice extended to the courts of neighboring districts and to the Federal courts as well. He has been remarkable among lawyers for the wide research and provident care with which he prepares his cases. His legal learning, his analytical mind, and the readiness with which he grasps the points in an argument, all combine to make him one of the most capable lawyers at the bar of Easton, Pennsylvania.

Although Judge Kirkpatrick failed of election at the time he was a candidate for the bench, because of the strong Democratic majority in the district, he was in the same year elected president of the Alumni Association of Lafayette College, and in 1875 he was appointed Dean of the Law Department of that college, which in that year was established. He continued to fill the position until fi-

nancial reasons caused the suspension of the department. Although his time has been assiduously employed in the pursuit of his chosen profession, he has given some attention to politics, remaining ever a staunch and unflinching advocate of Republican principles. Frequently he has served as a delegate to the State conventions of his party, and in 1882 was elected to preside over the temporary organization. In 1884 he was elected one of the delegates from his district to the Republican National Convention in Chicago, and upon the accession of Governor Beaver to the highest office within the gift of the Commonwealth, on the 18th of January, 1887, Judge Kirkpatrick was appointed by him to the position of Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and the courts of Northampton county in that year ordered that official record be made of the fact of their gratification of the public honor thus bestowed upon their colleague. Judge Kirkpatrick assumed the office on the date mentioned, and brought to the important duties which devolved upon him not only thorough preparation for his work, but also a well defined determination to introduce needed reforms in the administration of the office. It had grown to be the custom for the chief to leave the work of the position largely to his deputy. This course Judge Kirkpatrick no longer honored, but gave his personal supervision to all of the important cases in which the Commonwealth was concerned, and in his preparation of them showed signal care. The result proved of great advantage to the public service, and he won notable victories for the Commonwealth. Patiently persevering, possessed of an analytical mind, and one that is readily receptive and retentive of the fundamental principles and intricacies of the law, gifted with a spirited devotion to the wearisome details, quick to com-

prehend the most subtle problems, and logical in his conclusions, fearless in the advocacy of any cause he might espouse, he took to his office rare qualifications for success, and his course during the four years of his service as Attorney General was one which awakened the highest commendation of the best citizens of Pennsylvania.

On the expiration of his term of office, Judge Kirkpatrick returned to Easton, where he resumed the private practice of law. In 1864 he was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Republican party in the Eighth Congressional District, and reduced the usual large Democratic majority to less than two hundred votes. In 1866 he was again nominated, and after a hotly contested conflict was elected by a majority of three hundred and twenty-nine over his competitor, Laird H. Barber, the Democratic nominee, carrying his own county by an increased majority. He took a prominent part in the session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and delivered a number of speeches on the momentous questions of the day that attracted widespread interest. He was an ardent supporter of the administration of President McKinley, and his Congressional record won for him the admiration and support of his constituents throughout the district. The good of the nation he places before partisanship, and the welfare of his constituents before personal aggrandizement. He commanded the respect of the members of Congress, and at home,—in the state of his nativity where he is best known,—he inspires personal friendships of unusual strength.

Judge Kirkpatrick was married, November 20, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth H. Jones, a daughter of Mathew Hale Jones, and their children are two in number: William Huntingdon and Donald Kirkpatrick.

THOMPSON, Joseph Henry,

Lawyer, Legislator.

Joseph Henry Thompson, one of the young and rising members of the Beaver county bar, is the son of Jacob and Sarah Jane (Reilly) Thompson, of Kilkeel, County Down, Ireland, and Boston, Massachusetts. In 1871 Jacob Thompson and family came to the United States, locating in Boston where he was in the bakery business until his accidental death in 1883. Mrs. Thompson was in very poor health and, showing no improvement after a sojourn in California, was compelled to accept her physician's dictum, that the only hope for her and her babe was in a quick return to her native island. She returned to Ireland in July, 1872, and regained her health, living there until her death in August, 1903.

Joseph Henry Thompson was born in Kilkeel, County Down, Ireland, September 26, 1871; a few months later the family came to Boston, Massachusetts, and a year later he was again taken across the seas with his invalid mother to their former home. He was educated in the public schools, continuing in Ireland until April, 1889, at which time he came again to the United States, where he entered Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1904. He then took a post-graduate course at the University of Pittsburgh, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from that institution in 1905. He decided upon the profession of law and at once entered the law department of the University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Thompson was admitted to the Beaver county bar in 1908 and at once began the practice of his profession in Beaver Falls. He is a member of the Beaver County Bar Association, and holds a leading position among the

younger lawyers of the county bar. He has taken an active part in politics and has received deserved recognition from his party.

He was made the chairman of the Beaver County Republican Committee in 1910 and 1911; nominated for State Senator from the Forty-seventh Senatorial District April 13, 1911, and elected at the following election in November. He took his seat at the following session, serving on committees. Mr. Thompson has been a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard since February 28, 1906, enlisting on that date as a private of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment; was elected second lieutenant, November 1, 1906; elected and commissioned captain of Company B, Tenth Regiment, December 17, 1910, and elected major of the Tenth Regiment of Infantry, June 29, 1912.

He is a member of Beaver Valley Lodge, No. 478, Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter No. 28, Royal Arch Masons; Beaver Valley Commandery, No. 84, Knights Templar, and New Castle Lodge of Perfection, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He also is a member of Beaver Falls Lodge, No. 348, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Al Hakim Grotto, No. 33, of New Castle, Pennsylvania, and Beaver Falls Lodge, No. 758, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His clubs are the Tamaqua of Beaver Falls, Beaver Valley; Country, of New Brighton, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh Athletic Association, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. Thompson and wife are members of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania.

He was married, September 26, 1908, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Violet Edith, daughter of Charles E. and Violet Smeigh. Child: Joseph Smeigh Thompson, born in Beaver Falls, August 3, 1909.

**McDOWELL, Major Alexander,
Soldier, Legislator, Financier.**

A man who has with unusual force stamped his personality upon his community and his times, is Major Alexander McDowell, of Sharon, President of the McDowell National Bank, ex-Congressman and veteran of the Civil War. For more than forty years Major McDowell has been a resident of Sharon, and he is inseparably and conspicuously identified with all the city's most vital and permanent interests.

Parker McDowell, father of Alexander McDowell, was a native of Venango county, Pennsylvania, and was for years engaged in the lumber business. While always a prominent member of the Whig party, he neither sought nor held office. Mr. McDowell married Lavinia, born at Titusville, daughter of Jonathan Titus, in honor of whom the place had received its name.

Alexander, son of Parker and Lavinia (Titus) McDowell, was born March 4, 1845, in Franklin, Venango county, where he received his education in the public schools. At an early age he learned the printer's trade, and worked on the first paper ever published in Titusville, afterward being employed on the first sheet issued in Oil City. Later Mr. McDowell was for about five years editor and publisher of the "Venango Citizen", a weekly Republican organ, published in Franklin. It was in the office of this paper that Mr. McDowell had learned his trade. In 1869 he disposed of his interests therein, and in 1870 came to Sharon and engaged in the banking business with Colonel James Bleakeley, and William J. Bleakeley, under the firm name of James Bleakeley Son & Company. In 1872 he bought out his partners and continued business as a private banker, under the name of Alexander McDowell, Banker, and continued so until 1907, when the

McDowell National Bank was chartered.

In politics Major Alexander McDowell has always been an active Republican and has taken a leading part in public affairs. The year after his coming to Sharon he became a member of the school board, and he is still serving in that body, having held for thirty-eight years the office of treasurer of the board. In 1892 he was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as Congressman-at-large from the State of Pennsylvania, and following the Fifty-third Congress he was chosen clerk of the House of Representatives, serving sixteen years consecutively, and then retiring upon the election of a Democratic Congress. Since his withdrawal from public life Major McDowell has given his whole attention to his duties as bank president and to his extensive private interests in Sharon.

On July 12, 1862, Major McDowell enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of sergeant. His regiment formed a part of the Army of the Potomac and participated in all the battles of that army. He was wounded at Gettysburg on the evening of the first day, and for two days thereafter was a prisoner, the ground of his regiment being captured. He was paroled on the field and was on parole for sixty days, rejoining his regiment shortly before the battle of the Wilderness, where he was again severely wounded. After his recovery he was brevetted Major and assigned to the Twenty-first Regiment, United States Regulars. Being discharged on account of his wounds, he served with his regiment until March, 1865. Major McDowell affiliates with the Masonic Order and is a member of the Chapter and Commandery, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was one of the organizers of the Protected Home

Circle in Sharon, and is a man of influence in all circles.

Major McDowell married, September 19, 1866, Clara, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Dubbs) Bleakeley, of Franklin, the family having originally come from Dauphin county. Major and Mrs. McDowell are the parents of the following children: James P., a farmer; Elizabeth, wife of Edward Bucholz, a merchant of Sharon; Willis, lieutenant-commander, United States Navy; Mary B.; Clara, wife of Glenn Carley, a contractor of Sharon; and Harry B., cashier of the McDowell National Bank.

A career like that of Major McDowell is its own eulogy, and is perhaps best summed up in the simple words—financier, legislator, soldier—honorable in all.

KING, Dr. Cyrus Black,

Physician, Surgeon.

Of the great professions, arms, law and medicine, that illustrious trio which has for centuries given to the world some of its noblest leaders and benefactors, that of medicine is certainly the most gracious. Its votaries, unlike those of arms and the law, wage war not with any portion of mankind, but with the enemies of the human race at large, and in their hour of triumph they hear none but friendly voices. The warrior comes from the battlefield bearing the palm of the victor, hearing at the same time the shouts and plaudits of his triumphant followers and the groans and defiance of the vanquished; the laurels won in intellectual controversy crown the brow of the advocate, while the mingled voices of applause and execration resound through the forum; but the physician's conquest is the subjugation of disease, and his paeans are sung by those whom he has redeemed from suffering and possibly from death, and when his weapons



C. V. King

fail to cope with an adversary whom he can never wholly vanquish, his sympathy alleviates the pang he cannot avert.

In the foremost ranks of these helpers of humanity stands Dr. Cyrus B. King, one of the most prominent among the physicians and surgeons of the Iron City. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1839, the youngest but one, in a family of twelve children born to Dr. Samuel M. King and Maria (Black) King. The parents were both natives of Western Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, Samuel, was a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent, and the advent of the family to the Keystone State antedates the Revolutionary War. Samuel King was a merchant of Carlisle. He moved to Uniontown, Fayette county, near the close of the past century, becoming one of the first merchants of that place and a man of note in the community. Samuel Black, Dr. Cyrus B. King's maternal grandfather, came from Ireland to America, shortly after the Colonies had declared their independence from the mother country, and was engaged in farming and glass manufacturing. He became a large holder of realty in Pittsburgh, was very active in public affairs, prosperous, established the first ferry from Pittsburgh to Birmingham, and died in 1845. Dr. Samuel M. King was educated at Jefferson College, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He immediately thereafter began the practice of his profession at Monongahela City, and continued the same there and elsewhere in Washington county for about fifty years. He won eminence in his profession by his intelligence, skill and industry. Both he and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Cyrus Black King was educated at Columbia College, Washington, D. C., and at the age of about twenty years

began reading medicine with an older brother at Monongahela City. In 1861 he entered Jefferson College and two years later graduated with honors. On the 8th of March, 1863, the day succeeding his graduation, he entered the Union army as assistant surgeon, and was at once assigned to duty in the army hospital at Philadelphia, where he continued to serve until the close of the war. He was then appointed superintendent of the West Penn Hospital and the Pittsburgh Soldiers' Home, Pittsburgh, and served in that capacity for four years, when he removed to Allegheny (now the Northside, Pittsburgh) and began private practice, still continuing in charge of the medical department of the hospital for two years longer. For years Dr. King has been numbered among Pittsburgh's most eminent physicians, and his practice is a very extensive one. Dr. King is a member of the following medical associations: American, Centennial, State and Allegheny County, and he has been president of the last. He is on the staff of the Allegheny General Hospital, the Children's Memorial Hospital of Allegheny, Pittsburgh Hospital for Children, and has been consulting surgeon for the McKeesport Hospital. Dr. King is a constant and laborious reader, and has ever kept in touch with the achievements of research throughout the medical world; and his library testifies to his thoroughness as to details and his infinite capacity for taking pains. It is well stocked with books of many countries, medical classics, reports and annals, and he is constantly adding to his supply of references and information on the many and varied points of interest attached to his exacting profession. It is this close attention and inveterate application which have made him the man he is in the medical world of to-day.

In 1863 Dr. King married Miss E. G. Kerr, daughter of Rev. John Kerr. She

died in 1881, leaving three children: Anna, wife of Thomas W. Blackwell; Nina D.; and Samuel V. He married (second) April 30, 1897, Mrs. Frances K. Brown, daughter of Josiah King. Dr. and Mrs. King and family are socially popular in Pittsburgh, and their home is the seat of a gracious hospitality.

Happily gifted in manner, disposition and taste, enterprising and original in ideas, personally liked most by those who know him best, Dr. King's career has been rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having.

McKEAN, Arthur,

Lawyer, Legislator.

It is always most gratifying to the biographer and student of human nature to come in close touch with the history of a man who, in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, has plodded persistently on and eventually, through his determination and energy, made of success not an accident but a logical result. Arthur McKean, who maintains his home at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, is strictly a "selfmade" man and as such a perusal of his career offers both lesson and incentive. He has been eminently successful as an attorney of recognized ability, has served the Beaver County District of Pennsylvania with the utmost efficiency in the State Legislature, and has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in all matters pertaining to the good of the Democratic party, of whose principles he has long been a zealous and active exponent.

Arthur McKean was born in Lower Bunell township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1882, and is a son of John S., and Frances (Hoffman) McKean, both of whom are natives of Westmoreland county, where they have

resided during practically their entire lives thus far.

To the public schools of Parnassus and New Kensington Mr. McKean is indebted for his preliminary educational training, which was later supplemented by a course of study in Geneva College, at Beaver Falls, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Subsequently he attended the Western University of Pennsylvania for one year and also took a two years' law course in that institution. He completed his law studies in Beaver, under the able preceptorship of Hon. William B. Cuthbertson, and was admitted to the State bar in January, 1909, since which time he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession at Beaver Falls, where he has already gained prestige as an able and representative attorney. While pursuing his legal studies he taught school during the year of 1907 in the New Brighton High School.

As has been stated, in politics Mr. McKean is an uncompromising supporter of Democratic principles. He served as justice of the peace while a law student, and also as school director in the borough of College Hill, for which he is now solicitor and where he maintains his home. He was president of the Board of Health at College Hill, in 1912. In November, 1910, Mr. McKean was elected a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature to represent a strongly Republican district. While in the House he served on a number of important committees, including those on the judiciary, railroads, and law and order. He has always taken an active part in local politics and is now chairman of the Democratic County Committee. He has frequently been a delegate to various conventions of his party. In fraternal circles he is a valued member of Parian Lodge, No. 662, Free

and Accepted Masons, and of the Royal Arcanum.

January 10, 1906, Mr. McKean was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Ferguson, a native of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Hugh and Lula (Smith) Ferguson. Mr. and Mrs. McKean have two sons, Hugh and John. The religious faith of the McKean family is in harmony with the tenets of the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. McKean is a member of the board of trustees. Mr. and Mrs. McKean are popular in connection with the best social activities of their home community, and they command the unalloyed confidence and esteem of all with whom they have come in contact.

RIEGEL, Adam J., M.D.,

Physician, Public Official.

In this age of specialists it is a rare occurrence to find a man who is successful in both his chosen profession and in general business life, yet this happy combination of professional and business ability is found in Dr. Riegel.

Dr. Adam J. Riegel, born July 2, 1862, in East Hanover township, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, is the son of Henry S. Riegel, born in the same township in 1840, a farmer and landowner. He married Leah, daughter of George Boeshore, a farmer and landowner of the same township. Adam J. was the eldest of a family of five, the others being: Grant, the second son, married Emma Moyer; Lizzie, the only daughter, married Cornelius Lantz; David, the third son, married Emma Brant; Harry, the youngest, married Susan Klopp.

Adam J. Riegel spent his early life upon the East Hanover homestead farm and obtained a good education in the public schools. In 1880, being then eighteen years of age, he began teaching school, during the winter term, continu-

ing each winter until 1886. During this period he attended the Lock Haven State Normal, whence he was graduated with the class of 1884. He then decided to enter the medical profession and began study under the direction of Dr. Daniel P. Gerberich, an eminent physician of Lebanon. In 1886 he entered Hahnemann Medical College, at Philadelphia, whence he was graduated M.D., class of 1887. He began the practice of his profession at Frederick, Pennsylvania, the same year, remaining until 1888, when he located in Lebanon, where he has a well established reputation as an honorable, skillful physician. He is a member of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, and is held in high esteem among his professional brethren. During his professional career, Dr. Riegel has been the preceptor of several young men and women who have taken their first start toward professional life under his able guidance. Among these may be mentioned: Sadie Krall, M.D., now practicing in Chicago, Illinois; Harriett Hughes, M.D., located in New York City; George S. Fisher, M.D., practicing in Lebanon; Henry C. Whitmeyer, also practicing in Lebanon, and A. E. Heinbach, practicing physician in Renovo, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Riegel was elected County Physician in 1899, and still holds that office (1913); has been a member of the Lebanon Board of Health and since 1900 has been president of the board; was appointed County Medical Inspector by Health Commissioner Hon. Samuel G. Dixon. Since 1907 he has been physician in charge of the Lebanon Tuberculosis Dispensary, No. 5, a most important position, having an assistant physician and a graduate nurse. Since his appointment five hundred and eighty-four cases of tubercular diseases have been examined, a number of the tubercular cases have been sent to the State Sanatorium at Mount Alto, and others treated at the

dispensary. This briefly outlines Dr. Riegel's professional usefulness and activity.

In the business world of Lebanon he is no less prominent. He was one of the incorporators of the (now) Lebanon Valley Furniture Company and president since its organization; also an incorporator of the Lebanon Hardware Company and for eight years its president; for eleven years he has been a director of the People's National Bank; was connected with the Rivetless Chain and Engineering Company; the Mechanics Building and Loan Association, and with other Lebanon enterprises of perhaps lesser importance. In all these companies he is a moving, directing force and is held in high esteem by his business associates, while in his adopted city he is rated among the leaders in public spirit and civic enterprise.

He married, June 5, 1888, Anna, daughter of John E. and Elizabeth Hughes, of Philipsburg, Pennsylvania, her father a coal and lumber merchant of that city. The only child of Dr. and Mrs. Riegel is Guy Hughes Riegel, born in Lebanon, October 4, 1890, a graduate of Columbia College and now a student in the Law School of Columbia University. The family home is a modern residence built by Dr. Riegel's order on North Eighth street. Both Dr. and Mrs. Riegel are members of the Protestant Episcopal church; the doctor a Republican in politics.

JENKINS, Thomas Christopher,

Man of Affairs.

The business men of the old Iron City! We all know them as history and tradition have preserved them for us—men whose lives furnished examples of commercial probity and enterprise, and civic and social virtue; men whose monument is the Pittsburgh of the present,

prosperous and beautiful. Among the foremost of the noble company to whom the present generation owes so much was the late Thomas C. Jenkins, for more than half a century prominently identified with the best business, financial and social interests of Pittsburgh.

Thomas C. Jenkins was born April 1, 1832, in Prospect, Oneida county, New York. He was of Welsh ancestry, the son of Jenks Jenkins, who was one of the pioneers in the tanning industry in New York State, and a large landowner. Thomas C. Jenkins was one of seven children, and was educated in the district country school. His mental alertness and love of learning was such that he completed the school course at an unusually early age. For some time he assisted his father in the tanning business, and there acquired the training and experience that was later to bring him so much success. Subsequently he engaged in the same industry near the city of Springfield, Massachusetts, but was obliged to give this up in a short time on account of delicate health. He then decided to go to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, where one of his brothers was engaged in farming, and, oddly enough, his journey westward by way of the Ohio river, led him through Pittsburgh, which in those days of stagecoach and steamboat travel was the gateway to the West.

It was about this time that gold was discovered in California, and in 1850 Mr. Jenkins organized and equipped a party of pioneers, which after "fitting out" at St. Louis, followed the "Overland trail" to the Pacific coast. Mr. Jenkins mined gold in Trinity county, California, during the years 1853-1854, but in the latter part of the year 1854 he entered the general merchandise business in Sacramento, California, remaining there until 1857, when he disposed of his enterprise and returned to the East by way of Central America and Cuba.



1854

W. T. Miller, N.Y.

John, Charles

Coming to Pittsburgh in the fall of 1858, Mr. Jenkins became connected with the firm of Hall & Speer, plow manufacturers, and represented them for some time in the Lower Mississippi Valley and Texas, but when the Civil War broke out, he was obliged to abandon the business he had built up in the South. For the next two years he pursued various mercantile lines in and about Pittsburgh, and in the year 1864 entered the general commission business on Liberty avenue, Pittsburgh. Shortly after the produce business was discontinued and all his energies devoted to his rapidly increasing flour trade. Successful from the start, in 1866 Mr. Jenkins admitted his brother as partner under the firm name of T. C. Jenkins & Brother. In 1869 this partnership was dissolved by the retirement of F. W. Jenkins, and from that time until his death Mr. Jenkins conducted the business under the individual name of Thomas C. Jenkins, building up one of the largest concerns of the kind in the United States.

In his business career, able and conservative management, unfaltering energy and a spirit of enterprise were well-balanced factors, and his organization was so carefully systematized that it soon became one of the best known business concerns in the country. Mr. Jenkins never regarded his employees, however, as mere parts of a great machine, but recognized their individuality and made it a rule that efficient and faithful service should be promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offered. He desired success and rejoiced in the benefits and opportunities which wealth bring, but he was too broad-minded a man to rate it above its true value, and in all his mammoth business undertakings he found that enjoyment which comes in mastering a situation—the joy of doing what he undertook. In May, 1897, a great fire destroyed his

mammoth warehouse, but it was replaced at once by an even larger and more massive structure, covering the entire block bounded by Penn, Fifth and Liberty avenues. This warehouse was torn down in 1910 and the Jenkins Arcade Building—a monument to the name of Thomas C. Jenkins—erected on the site, the grocery firm of Thomas C. Jenkins moving to the Terminal Warehouse, where they could secure modern railroad facilities.

Forceful, sagacious and resourceful, Mr. Jenkins was recognized as one of those who were most closely identified with the financial institutions which most largely conserved the growth and progress of the city. He was a stockholder in numerous banks and trust companies, and in two of them had very large holdings. For a time he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh, where his ripe and varied experience rendered him a valued counsellor. In politics he was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, although he never desired office. Any plan for the betterment of the city, or good cause in the way of charity or religion, found in him a warm advocate, and his gifts though almost always done in secret, were many. A member and vestryman of Trinity Church, of Pittsburgh, for over twenty years, he was active in religious work, and was elected to the diocesan convention several times and as deputy to the general convention in 1889. For seventeen years he was a faithful attendant of Christ Episcopal Church, Northside. Public-spirited, affable and well acquainted with municipal and industrial affairs, Mr. Jenkins enjoyed the confidence and good-will of his fellow citizens in an eminent degree. He admirably typified the courteous, successful merchant of the last half of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Jenkins married, at Baltimore,

Maryland, January, 1868, Miss Eleanor K. Elliotte, daughter of George Elliotte. Their two sons, T. Clifton and Edward E. Jenkins, are still carrying on the great wholesale flour and grocery business that their father built up.

The death of Thomas C. Jenkins, which occurred October 25, 1907, deprived Pittsburgh of one who at all times stood as an able exponent of the best type of citizen, a leader of industry whose enterprise was tempered by wise conservatism and whose personal sincerity and business integrity was a daily example to all about him. He was one who, realizing that he would not pass this way again, made wise use of his opportunities and his wealth, conforming his life to the highest standards and the loftiest principles. The claims of Thomas C. Jenkins upon the grateful remembrance of his adopted city are such as she has not been slow to recognize, and the strength of which, as the years go by, she will increasingly acknowledge. His reputation is of no ephemeral character, for he contributed in no small measure to the upbuilding of the commerce of the city and to its material improvement. His services were such as form part of the basis of a great city's prosperity, and the sure foundation of the commercial prestige of the Pittsburgh of today is largely the work of such men as Thomas C. Jenkins.

JENKINS, Thomas Clifton,

Man of Affairs.

Pittsburgh's supremacy is the result of various causes, chief among which is the unsurpassed quality of her business men of the younger generation. Worthy sons of famous sires, ably do they uphold the ancient prestige of their city and extend the boundaries of her dominion. Such men are of the type of Thomas Clifton Jenkins, senior member of the

great wholesale flour and grocery house, known for nearly forty years by the firm name of Thomas C. Jenkins. Mr. Jenkins is closely identified not only with the mercantile, but also with the financial, social and religious interests of his native city.

Thomas Clifton Jenkins was born November 22, 1869, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of the late Thomas Christopher and Eleanor Katherine (Elliotte) Jenkins. Thomas Christopher Jenkins—a sketch of whom precedes this one—was for more than half a century enrolled among the respected business men and valued citizens of Pittsburgh, becoming widely known as the founder and head of the firm of Thomas C. Jenkins. Thomas Clifton Jenkins received his earliest education in the Third Ward public school of Allegheny, being next sent to Trinity Hall, Washington, Pennsylvania, and then entering the Preparatory Department of the University of Western Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. In 1888 he was admitted to Harvard College, and in 1891, after completing the Academic course, entered the Law School, which conferred upon him, in 1894, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Later in the same year Mr. Jenkins became associated with his father in the latter's wholesale grocery business, acquiring the most thorough knowledge of every detail and developing that sound, cool judgment, progressive spirit and dispassionate temper which combined to advance him to his present high position in the business world. In 1904 he assumed the management of the concern, and, upon the death of his father, in 1907, became senior partner in association with his brother, Edward E. Jenkins. The business of the firm was carried on in the great warehouse, so well known to older Pittsburghers, until 1910, when the present Jenkins Arcade Building, the



J. Clayton Jenkins

most notable structure of its kind in the world, was erected on the same site, and the jobbing business, of which the subject of this sketch is the head, was removed to the Terminal Warehouse on the South Side of the city. In politics he is identified with the Republicans and, while concentrating his attention on the large business interests directly under his control, he has been loyal in his support of measures calculated to benefit the city and promote its rapid and substantial development. Mr. Jenkins is a director in the Bank of Pittsburgh, and also in the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, is on the board of trustees of the University of Pittsburgh, and belongs to the Duquesne, University, Country, Union and Pittsburgh Athletic clubs. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Jenkins married, February 18, 1896, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Clara Horton, daughter of Nathan Hastings and Elizabeth (Horton) Shaw, and they are the parents of the following children: Alfred Elliotte, born March 29, 1897; Elizabeth Eleanor, born September 19, 1905; and Clara Dorothea, born June 19, 1909.

For a man who has not yet completed his forty-fourth year Mr. Jenkins has accomplished much. Under his management the jobbing house founded by his father, Thomas C. Jenkins, in 1863, has attained constantly increasing importance until it now ranks among the very largest concerns in the country, and, in addition to a task such as this, he has been the moving force in giving to the city a store and office building, monumental in its proportions, and a public ornament and benefit to the city. He is a true Pittsburgher—one to whom self-laudation is impossible, but whose motto ever has been, is and always will be, "Do!"

DUNLAP, Rev. John F.,

Clergyman, Educator.

Rev. John Francis Dunlap, A. M., D. D., President and Professor of Ethics and Theology in Albright College, Myerstown, Pennsylvania, is a native of York, York county, Pennsylvania, born July 10, 1865, son of John Harrison and Mary Ann (Wilhelm) Dunlap.

Rev. Dr. Dunlap acquired his preliminary education in the common schools of York, and then pursued advanced studies in York County Academy, from which he graduated in 1885; Northwestern College and Union Biblical Institute, Naperville, Illinois, from which he graduated in 1889; Central Pennsylvania College, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts, and Richmond College, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He served in the capacity of school teacher from 1880 to 1885, a position for which he was well qualified; from 1889 to 1909 was a minister of the Gospel, during which time he devoted all his energy, time and thought to his work, his brilliant oratory attracting attention, and his forceful utterances showing forth the Divine purpose appealing to the understanding of all who heard him.

In 1909 he accepted the presidency of Albright College, which is the union of Central Pennsylvania College (of which he is an alumnus) and Albright Collegiate Institute, the aim of the institution being to provide for the liberal and superior education of the young men and women entrusted to its care and instruction, and to direct them in securing the best preparation for the different spheres and avocations of life. Although it is not a sectarian institution, it is decidedly Christian in theory and practice, and applies Christian principles and methods in all its departments.

Rev. Dr. Dunlap is a member of the

Patriotic Order Sons of America, and is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the United Evangelical church; is a member and has been president of the Board of Examiners for twenty years, since 1893; was Assistant Secretary, 1894-1902, and Secretary, 1903-1906; President of Conference, 1909; Presiding Elder, 1906-1909; Secretary Educational Aid Society for fifteen years, from 1897; President of Trustees of the Church Extension Society in 1906; delegate to General Conference of Church, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1906, and at Canton, Ohio, 1910, and delegate to the Board of Home and Foreign Missions in 1907.

He married, at York, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1882, Mary Ellen, born January 22, 1861, daughter of William and Sarah (Spatz) Knisely. Children: Irving Ray, born February 2, 1884, a missionary in Changawha, China; John Knisely, born January 12, 1890; Ralph Haspel, born December 3, 1891.

SCHROPP, Adam B.,

Journalist.

One of the leading newspaper men of this section, and a prominent publisher in this city, is Mr. Adam B. Schropp, a native of Lebanon, who has been in the printing and publishing business here for many years, and is now president of the Lebanon News Publishing Company; being also the managing editor of the Lebanon "Daily News" and the Lebanon "Semi-Weekly News," both publications being issued by the publishing company of which he is president and in which he holds the majority of the stock.

Mr. Schropp was born December 2, 1855, in Lebanon, being the son of the late Rev. Henry Schropp, who was a minister of the United Brethren church for many years, and for a number of terms filled the position of presiding elder therein. He was a native of Schuyl-

kill county, Pennsylvania, and died in Lebanon in the year 1900. His wife, the mother of Adam B. Schropp, was a Miss Priscilla Christ before her marriage, and was also a native of Schuylkill county, from which locality she removed with her husband to Lebanon county, their adopted home, surviving her husband of half a century for the brief period of a year, dying in 1901. He had followed his ministerial calling for the last forty-five years of his life, joining the ministry very shortly after his marriage, and being ardently supported in his religious faith and works by his devout and sympathetic helpmate. To the church in which his father and mother had been faithful workers for so long a time, Adam B. Schropp has always maintained his allegiance.

He received only a common school education in the schools of Lebanon, completing his studies in the year 1870, when, at the age of fifteen, he entered the business world and commenced his long career as a printer. He began as an apprentice in the office of John Young, editor and publisher of the "Pennsylvanier"; and served a three years' term with him, mastering thoroughly the details and requirements of his trade. He then worked as a journeyman printer for a few years in Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg and Allentown, followed by a year spent in the same field at Olean, New York; then, in 1875, he returned to Lebanon and pursued the same vocation here for a brief period after which he interrupted his connection with the printing and publishing trade by entering on a mercantile life in Lebanon, and also in Philadelphia. In May, 1892, he became connected with the "Daily News," of Lebanon, as part owner and business manager. The paper had been founded in 1872, just twenty years previously, by the Smith Brothers, and was the first daily issued in Lebanon. In 1875 the founders sold



William Warren Card

the plant to Messrs. Reinhard and Sharp, who continued publication. The purchase of the publishing business in May, 1892, was made by the late Joseph H. Light, Adam B. Schropp and Jacob G. Schropp, the last mentioned partner, as well as the first, being now deceased. Mr. Adam B. Schropp being thus left alone in the business, it was incorporated as the Lebanon News Publishing Company, on January 1, 1912, under the laws of Pennsylvania, Mr. Schropp being the chief stockholder as aforesaid, and continuing the publication of the two issues of the paper in the interests of the Republican party, of which he is an ardent supporter.

In the year 1902, Mr. Schropp was nominated by his party as treasurer of Lebanon county, and was elected in the fall by a handsome majority, being the youngest county treasurer ever elected in Lebanon county up to that time. He was then only forty-seven years of age, having by his popularity with his party won for himself an eminent position in the community. He is a man who is also extremely popular in the social and fraternal world, being a member of the Steitz Club, the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, and the Elks.

On January 18, 1877, Mr. Schropp was married, at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, to Miss Sarah A. Yingst, daughter of John H. and Eliza Yingst, the former of whom has now been deceased for many years. Mrs. Schropp is a lady of unusual culture and refinement, having received an excellent education at the Lebanon schools, supplemented by courses at the Lebanon Valley College and a seminary in Chester county. She is very much esteemed in social circles, to which her presence and influence lend an added charm. Mr. and Mrs. Schropp became the parents of four children, all born in Lebanon, one of whom, Harry G. Schropp, is now deceased. The remain-

ing children, all of whom have reached their maturity, are: Miss Daisy Schropp; Dr. R. J. Schropp, the only living son, who is a dentist; and Ruth A., now Mrs. Henry L. Wilder, of Hingham, Massachusetts.

CARD, William Warren,

Civil Engineer, Manufacturer.

The late William Warren Card, for more than twenty years secretary of the Westinghouse Air-Brake Company, was largely instrumental in securing recognition for that great boon to the railroad systems of the world—the Westinghouse air-brake. During the latter half of his life, Mr. Card was a resident of Pittsburgh.

He was born September 6, 1831, in Nelson, Madison county, New York, and was a son of William Jacob Card and Lydia (Stone) Card. The father was a civil engineer, and the son early showed aptitude for the details of the profession and decided to make it his life-work. In 1851 he went to the West and secured a position with the engineering department of the Panhandle railroad. He settled at Lancaster, Ohio, and after a few years severed his connection with the Panhandle in order to assist in the construction of the Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling railroad. In 1859 he returned to the Panhandle, becoming superintendent of the Steubenville division. He had by this time achieved some reputation as a man of great ability in his chosen profession, original and progressive in his methods and ideas, and of unquestioned integrity and remarkable decision of character.

It was at this time that Mr. Card first met the inventor with whose famous enterprise he was destined to become so intimately identified. Mr. Westinghouse was then in the peculiar position of having a wonderful invention, yet being un-

able to obtain a trial to demonstrate its efficiency, for, so original was his appliance, that railroad officials everywhere refused to even consider it. It remained for Mr. Card to see and believe in it and to authorize a trial on the Steubenville division. This test led to the almost immediate adoption of the air-brake throughout the world. A warm and enduring friendship was formed, and in 1870 Mr. Westinghouse induced Mr. Card to come to Pittsburgh and accept a position with the Air-Brake Company. In 1880 he was elected secretary, and held this position until 1902, when as vice-president his duties became less exacting and he was able to enjoy some of the results of a life of unremitting industry. During the period in which the company grew from an insignificant concern to its present high standing, Mr. Card constantly worked twelve and fourteen hours a day. He was known as a man of splendid business judgment, and his many investments were sound and prosperous. He was president of the Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt Company, and a heavy stockholder in almost all of the Westinghouse interests. Although interested in many of the successful financial concerns of the city, his association with them was merely that of a stockholder, inasmuch as he could never be induced to hold official positions in any of them, and could never be persuaded to become a director in banks in which he was interested. In all the enterprises with which he was associated he was a moving spirit, but his influence made itself felt quietly and unostentatiously. He was particularly well known among railroad men by reason of his reminiscences—which were of great historical value—on the early railroad development of the United States. He had a remarkable memory for figures, facts and faces, and this enabled him to contribute much valuable matter to the railway data of the country. From 1883

to the close of his life Mr. Card belonged to the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Mr. Card married (first) in 1862, in Columbus, Ohio, Hattie Dinsmore, and the following children were born to them: William Dinsmore, of Pasadena, California; Henry Stone, of Michigan; and Nellie, wife of Daniel Agnew Moore, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Card died in 1879, and Mr. Card married (second) in March, 1890, in Washington, District of Columbia, Mary Llewellyn, becoming by this marriage the father of one daughter, Ruth Llewellyn, wife of Templeton Briggs, of Boston.

The death of Mr. Card, which occurred April 4, 1903, was a real loss to Pittsburgh. Unostentatious in his activities, he was nevertheless a man of most progressive endeavor, always searching for a channel through which the material and moral welfare of the city might be advanced. Measured by the highest standards, his was a successful life, and the history of such men as he is the history of the growth of Pittsburgh.

THOMPSON, Raymond A.,

Physician, Public Official.

Dr. Thompson springs both paternally and maternally from pioneer Butler county families. Both parents were born in that county, his father Stephen Thompson having for many years been a river steamboat pilot, later a farmer. He was a man of high character, and universally mourned at his death in September, 1900.

Raymond A. Thompson, son of Stephen and Deborah (Stauffer) Thompson, was born in Franklin township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1876. His mother still survives, aged seventy-six years. He grew to manhood at the home farm and obtained a good education in the public schools nearby. Later he attended the High School in Carnegie,



S. O. Harrison

Pennsylvania, and was also a clerk in the drug store in Carnegie of which his brother was proprietor. He finished his classical education at the Western University of Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh), and was graduated from the Academic Department. Deciding upon the profession of medicine, he entered the Medical Department of the same university, whence he was graduated M.D., class of 1903. Following his graduation he was connected with the Health Department of the City of Pittsburgh for six months, being so engaged during the smallpox epidemic of that year. In the autumn of 1903 he located in Butler, Pennsylvania, and began the practice of his profession, and is now well established in public favor as a skilful, honorable physician.

He is a Republican in politics, and has always been active in public affairs and a warm friend of all movements tending to the public good. He was elected in 1909 a member of the City Council from the Fifth Ward, and is now serving a term of five years in that body, a progressive, useful member. He is secretary of the Citizens' Water Company, also a director. He belongs to the Masonic order—lodge, chapter and commandery. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, belonging to the First Church of Butler. His offices are at No. 110 South Main street.

Dr. Thompson married, September 11, 1912, Martha Ann Buck, of Natrona, Pennsylvania.

STEWART, John Leighton,

Journalist.

A name well known and highly regarded in journalistic circles in Pennsylvania, is that of John Leighton Stewart, editor of the "Observer" and the "Reporter" of Washington, Pennsylvania, both daily newspapers.

He was born in Bakerstown, Alle-

gheny county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1876, son of Rev. William Grove and Jennie (Wright) Stewart. His father is a minister of the Presbyterian faith, now living a retired life in Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania. His mother died in 1887.

John Leighton Stewart was educated in the public schools, and Washington and Jefferson College, from which he was graduated in 1899, later spending two years at Harvard Law School. After leaving the law school he organized the Observer Publishing Company at Washington, Pennsylvania, having had some journalistic experience while a student, on the "News-Standard" of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and later with Washington and Pittsburgh papers. Upon the organization of the company he became manager, secretary and treasurer, offices he held until April 1, 1912. On July 1, 1912, he purchased a controlling interest in the company and became its president, editor and general manager. In January, 1911, he purchased the "Daily Times," of Beaver, Pennsylvania, which he also conducts indirectly. His papers maintain a high standard of journalism, and all are free from the deadly taint of "muck-raking." He is a Progressive in politics, and, exclusive of the power which he naturally wields through his editorial columns, has much influence in political circles.

He married, April 20, 1904, Margaretta Donnan, daughter of Alvan and Lucy (Murdoch) Donnan. Child: Lucy Donnan.

HARBISON, Samuel P.,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

Not a few among the merchants and manufacturers of Pittsburgh have added to the laurels won in the arena of business the noble renown of the philanthropist, and by none of their number was this twofold distinction more eminently

achieved than by the late Samuel P. Harbison, for many years head of the famous house now known as Harbison-Walker Refractories Company. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Harbison, distinguished as he was in the world of business, was equally eminent in the field of educational and charitable endeavor, and today it may truly be said of him, both as manufacturer and philanthropist, that his works follow him.

Samuel P. Harbison was born September 20, 1840, in Bakerstown, Pennsylvania, and was the son of James and Martha (Pollock) Harbison, the latter a native of New Castle, Pennsylvania. James Harbison was a farmer, and the son received his early education at Bakerstown, becoming, at the age of sixteen, an instructor in a school at that place. At the end of a year he went to Allegheny, and taught first a school at Minersville, and later one situated on Marshall avenue, Allegheny. Later, being extremely desirous of more liberal educational advantages than he had yet enjoyed, he attended Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and the Eldersridge Academy, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, where he obtained a thorough business training.

With this equipment Mr. Harbison entered his chosen field of endeavor, obtaining a position as bookkeeper with Colonel William A. Herron, then clerk of courts. This position he held for a number of years, at the same time employed his evenings in keeping the books of the Star Fire Brick Company. In 1873 he became a member of this firm, the style being changed to Reed & Harbison. Two years later the firm of Harbison & Walker was formed, and under this name a large and flourishing business was conducted for many years, built up mainly by the great industry and energy and the remarkable executive ability of Mr. Harbison, together with his partners, to

whom he ever ascribed a large share in his success. As a business man he was in many respects a model. To thorough capacity he united personal qualities which secured him the respect of all with whom he came in contact—especially that of his employees, who were always singularly devoted to his interests, while he, in turn, ever treated them with the utmost justice and consideration, displaying the sincerest concern for their welfare. In 1901 the firm was incorporated under the name of Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, and is now the most extensive of its kind in the country, operating twenty-seven plants in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Alabama, Wisconsin and Georgia. It is a monument to the business genius of Samuel P. Harbison.

One cause of Mr. Harbison's success lay in his thorough knowledge of the branch of manufacturing to which he devoted himself. He was an authority on all matters relating to clays—especially those used in the manufacture of fire bricks and for the lining of high temperature furnaces. Among business men he was noted for his fidelity to his own high ideals, all his transactions being conducted in accordance with the strictest principles of rectitude.

For a long period Mr. Harbison was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, but about twenty-five years before his death he withdrew from that body and united with the McClure Avenue Presbyterian Church, in which he held the office of elder. Early in life he became a liberal contributor to the support and work of the church, for many years giving ten per cent. of his income, and, as his fortune grew, increasing this from time to time until it included all his income above his living expenses. He gave liberally to the Western Theological Seminary and to Grove City College. He belonged to the board

of directors of both these institutions, and on that of the former served as chairman. He was also chairman of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of three committees of the Presbyterian General Assembly. He was a director of the Allegheny General Hospital, the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont, the Presbyterian Hospital and the Pennsylvania National Bank. He gave the land on which the Brighton Road Presbyterian Church was built, and also assisted the Theological Seminary of the West, Omaha, Nebraska.

It might truly be said of Mr. Harbison that he was a man universal. His sympathy for humanity was so broad that it knew no distinction of race, creed or color, and the uplifting of the negro was a cause especially near his heart. He was active in the Board of Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church, and contributed largely to industrial schools throughout the South. In addition to this he founded Harbison College, at Abbeville, North Carolina, an institution for the instruction of the negro race. To enumerate all the benefactions of this true friend of humanity would be impossible, for,—such was his abhorrence of ostentation—his charity ever sought to veil itself from the public gaze, but the record of his life testifies that he was one who kindled hope in the hearts of the despairing, courage in the souls of the conquered, and revived beauty, joy and love in the lives of those whom misery and sin had crushed. Harbison College today carries on the far-reaching work made possible by the endowment bestowed by its founder.

Mr. Harbison married, February 1, 1870, Emma J., daughter of William Boyd, of the firm of William Boyd & Sons, building contractors, and they became the parents of one daughter, Fanny, who died in her fourteenth year, and two sons: William Albert, and Ralph W.

Mrs. Harbison was in all respects an ideal helpmate to her husband, sharing his spirit of benevolence, and now, in her widowhood, she continues the charitable work in which they were so long united. Of the sons, it is sufficient to say that they have proved themselves worthy of such a father, inheriting both his talents and his zeal in the service of humanity.

Although a man of delicate constitution, Mr. Harbison was possessed of an extremely energetic temperament, and this, together with his naturally active mind and strong will power, served him well, enabling him to accomplish more than many men of greater physical vigor. He passed away May 10, 1905, mourned by all classes of the community, to which he had so long presented an example of every virtue. Among the many tributes to his memory was the following from one of the Pittsburgh papers, which said, editorially, in part:

"Samuel P. Harbison was a fine type of a business man, citizen and Christian. From the beginning of his business career he was successful, and by his ability, energy and high integrity came to the head of a great industrial establishment. Much of his success was due to the fair and considerate treatment he accorded his employees. He was a man of the best impulses, with deep religious convictions, which, combined with a broad charity, led him to strictly comply with the scriptural injunction to give one-tenth of his income to good works. He possessed many traits of character which endeared him to his associates, and he will be sorely missed in the religious, business and social circles of the community."

Samuel P. Harbison increased the material prosperity of Pittsburgh and added greatly to her commercial prestige, but he also, by his work, influence and example, uplifted her toiling masses, reformed her criminals and brought relief and happiness to those of her citizens who labored under the burden of suffering and misfortune. As manufacturer and business man he has left an honored name, and one that will be long remem-

bered, but his noblest and most enduring title is that of "one who loved his fellow-men."

HEYL, Rev. Francis,

Clergyman, Missionary.

From the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, came the American ancestor of the Heyls of Philadelphia. The family were early converts to the Protestant faith, and in this country were members of the early Moravian church.

The head of the first family that came to Pennsylvania in this branch was John Thomas Heyl, who with his wife Katrina lived in the village of Vabesbach, near Saisheim, Baden, on the river Main. There all their children were born, and there the mother and wife Katrina died, August 20, 1738. In 1739, John Thomas Heyl with his sons Heinrich, aged forty, and George Thomas, aged thirty-seven, with the families of Heinrich and George T., sailed for America in the ship *Friendship*. There were also on board about sixty other families of German Protestants, all seekers for a home in the New World, where men were not persecuted for conscience's sake. They landed at Philadelphia, September 3, 1739, but the aged emigrant did not long survive the voyage. He affiliated with the Moravian church of Philadelphia, and was buried in the old Moravian burying ground at the corner of Franklin and Wood streets.

George Thomas, son of John Thomas and Katrina Heyl, was born at Saisheim, Baden, August 2, 1702, and was christened in the Moravian church at Kambach. He learned the tailor's trade, and on coming of age, in accordance with an ancient German custom made a journey away from home to the outside world to gain experience and knowledge. On his return he betrothed, January 4, 1728, and married, May 25 following, Susannah Steirheim, born at Bischoffsheim, Ger-

many, January 13, 1706. He followed his trade in his native province for eleven years, then with his aged father and elder brother came to Pennsylvania, following the example of many of his countrymen already settled there. He and his wife became members of the Moravian church in Philadelphia, and are buried with the father in the burying ground at the corner of Franklin and Wood streets. On the baptismal record of the church the baptisms of five of his children are entered; one child, Philip, born less than two weeks after their arrival in Philadelphia, is not recorded. They probably had other children born in Germany, but of them there is no record.

John, the fourth American born child of George Thomas and Susannah (Steirheim) Heyl, was born in Philadelphia, July 18, 1750, and was baptized in the Moravian church the following day. He became a baker, owning his own bakery, and during the winter at Valley Forge had a contract with the government to furnish bread to Washington's soldiers. He married, at the German Reformed Church in Philadelphia, September 18, 1771, Mary, daughter of Adam Stricker, a blacksmith of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia. They had sons John and Philip.

John, son of John and Mary (Stricker) Heyl, was born in Philadelphia, in 1775, died at 447 North Sixth street, in 1848. He was a manufacturer of brushes, having a plant at 330 North Second street, retiring from business at the age of fifty years. He served a regular apprenticeship, which was shortened, however, by the payment of a sum of money by his mother in 1791, thus allowing him to begin business for himself when quite young. He was a member of the Lutheran church at Sixth and Race streets, under the pastorate of Dr. Philip Mayer, the first English Lutheran minister in Philadelphia. He married, in 1812, Eliza-

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beth Christian, born in 1783, died at their home, 447 North Sixth street, in 1867. She was the daughter of Valentine Christian, who served all through the Revolutionary War, and was rewarded with a grant of land along the Susquehanna river. Children of John and Elizabeth (Christian) Heyl: 1. Theodore Christian, born at the home, on Second street, in 1814, died at his home on South Eighteenth street, 1861; a partner with his brother Francis; he married Julia Smith. 2. Francis, of whom further. 3. John Stricker, born on Second street, 1820, died on Marshall street, in November, 1895; a dry goods merchant, on Second street, but retired when comparatively a young man; he married Margaret Brautigan, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, who died at the Marshall street home, in January 1911. 4. Caroline, born at the Sixth street home, in November, 1825, died at 23 Upsal street, Germantown, January, 1896; unmarried.

Francis, son of John and Elizabeth (Christian) Heyl, was born September 2, 1815, at 330 North Second street, Philadelphia, died at 1535 Pine street, December 28, 1892. He was educated in the famous Hitchcock private school in Philadelphia, and began business life at the age of seventeen years as clerk in a hardware store. Eight years later, in 1840, he established in the same business for himself on Market street, between Second and Third streets. Although reared in the Lutheran faith, he later became a consistent faithful member of the Presbyterian church. Originally a Democrat, he became a Republican during the Civil War, and ever afterward adhered to that party. He married Catherine Reed, born on Second street, near Market, in 1817, died at their home, 1535 Pine street, March 26, 1886, daughter of Michael Reed, a dry goods merchant then living on Franklin Square. Children of Francis Heyl: 1. Henry Moore, died in infancy.

2. Edward James, born January 8, 1843, died March 26, 1911, in Philadelphia; graduate of Law Department of University of Pennsylvania, and a practicing attorney. 3. Martha Reed, born September, 1844; unmarried. 4. Francis, of whom further. 5. Albert G., born October, 1847, died August, 1895; graduate of Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania, class of 1870; studied abroad in universities and hospitals of Vienna, Heidelberg and London, for fourteen years; eye surgeon at Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, and for twenty-two years in practice at 1535 Pine street. 6. James W., born August, 1849, died in Germantown in 1852. 7. Frederick, born January, 1859, in Germantown, died there, 1860. 8. Elizabeth C., born April, 1860; unmarried.

Rev. Francis Heyl, fourth child of Francis and Catherine (Reed) Heyl, was born at the corner of North Ninth and Sergeant streets, Philadelphia, December 26, 1845. (Sergeant street is now known as Winter street.) When five years of age his parents moved to the corner of Penn and Main streets, Germantown, later his father erecting the home at the corner of Wayne avenue and Walnut lane. He attended the public school and Germantown Academy, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1860. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1864. Choosing the ministry as his profession, he pursued the study of divinity at Princeton Theological Seminary, whence he was graduated, class of 1867. He then devoted his life to the cause of Christ in foreign lands, taking up work in Northern India under the direction of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. He spent fourteen years in this self-sacrificing work in India, when his health broke under the severe labor and strain of a missionary's work in that climate,

and in 1881 he returned to Philadelphia. He spent three years recruiting his health, although frequently occupying different pulpits. He then accepted the pastorate of old Ben Salem Presbyterian Church, in Bucks county. While there he organized Edington Presbyterian Church, of which he became pastor, continuing until 1891. He spent two years in Philadelphia, residing at 1535 Pine street, and in 1893 became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Gladwine, Pennsylvania, remaining until 1895. His health again failing him, he retired from the active ministry, taking up his residence at his present home, 23 West Upsal street, Germantown.

While out of active work, Rev. Heyl has not lost one whit of his love or interest, but often fills neighboring pulpits and aids his ministerial brethren whenever possible. His life has been given to the cause of his Master that he embraced in his youth, and although the fourteen years spent under Indian skies robbed him of youth and health, he does not regret the service so rendered, but only the inability to continue there.

He is a Republican in politics, identified with the reform element of his party, and a worker for municipal righteousness. Among his holdings of real estate in Philadelphia is a parcel on Callowhill street, that descended to him from his great-grandmother, Mary (Stricker) Heyl, her father, Adam Stricker, the Germantown blacksmith, having purchased it from John, son of William Penn, the name of the former appearing on the original deed. On this land Mr. Heyl has erected a substantial building. Rev. Mr. Heyl has never married.

SMITH, Howard Russell,

Dentist, Musician.

Prominent among the professional men of Washington, Pennsylvania, is Dr.

Howard Russell Smith, a dentist, who, although one of the younger practitioners, has firmly established himself in public favor. He was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1875, son of Edmund Rush (sheriff of Washington county for three terms in the early 70's) and Susan Harriett (Zediker) Smith, both deceased.

Dr. Smith's early schooling was obtained in the public schools of Washington, continuing through the high school, from whence he was graduated in 1893, ranking second in scholastic honors. The following year he entered the preparatory department of Washington and Jefferson College, later known as Washington and Jefferson Academy. He soon advanced into the freshman class of the college, but at the end of his junior year financial difficulties compelled him to temporarily abandon the idea of completing his college course. He at once secured a position in the Washington Tin Plate Mill, then shortly after, passing the civil service examination, secured a position in the Washington post office as letter carrier, which same he held for six years. So satisfactorily did he attend to his duties as letter carrier that he was permitted during the last three years of his employment by the government to attend the Pittsburgh Dental College, now the Dental Department of the University of Pittsburgh. His double duties as letter carrier in Washington and dental student in Pittsburgh, were by most energetic work crowned with success, and in May, 1903, he was graduated with the degree D.D.S. (Doctor of Dental Surgery), standing well toward the head of a class of nearly fifty. He did not begin active practice of his profession, however, until the following October, when having passed successfully both the Pennsylvania and West Virginia State Board examinations, he resigned his government



Wm. A. Smith

position and opened an office in Washington.

Throughout both his college courses Dr. Smith was noted for his ease and grace in speaking, an attribute which always brought him an important place on programmes at social functions. His standing in college was recognized to the extent that he was honored with various class and fraternal offices and during his senior year he had the honor to be chosen permanent class president. In addition to ranking high in his studies, he was active in athletics, and in 1895 and 1897 held the intercollegiate bicycle championship of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, likewise holding the open championship of Washington county for five years until he retired and ceased to defend his title. On December 21, 1912, as a further test of popularity and "get-to-it-iveness" he carried off a handsome prize of a \$1,000 automobile in a subscription contest put on by one of the local newspapers.

Dr. Smith is a member of a dental Greek letter society of the University of Pitt Alumni Association, and of the Washington Board of Trade. In his profession he has become exceedingly well known as a dentist of exceptional ability, a conscientious operator who always has the best interest of his patient at heart. His practice is consequently large and steadily growing. Always a student, he keeps abreast with the times, and is a firm believer and advocate of modern methods of dentistry, having patented several original ideas for the comfort of the public and the convenience of the dental and medical professions, which have met with their hearty approval. One of the doctor's chief sources of relaxation from business cares is music, he being a vocalist and pianist of no mean ability. He has composed and published several vocal and instrumental selections of merit. He also enjoys cabinet making, having made

for himself a complete set of mission office furniture and several very exceptional pieces that adorn his residence. An enthusiastic motorist, he is an active advocate of "good roads."

Dr. Smith was married, on July 16, 1902, to Miss Elvia E. McMahan, daughter of James N. and Mary S. (Buffington) McMahan, of Los Angeles, California, their union being blessed with the following three children: Esther Alleen, Dorothy Elvia, and Russell McMahan. Both Dr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Second Presbyterian Church, in all departments of which they are actively interested. In politics he is a progressive Republican, and is deeply interested in all public affairs.

PARKE, Thomas Albert,

Merchant, Manufacturer.

Every great city is, to a certain extent, the creation of her merchants and manufacturers, but of Pittsburgh this is true to a preëminent degree, and among those who have contributed largely toward making her the "Workshop of the World" must be numbered the late Thomas Albert Parke, of the widely known firm of Logan-Gregg Hardware Company, and for many years closely identified with the leading interests of the Iron City.

Thomas Albert Parke was born in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1849. His father, Thomas C. Parke, was the son of John Parke, one of the early settlers of Pittsburgh and a member of the Pittsburgh Blues during the War of 1812. Thomas A. Parke was reared and received his early education in Wellsburg, West Virginia. When thirteen years of age he came to Pittsburgh and entered the employ of his uncle, Edward Gregg, in the hardware house of Logan, Gregg & Company (now the Logan-Gregg Hardware Company). In this position his industry and energy, his courage

and fidelity to principle, insured his speedy success, and in 1867 he became a partner in the firm. Upon the death of Mr. Gregg, in April, 1890, Mr. Parke became general manager of the business and continued as such until his death. Of this firm Mr. Parke was a presiding genius, building it up and maintaining it by his force of character, sound judgment and wisely aggressive methods. As a business man he was, indeed, in many respects, a model. He would have no success which had not for its basis truth and honor, and no amount of gain could lure him from the undeviating line of rectitude. His unvarying justice and kindness toward his employees caused him to be greatly beloved by them and won for him their most loyal support.

The vigorous, compelling nature of Mr. Parke and his keen, practical mind insured the success of every undertaking to which he gave his vitalizing energy. He was a director of the Allegheny Insurance Company, the People's Natural Gas Pipeage Company and the People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. He was president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and was one of the original committee to settle upon the plans for the Carnegie Library. In politics Mr. Parke was a Republican, and a man of great influence in the councils of the party. In 1885 he was elected to represent the Second Ward in the Common Council of Allegheny City, and in 1887 became president of the council and held that office until death. As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue he stood in the front rank, and no project which, in his judgment, tended to advance the welfare of Pittsburgh lacked his hearty cooperation. Widely, but unostentatiously charitable, he was ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of

Pittsburgh, and president and treasurer of the board of trustees and in charge of the church finances. In later years Mr. Parke was connected with the North Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, and served as a member of the building committee when the church was rebuilt. Realizing that he would not pass this way again, he made wise use of his opportunities and his wealth, conforming his life to the loftiest standards of rectitude. The countenance and bearing of Mr. Parke were indicative of his noble nature, his commanding abilities and his genial disposition. Few men have been more beloved and his friends, who were numberless, were to be found in all classes of the community. Mr. Parke was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Parke married, June 1, 1871, Letitia, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D., for many years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. By his marriage Mr. Parke gained the life companionship of a charming and congenial woman, one fitted by native refinement, a bright mind and thorough education for her exacting duties as a leader of Pittsburgh society, duties which she discharged with the most perfect grace and winning tactfulness. Withal Mrs. Parke was an accomplished homemaker, and her husband, who was never so happy as at his own fireside, surrounded by the beings he loved best on earth, ever found in her a helpmate truly ideal. The death of Mrs. Parke occurred April 2, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Parke were the parents of one son: William Howard Parke, of the Logan-Gregg Hardware Company, one of the city's prominent and aggressive business men. He was born August 22, 1876, in Pittsburgh, and attended the public schools, and after supplementing this with a course in private schools, at sixteen years of age entered his father's business. In order to gain a thorough

understanding of the concern's affairs, he began at the bottom and gradually worked himself up, step by step, and in the year 1896 became secretary of Logan-Gregg Hardware Company. He married, November 20, 1907, Elizabeth F. Friend, daughter of the late James W. Friend, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Parke is a member of the Pittsburgh, Duquesne, Pittsburgh Golf and Oakmont Country clubs, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

The death of this gifted and lovable man, which occurred December 5, 1895, at the comparatively early age of forty-six, was mourned as sincerely by both high and humble as ever falls to the lot of any. Not his works only will perpetuate his name, but the far sweeter monument of grateful memories. Passing away ere he had reached his prime, he accomplished more than do most of those who attain to "three score and ten." Honorable and generous in business, sincere and true in his friendships, devoted in his family relations, his public and private life was one rounded whole—two perfect parts of a symmetrical sphere. With an optimistic outlook upon life, with faith in humanity, with a helping hand and word of cheer for all who needed to have their pathways made smoother, Thomas A. Parke won a place that was all his own in the hearts of those privileged to know him.

PARRY, Roger S.,

Physician, Surgeon.

Dr. Parry springs both paternally and maternally from forbears whose professional instinct was to heal and to save. His honored father, Dr. William Melville Parry, now living in well-earned retirement in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, was an active practitioner in Greene

county from 1868 until 1908. His mother, Mary Sammons, was a daughter of Rev. Lewis Sammons, a pioneer minister of the Baptist church in Fayette and Greene counties, where seven different churches now rear their spires heavenward in mute testimony to his untiring energy in the cause for which he labored. Through these two men, one striving for the betterment of man's physical, the other for the uplift of his spiritual body, Dr. Parry received an inspiration and a call that he accepted, and right worthily he follows the profession which his father honored.

Dr. Parry, the elder, born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, was a student in a West Virginia academy when the great struggle between the North and South broke into full fury in 1862, and, leaving books and ambition behind, he rushed to the fray, serving until peace was declared. After three years of scenes where men strove for the lives of each other, he became a medical student, was graduated M. D. from Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1868, and for half a century rode, drove, and walked among the people of Greene county, ministering to their ailments, bringing hope to the afflicted and comfort to the stricken. He was a veritable country doctor, and the good he did only the Creator could reveal. He now lives in peaceful retirement in Waynesburg, after a life given to the service of his fellowmen. His wife, Mary (Sammons) Parry, is still an active worker in the Baptist church, secretary of the Greene County Sunday School Association, and president of the County Women's Christian Temperance Union. Such is the heritage with which Dr. Parry the younger is endowed, and such is his inspiration to labor for the good of his fellow man.

Dr. Roger S. Parry was born at Higbee, Greene county, Pennsylvania, Janu-

ary 1, 1884. He attended the public school, and spent his early life at the family home in Higbee. He continued his studies at Waynesburg High School and at Waynesburg College for three years, then entered Bucknell College. He had decided to follow the profession of medicine and completed his years of preparation at the University of Pittsburgh, Medical Department, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1909. He then spent a year in practical work in the hospitals of Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, Indiana, finally, on April 1, 1910, locating in Washington, Pennsylvania, where he is securing a firm position in public favor as a skilful physician, altogether trustworthy. He is a member of the American Medical, the State Medical, and the Washington County Medical societies; member of the medical staff of the City Hospital; of Sigma Phi Epsilon literary fraternity, Alpha Kappa Kappa (medical fraternity); the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and, with his wife, is affiliated with the First Lutheran Church, of which the latter is organist. In politics the Doctor is Republican, well informed, and active. He has farm and coal interests in Greene county, and may justly be numbered among the rising, influential younger professional men of his adopted city.

He married, October 5, 1908, Ellen Fanny Drew Logan, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, graduate of the musical department of Bucknell College, 1906, a pianist of rare ability and a thorough musician, also excelling on the pipe organ. The family home is at 154 West Bean street. The doctor's office is at 75 South Main street, Washington, Pennsylvania.

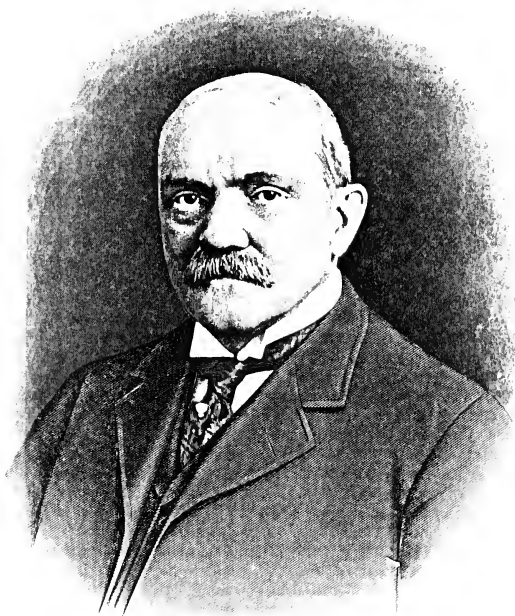
HAPPER, Andrew G.,

Soldier, Financier.

Prominent among the survivors of the Civil War, who make Washington, Penn-

sylvania, their home, is Major Andrew G. Happer. He was born in Union township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1839. His father was a farmer of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and both parents were members of the Presbyterian church.

Andrew G. Happer received his preparatory education in the district school and Washington High School. In 1859 he entered Washington and Jefferson College, but abandoned his academic duties at Lincoln's first call for volunteers, and enlisted in Company K, 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, was mustered in September 6, 1861, and in March of the following year was transferred to Company G, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of first lieutenant. He was promoted captain of company I, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and November 7, 1865, was honorably discharged with the rank of major. So much for his army career in outline, although there is much that is stirring and interesting which must be omitted for lack of space. The most important of the battles in which he participated were Thoroughfare Gap, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and the Wilderness. At Antietam he was wounded, but would not relinquish his command. In the Wilderness he was more severely wounded by a bullet (which he still carries) and was taken prisoner. After his discharge from the service of his country he made his home in Monongahela City, Pennsylvania, for five years, during which time he was Assessor of Internal Revenue for the eastern part of Washington county. At the end of that time he moved to Washington, Pennsylvania, where he has since been engaged in the real estate and insurance business, with an office in the Real Estate Trust Company building. He has many other business interests, and



Harold Burleigh

besides being prominent in the oil industry of that section is a member of the board of directors of the Citizens' National Bank, the Washington Trust Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Washington Hospital. For twenty-four years he was a member of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza, Pennsylvania, and for eight years of that time was president of the board. He is a member of W. F. Templeton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Philadelphia Commandery of the Loyal Legion. With his wife, he belongs to the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, and is a member of the board of trustees. In politics he is a Republican.

Major Happer married, November 7, 1877, Matilda M. Watson, daughter of James and Maria (Morgan) Watson. He has a beautiful home in Washington, with handsome, spacious grounds, and here the Major, after having been a witness of and participant in four years of the bloodiest kind of warfare, takes great delight in its peaceful beauty. Although having passed the allotted three score and ten years, his brain is clear, his hand steady and his business ability as keen as that of those many years his junior—a typical soldier, gentleman, and a man revered by the community.

BURLEIGH, Clarence,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Clarence Burleigh, of Pittsburgh, former District Attorney of Allegheny county, and for a number of years city solicitor, is a man whose record has proved him to be one of that highest and least numerous class of public officials who place duty before every other consideration. Mr. Burleigh is now head of the law firm of Burleigh & Challener, one of the prominent legal organizations of the Iron City.

Thomas D. Burleigh, father of Clarence Burleigh, was a son of Jonathan Burleigh, Jr., and a grandson of Jonathan Burleigh, Sr., a pioneer farmer of Wakefield, New Hampshire. Thus it is seen that Clarence Burleigh comes of a long line of New England ancestry, and in his career he has abundantly illustrated the sturdy virtues of the race from which he sprang.

Jonathan Burleigh, Jr., son of Jonathan Burleigh, Sr., and grandfather of Clarence Burleigh, was born in 1790, in Wakefield, and for some years in his early life followed the sea. Thereafter he successfully engaged during his remaining years in general farming in his native town. During the war of 1812 he served as a soldier. Mr. Burleigh married (first) Charlotte Wyatt, and (second) Lydia, born December 16, 1798, daughter of William Copp, a leading farmer of Tuf-tonboro, New Hampshire, and a man of considerable wealth for those days. Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, born January 11, 1822; William C., born July 28, 1823; Thomas D., mentioned below; Belinda E., born July 25, 1827; Charlotte A., born January 17, 1829; Mary A., born October 6, 1832; and Ellen R., born June 13, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh were both members of the Baptist Church. The former died in 1862, and the latter passed away March 2, 1881.

Thomas D., son of Jonathan and Lydia (Copp) Burleigh, was born January 10, 1825, in Wakefield, and received his education in the district schools of his native place. He remained on the homestead until the age of twenty-five, when he went to Boston and there learned the trade of spike-making, which he followed during the remainder of his life. After serving five years as foreman of the shop in which he learned his trade he went to Richmond, Virginia, where he successfully engaged in the same employment

and the early part of 1801. At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Burleigh was visiting old friends in New Hampshire, and instead of returning to Richmond he spent the following year in his native town. In 1862 he became superintendent of the factory of Dilworth, Porter & Company, of Pittsburgh, retaining the position—a most responsible one, involving the direction of a large number of men—until January 1, 1889. He then went to East St. Louis, Illinois, where he was employed in the same business and in the same capacity by T. A. Meisenberg & Company until two or three years after the great flood of 1892, returning on January 1, 1895, to Pittsburgh, where he resided during the remainder of his life. In politics he affiliated with the Republicans, but neither sought nor desired office.

Mr. Burleigh married, February 27, 1853, Mary L. Cook, who was born January 4, 1828, in Friendship, Maine, and their children were: Clarence, mentioned below; William T., born September 22, 1862, a well-known physician of Pittsburgh; and Minnie M. Mrs. Burleigh died January 19, 1893. She was a woman of most estimable character, beloved by all, and a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Burleigh was a regular attendant and a liberal supporter. The death of Mr. Burleigh, which occurred January 30, 1909, deprived Pittsburgh of one of her most respected citizens.

Clarence Burleigh, son of Thomas D. and Mary L. (Cook) Burleigh, was born December 20, 1853, in Boston, Massachusetts, and received his preparatory education in the public and high schools of Pittsburgh. At an early age he began to work as a pattern-maker, and showed even then his native force of character by devoting his evenings to study and saving out of his small earnings. As a result he entered Washington and Jeffer-

son college, where he took the full course and graduated with honors. On September 27, 1875, he registered as a student of law, his preceptors being David D. Bruce and William B. Negley. On October 13, 1877, he was admitted to the bar on motion of Jacob H. Miller. Possessing all the attributes essential to success in his profession—integrity of character, moral uprightness and a rare appreciation of the two sides of every question—Mr. Burleigh soon came into prominence, and when the new charter went into effect was appointed one of the assistant city solicitors, being assigned to the Department of Public Safety. This position he held from 1881 to 1891, distinguishing himself by the vigor and ability with which he dealt with corruption in city officials, and upon the death of District Attorney Richard H. Johnson was appointed to fill his unexpired term. At the end of that time Mr. Burleigh was elected for a full term, serving from 1891 to 1895. He discharged the duties of the office with the same uncompromising fidelity to principle which had marked his course as city solicitor. During his one term he convicted thirteen men of murder in the first degree—something well-nigh unprecedented in the history of the county, where conviction for murder in the first degree had become almost a novelty.

It was, however, in his prosecution of the Homestead strikers that Mr. Burleigh manifested most conspicuously his supreme devotion to duty. In his conduct of these celebrated cases he showed invincible determination to punish law-breakers, notwithstanding the unpopularity to which such a course subjected him. In face of the fact, plainly stated, that his action entailed political death, he fearlessly followed the dictates of his conscience. Later, his prosecution of the manufacturers furnished convincing proof of his impartiality, and restored in large measure the public favor. Knowing no

respect of persons, he dealt with laborer and capitalist alike, recognizing no claim but that of justice and hearing no voice but that of duty. At the expiration of his term he was solicited to accept a re-nomination, but declined. Mentioned for a judgeship, he discouraged the movement in his favor, but consented to serve as city solicitor from October, 1895, to January, 1902. In each of his offices he represented the Republican party, having invariably given his allegiance to the principles advocated by that political organization.

In all matters pertaining to the welfare of his home city, Mr. Burleigh's interest is deep and sincere, and wherever substantial aid will further public progress it is freely given. He served one term as a member of the city council from the thirtieth ward, and was an influential factor in the Greater Pittsburgh Sesqui-Centennial Committee. Personally, Mr. Burleigh looks the man he is, the energy and intensity of his nature being strongly depicted in his countenance, as are his dominant traits of executiveness and will-power, concentration, fidelity and tenacity. He possesses much of the magnetic force of the orator, and has won a high degree of distinction as a public speaker. He has been general counsel of the Pittsburgh Railways Company since their organization in 1902. Brilliant, stalwart, and of wide and ripe experience, he is one of the men who are consulted on all matters and questions of public moment, and his liberal views and genial personality have drawn around him a circle of warmly attached friends. He is a member of the Allegheny Bar Association, State Bar Association, Duquesne and Pittsburgh Athletic clubs.

Mr. Burleigh married, April 7, 1878, Ida May, daughter of William and Nancy (Cunningham) Weir, a woman of rare wifely qualities and accomplishments, admirably fitted by her excellent practi-

cal mind to be a helpmate to her gifted husband in his noble aspirations and ambitions, and presiding with gracious tactfulness over one of the most beautiful homes in the city. This happy union was dissolved by the death of Mrs. Burleigh, who passed away October 5, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh were the parents of one son, Clarence Burleigh Jr., who was educated in public and private schools of Pittsburgh and at the University of Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh Law School. Upon completion of his education he entered active law practice with his father. Clarence Burleigh Jr. married Miss Marguerite Brown, daughter of Captain Macpherson Brown, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of two children: Ida J. and Florence M.

Mr. Burleigh has a brilliant professional record. With distinguished ability and stainless integrity he has vindicated the majesty of the law. Had he consented to be elevated to the bench, it might have been said of him as it was said half a century ago of an eminent judge of the Empire State: "When the ermine rested on his shoulders it touched nothing less spotless than itself."

HUNSICKER, James Franklin,

Merchant.

James Franklin Hunsicker, one of the foremost business men of Allentown, Pennsylvania, is a representative of an old and honored family of the State. He is the fifth in descent from Johannes Hunsicker, one of the earlier members of the family. The line from Johannes is through his son, Joseph; through his son, Daniel; through his son, Owen, who married Sarah Bittner, and was the father of James F. Hunsicker.

The first American Hunsicker was Valentine, who came here with others from Holland and Switzerland to escape religious persecution, and induced by the

promises of William Penn. He first settled with a number of his compatriots at Germantown, Pennsylvania, his descendants later scattering in the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, where there are to this day numerous representatives of the name. They had been substantial farmers in the older countries and some of the family had held official positions of dignity in the Dutch Netherlands, at the time of William, the renowned Prince of Orange.

James Franklin Hunsicker, whose parents were, as already mentioned, Owen and Sarah (Bittner) Hunsicker, was born November 7, 1852, in what is known as Switzer, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools of the locality until he was thirteen years old, when he obtained a position in a hotel at Catasauqua, in Lehigh county. He later sought and found a position in a hotel in Philadelphia. He was only fifteen years old when he returned to his native region and obtained the work that is always delightful to a boy, with a corps of surveyors under Colonel C. T. Lehr, and did his part in the laying out of the route of the Fronton & Steinsville railroad which, however, was abandoned before the road was completed. He then entered the employ of his uncle, Joseph Kressley, who conducted a general merchandise store at the corner of Seventh and Chew streets, Allentown. Subsequently he entered the employ of the Allentown Iron Company, in their store in the Sixth Ward, leaving them a little later to take a position in the A. A. Hauber dry goods store on Hamilton street. In 1870 Mr. Hunsicker formed a partnership with his brother, Henry W. Hunsicker, the firm being known as Hunsicker Brothers, and conducting a large general store at Seventh and Chew streets. In April, 1872, Elias Bittner, the uncle of the two young men, was admit-

ted into the partnership, the business continuing in same lines and in the same place, but the style of the firm being changed to Bittner & Hunsicker Brothers. In 1880 another change of name was inaugurated when Frank D. Bittner, son of Elias Bittner, joined the partnership and the firm name was altered to Bittner, Hunsicker & Company. This association continued till 1886 when the partnership was dissolved, Henry W. Hunsicker retaining the retail department, and the other members of the firm taking the exclusive control of the wholesale side of the business, the headquarters of the latter being on Hamilton street, now 23 and 25 North Seventh street.

Mr. Hunsicker is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Salem Reformed Church, of Allentown, and is a director of the Bethany Orphans' Home, of Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania, an institution under the control of the Reformed church. He also serves as trustee of the Reformed Theological Seminary, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of the Allentown Hospital, and of the Salem Reformed Church, and has been for many years the active and efficient superintendent of the Sunday school of that church. Mr. Hunsicker has so generously shown his interest in everything that pertains to the welfare of Allentown that he is universally regarded as one of the chief citizens of the town.

He married, December 26, 1872, Mary Hannah, daughter of Charles and Judith (Futch) Schrader, and three children have been born to them: George W., born September 27, 1873, married Eleanor Patterson and has two children; Charles O., born August 18, 1878, married Lillian L. Henninger and has one child; Herbert, who was born in February, 1880, married Ruth Robbins, and has two children.

ARBOGAST, Wilson,

Packer, Man of Affairs.

Mr. Arbogast, founder and president of the Arbogast & Bastian Company, of Allentown, one of the most important business firms of the Lehigh Valley, is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, born in Freeburg, Snyder county. His parents were Jonathan and Catherine (Bussler) Arbogast, both descended from old and honored families.

Wilson Arbogast received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of his native town. He later pursued advanced branches in a preparatory academy, and then entered the Kutztown Normal School, from which institution he was graduated in due time. For some years he served as a school teacher, and so successfully and creditably as to give abundant promise of advancement in the profession. The business world, however, appealed to him strongly, and he left the school room to carve out for himself honor and fortune in another field.

In 1876 he located in Martin's Creek, where he established a general merchandizing business, and which he conducted with marked success for six years, ending in 1882, when he removed to Philipsburg, where he took employment in a responsible position in a provision establishment, remaining for several years. Desirous of further advancement in the world of large affairs, he finally located in Allentown, where, in company with Morris C. Bastian, he established the packing firm of Arbogast & Bastian. The development of this large business enterprise, now grown into one of the leading industries of the Lehigh Valley, is at once a matter of pride with the citizens of Allentown, and a crown of honor to Mr. Arbogast. The progressive business methods formulated by him, and carried into effect with mathematical exactness,

have had as their necessary result an establishment involving millions of dollars in valuation, and the weekly payroll affords to a multitude of families their sustenance and an adequate share of the luxuries of life.

While Mr. Arbogast has been primarily engaged in the development and management of the great establishment with which his name is inseparably connected, he has at the same time entered actively into the civic, social and educational life of the community, and has rendered such service as to command the confidence and esteem of all. He has borne a full share in the advancement of all public interests, and were he so disposed could command almost any official position in city or county. Without political ambition, he has only consented to serve in positions where he could be of real service to his fellow citizens, and where the only reward lay in their betterment and their appreciation of his purposes and labors. Municipal and educational affairs appealed to him most particularly, and he was for years a useful and honored member of the city council and the board of education. His political relations have ever been with the Republican party. A Lutheran in religion, he has always been staunch in support of his church, but has in no way overlooked the claims of others, and has been a liberal contributor to their special needs, as well as to all humanitarian and benevolent institutions coming within his knowledge. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic brotherhood. He is held in honor by all classes of the community, and his name is a synonym for integrity, genial good feeling for his fellows, and honest unselfish citizenship.

Mr. Arbogast married, in 1876, Emily Haas, daughter of Charles and Henry Haas. Children: Porter B., who is the special subject of a following narrative; Elsie B., now the wife of F. Ellwood J.

Faust; Gustavus, who died at the age of fourteen years; Mary Catherine; Arthur.

ARBOGAST, Porter B.,

Man of Business.

The untimely death of Porter B. Arbogast removed from the social and commercial circles of Reading one who by temperament and training was an ornament to them, and whose future held promise of great advancement and larger usefulness.

He was born in Allentown, in 1878, eldest child of Wilson and Emily (Haas) Arbogast. He was a diligent student, and was graduated from the Allentown High School with honor. His father was intent upon giving him a university education, but his ambition was for a life of strenuous business effort, and he entered the Arbogast & Bastian establishment in the capacity of shipping clerk. The business was in its infancy, and was housed in a small two-story building. Like his father, young Arbogast was extremely intent upon developing the business to the extent of its possibilities, and he commanded admiring attention for his energy and industry. After a time it was deemed advisable for him to relax somewhat of his effort, and he went to Europe, spending about two years in German art centers. He had developed talent as a violinist, and he gave most of his time to music studies, and acquired such proficiency on his favorite instrument as to receive advice that he should make it his life pursuit. His taste however did not lie in that direction, though throughout the remainder of his life he cultivated the art, simply for the enjoyment it afforded himself and those immediately about him. On returning home he resumed his position in the Arbogast & Bastian establishment, and entered upon his duties with renewed ardor and ambition. He systemized his

department in such a fashion as to greatly improve its efficiency, leading to a marked increase of output. His exhibition of his organizing and executive abilities resulted in his appointment as salesman for a territory covering several counties, and in which he greatly increased the volume of business. Later he was made manager of the Reading branch of the Arbogast-Bastian business, and to this he was giving his accustomed vigorous and intelligent effort, and with fair prospect of making it as extensive as the parent house, when he was taken with an illness which lasted four months, his death occurring May 17, 1908.

His death at so youthful an age, when such large expectation for his future was indulged in by a host of business associates and personal friends, was felt as a personal bereavement. He was a member of the Lutheran church and in politics was a Republican. He married Miss Sadie Hartner. Their children surviving are: Emily H. and Frederick W.

McCLINTOCK, Oliver,

Merchant, Man of Affairs.

Honored in Pittsburgh, and deserving of the esteem in which he is held, is Oliver McClintock, President of the Oliver McClintock Company, one of the oldest commercial houses of the Iron City, whose business career has been one of honorable success, and who stands today among the solid men of the city.

Oliver McClintock was born on Pitt (now Fifth) street, near Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1839, the eldest of seven children of Washington and Eliza (Thompson) McClintock. His paternal grandfather, Alexander McClintock, the son of William McClintock, of East Nottingham township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, was born May 10, 1776. He came to Pittsburgh from Montgomery county.

Pennsylvania, about 1813, being engaged in the freighting business by means of "Conestoga" wagon teams between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. These were impressed into the service of the United States Government during the War of 1812. Soon after arriving in Pittsburgh, with his family and household effects in three "Conestoga" wagons, he opened a shop for general blacksmithing on Water street, near Penn. His shop, tavern and frame residence alongside lay within the confines of old Fort Pitt. He also operated a ferry from the "Point" to Temperanceville, on the South Side, where the road to Little Washington started, and where later he took up his residence upon a farm. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Thompson, came to Pittsburgh from Chester county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1807, and with his brother James conducted a tailoring business under the firm name of S. & J. Thompson, occupying a store on the east side of Market street, near Water street. They made uniforms for army officers during the War of 1812, and it is written that after the war Samuel Thompson made a journey on horseback to Kentucky to collect debts for uniforms furnished. The firm's signature appears upon the petition addressed to Congress by the people of Pittsburgh, in 1817, asking for the establishment of a branch of the United States Bank at Pittsburgh. Its establishment did not prove to be the financial blessing they had anticipated. Later Samuel Thompson occupied a store on the west side of Market street, almost directly opposite the first site. About the year 1825 he conducted a general store at the northwest corner of Market street and Fourth street, now Fourth avenue. In 1830 he bought from Henry Holdship the property on Market street, near Liberty, upon which the McClintock building now stands, where he conducted an exclusive drygoods and carpet trade.

In the early '30's Samuel Thompson shipped from Pittsburgh to Nashville, Tennessee, and St. Louis, Missouri, stocks of clothing of his own manufacture, for branch stores which he opened in these new towns. About the year 1850, Washington McClintock, Samuel Thompson's son-in-law and successor in business, actuated by a similar spirit of commercial enterprise, shipped a stock of carpets to the young and booming town of Cincinnati. In common with many other Pittsburgh merchants of that period, whose capital aided in the development of the West, he also became interested in several river steamboats employed in the transportation business on the western and southwestern rivers. In 1837 Samuel Thompson was succeeded by the firm of W. McClintock & Company, his son-in-law, Washington McClintock, and his son, Robert D. Thompson, being the partners. The firm was dissolved in 1844, and Washington McClintock continued the carpet business exclusively, on the north side of Fourth avenue, upon the site now occupied by the Safe Deposit Company's building. He was burned out in the street fire of 1845. In 1854 he admitted his brothers, Alexander and George Lедlie McClintock, taking the firm name of McClintock Brothers, a partnership which continued for about one year. In 1855 the style became W. McClintock and remained so for seven years. In 1862 he admitted his eldest son, Oliver McClintock, to partnership, the style of the firm becoming W. McClintock & Son. In 1863 Washington McClintock bought out Robinson & Company, their chief competitor in the carpet business, and organized the firm of Oliver McClintock & Company (consisting of Washington McClintock, Oliver McClintock and George R. Sr.), to conduct the newly acquired business as a separate firm. Both stores were continued separately for

about a year, but under the same management. In 1864 the firm of W. McClintock & Son was merged into that of Oliver McClintock & Company, and the business continued at No. 219 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Walter L. McClintock, second son of Washington McClintock, was admitted in 1864. In the year 1869 Washington McClintock retired from business because of failing health, which culminated in his death on July 28, 1870, at the age of fifty-six years. Washington McClintock's fourth son, Thompson McClintock, was admitted to the firm in 1874, and in 1884 Frank Thompson McClintock, the fifth son of the founder, was admitted upon the retirement of George R. Sr. On January 15, 1897, the firm of Oliver McClintock & Company was dissolved, and a new company was incorporated under the present title, The Oliver McClintock Company, with Oliver McClintock, president; Walter L. McClintock, treasurer, and Frank T. McClintock, secretary.

Oliver McClintock received his early education in the academies conducted by Rev. Joseph S. Travelli, in Sewickley, and Professor Lewis T. Bradley, in Allegheny (now the Northside, Pittsburgh), graduating from Yale College in 1861. He entered his father's business the following year and has continued in carpets and interior decorations ever since, a period of over half a century. Although devoting himself closely to his business, Mr. McClintock has also given much attention and important service in behalf of the municipal, religious and educational interests of his native city. At the time of the organization of the Young Men's Association in Pittsburgh, in 1866, Mr. McClintock was elected president, continuing until 1868. He was elected elder of the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh in 1863; a trustee of the Western Theological Seminary in 1867, and a trustee of the Pennsylvania

College for Women in 1872. He and his brother-in-law, A. H. Childs, founded the Shadyside Academy of Pittsburgh in 1883. He is a director of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the University clubs of Pittsburgh and New York City. He is a member of the executive committee of the National Municipal League, of the Civil Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania and of the Ballot Reform Association of Pennsylvania.

Mr. McClintock was one of the leaders in organizing the Citizens' Municipal League of Pittsburgh in 1895-96, and a member of the Executive Committee of Five authorized to select candidates for the ensuing municipal election for the three executive city officers, and to conduct a campaign in their behalf. The contest that followed was remarkable for its aggressiveness and heat, and for the good work done in awakening and educating public sentiment to a realization that city government should be conducted on business principles only, divorced from the ruinous partisanship of national parties. So effective was the work done by Mr. McClintock in this campaign that it called forth many tributes, the following, from "McClure's Magazine" of May, 1903, by Lincoln Steffens, being one of many:

"If there is one man in Pittsburgh who deserves credit for the successful results of reform in municipal politics, it is Oliver McClintock, for many years one of the most aggressive foes of the political machine. It was on the foundation laid by Mr. McClintock and his associates, in 1895-96, that the Citizens' party gained an overwhelming victory in the municipal election of 1898, and it was only after the party leaders of 1898 had repudiated the principles which he advocated and for which he fought, that he left that party to keep on in his persistent fight for purification of city politics. Victories have not always been with Mr. McClintock, but it was his indomitable persistence, despite defeats, that won for him the admiration of even those whom he fought."

Mr. McClintock married, June 7, 1866, Clara C., daughter of Harvey and Jane B. (Lowrie) Childs. By this marriage Mr. McClintock gained the life companionship of a charming and congenial woman, and one fitted in all ways to be his helpmate. Mr. and Mrs. McClintock are the parents of: Norman and Walter McClintock, connected with the Oliver McClintock Company; Mrs. Thomas Darling, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; Harvey C., and the Misses Elsie and Jeanette McClintock. The entire McClintock family are socially popular in Pittsburgh.

Oliver McClintock belongs to that class of men who wield a power which is all the more potent from the fact that it is moral rather than political, and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal or partisan ends. Unselfish and retiring, he prefers a quiet place in the background to the glamour of publicity, but his rare aptitude and ability in achieving results make him constantly sought and often bring him into a prominence from which he would naturally shrink were less desirable ends in view.

MILLER, Charles Lincoln,

Physician, Man of Affairs.

From faraway Germany there came to our shores, in 1729, a little group of Palatinates, among them John Miller, the ancestor of Dr. Charles L. Miller, late of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, a son of the sixth generation.

Dr. Miller was a son of David W. and Mary (Louser) Miller. He was born in Lebanon, August 20, 1865, and after a life of activity and usefulness, died there March 24, 1911. He completed the course of instruction mapped out for the public schools of Lebanon, then taught school for the succeeding three years. His ambition was for the medical profession and entering the office of Dr. S. Weiss, as a

student, he was prepared under the doctor's wise preceptorship. In 1886 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated Medical Doctor, class of 1889. The four succeeding years he spent in Philadelphia, two of those years as chief of the skin clinic, and two years as chief of the medical clinic at the Polyclinic Hospital, gaining an experience that was of inestimable value in his after practice. In 1893 he returned to Lebanon where his after life was spent. He established there in medical practice and until his death was devoted to his profession. He was ambulance surgeon at the Good Samaritan Hospital, of Lebanon, 1893 and 1894, also receiving in the latter year an appointment to the United States Pension Board of Examining Physicians. He was chosen secretary of that board and later president. Although entirely the physician by choice and education, and loving his profession, Dr. Miller was compelled by circumstances to devote a great deal of time to business affairs. His father's estate included a prosperous retail lumber yard in Lebanon and the management of this fell upon Dr. Miller and his brother, H. M. Miller. This, added to the burdens of a profession as exacting as that of a physician, made excessive demands upon his strength, but he nobly fulfilled every obligation and literally "died in the harness" at the very prime of life, forty-five years.

He always retained his interest in Miller Brothers' lumber business, and resided in the beautiful stone mansion, at the corner of Fourth and Willow streets, now the home of his widow. He was connected with many societies, professional and fraternal; was secretary and later treasurer of the Lebanon County Medical Association; member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Association; member of the General Alumni Association, and vice-president of the Lebanon

County Alumni Association, of the University of Pennsylvania; member of the Lebanon County Historical Society; member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, and was a member of the "Hoo Hoo," a lumbermen's association, an affiliation of which he was very proud. In all these societies he took an active interest, and in all circles, professional, commercial, fraternal or social he was held in highest esteem. In political faith he was a Republican, and in religious belief was a Presbyterian.

Dr. Miller married, January 18, 1893, M. Jeanette, daughter of Charles W. Scott, deceased, of Scotch ancestry, formerly a druggist in the State of Arkansas. Child: Charles David Miller, born in Lebanon, September 27, 1894, who with his mother occupies the old stone residence before mentioned.

LORD, James,

Soldier, Ironmaster.

James Lord, son of James and Martha (Lockwood) Lord, a prominent leader in the great American iron industries, is a native of Delaware, born in 1844. James Lord, his father, came from Maryland and settled in Kent county, Delaware, where he engaged extensively in the shipping and grain business. The younger James' early education was supplemented by a preparatory course at Andover, Massachusetts, which gained him an entrance at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland.

The opening of the Civil War aroused his enthusiastic support of the Union cause, and he enlisted in 1861 as lieutenant in a company of Delaware infantry. When the troops of that State were disbanded he served as volunteer aide to General H. H. Lockwood, but received no remuneration whatever in return, nor

even a ranking title. He entered the United States service December 8, 1863, as second lieutenant in the Purnell Legion, Maryland Cavalry Volunteers. He was promoted to captain in the same company, March 13, 1865, and received his honorable discharge in August, 1865.

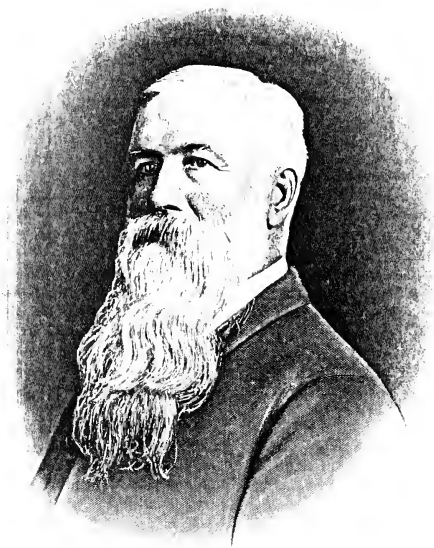
In the same month that he left the army he received a government appointment to become commissioner of freedmen and abandoned lands in Eastern Virginia, resigning, however, in the following year, as it was necessary for him to take up a business career. Five years later his business prospects were given definite aim by his entering the iron business at Reading, in 1871. He removed from that town to Lebanon in 1882, in order to become manager and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Company. On the consolidation of this company in 1899, with the East Lebanon Iron Company, J. H. Sternbergh & Son, and the Lebanon Iron Company, under the new corporate name of the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, he continued with this firm as its manager, holding this position until 1907, when he was elected to the presidency of this great corporation.

CHALFANT, George Alexander,

Ironmaster, Financier.

Pittsburgh, in this age of iron, is the seat of an empire more substantial than that of Greece or Rome, but the primary source of her supremacy is her superior brain-power. She is a city of practical thinkers—men of the type of the late George Alexander Chalfant, of the famous old firm of Spang, Chalfant & Company, and for a third of a century prominently identified with the political and financial interests of the Iron City.

John Chalfant, founder of the American branch of this old and highly respected family, came to Pennsylvania in



Geo. A. Chaffant

the Welcome with William Penn, and was given a deed for six hundred and forty acres of land in Chester county. This was about 1682, and in 1699 he settled on a tract of land of two hundred and fifty acres in Rockland Manor, in the same county, obtaining a warrant for it October 22, 1701. John Chalfant died in August, 1725, leaving two sons, John and Robert.

John (2), son of John Chalfant, married, and among other children had three sons: John, Solomon, and Robert.

Robert, son of John (2) Chalfant, married Ann, daughter of John and Mary Bentley, of Newton, Chester county, and their children were: John, mentioned below; Mary, Jane, Ann, Robert, and Elizabeth.

John, son of Robert and Ann (Bentley) Chalfant, married and had one son, Henry, mentioned below.

Henry, son of John (3) Chalfant, married, August 5, 1740, Eliza Jackson, and had nine children, the eldest of whom, Jonathan, is mentioned below.

Jonathan, son of Henry and Eliza (Jackson) Chalfant, was born April 8, 1743, and married, December 24, 1777, Ann, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Carter) Barnard, Burnard (or Bernard), the former mentioned in 1701 as of West Marlborough. He died in 1732, at Chester. His first wife was Eliza Swain, of Newark, New Jersey. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Chalfant: Thomas, born November 2, 1778; Ann, May 11, 1780; Jonathan, May 15, 1783; Jacob, November 3, 1786; Annanias, August 24, 1788; Henry, mentioned below; Eliza, born October 8, 1794, died October 15, 1794; Eliza (2), born August 25, 1797; Amos, December 9, 1799.

Henry, son of Jonathan and Ann (Barnard) Chalfant, was born May 13, 1792, and in 1827 settled at Turtle Creek, Allegheny county, there founding the Pittsburgh branch of the family. Mr. Chal-

fant was the proprietor of a general store and kept the postoffice and relay station for the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia stage coach line which traversed the old Greensburg turnpike. About 1840 he settled on a farm of several hundred acres halfway between Wilkinsburg and Turtle Creek, which he made his home during the remainder of his life. Henry Chalfant married, March 27, 1827, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Rev. George Duffield officiating, Isabella Campbell, born January 12, 1801, daughter of Samuel and Hetty (Lusk) Weakley, and their children were: John Weakley, deceased, a sketch and portrait of whom may be found elsewhere in this work; William Barnard, born July 8, 1829, died August 1, 1830; Sidney Alexander, born May 14, 1831; Ann Rebecca, born August 8, 1833, married Albert G. Miller, and died October 17, 1896; Hetty Isabella, born April 4, 1835, died January 30, 1840; Henry Richard, born July 25, 1837, died September 30, 1887; James Thomas, born May 18, 1839, died April 20, 1901; George Alexander, mentioned below; William Lusk, born August 3, 1843, died April 20, 1895; and Albert McKinney, born October 6, 1846. Henry Chalfant, the father of the family, died December 14, 1862, and the mother survived him many years, passing away March 4, 1885, on the homestead, where she had resided during her widowhood with her son, Henry Richard.

George Alexander Chalfant, son of Henry and Isabella Campbell (Weakley) Chalfant, was born March 3, 1841, at Turtle Creek, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and received his preparatory education in the public schools and at Wilkinsburg Academy, afterward entering Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and graduating in the class of 1861. The following year he became clerk for the firm of Spang, Chalfant & Company, of Etna (near Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania, then, as now, leading iron

manufacturers. This house, founded in 1820 by Charles F. Spang, is now an immense concern, numbering its employees by the hundred. Mr. Chalfant from the first showed great ability, and in consequence was rapidly advanced, becoming successively superintendent of works, general manager, and finally president, the concern having been incorporated in 1900. As a business man his judgment was sound, and he possessed the ability to look far and foretell results. One notable proof of this is furnished by the fact that he was the first mill manager in the Pittsburgh region to use natural gas for fuel. Kindhearted to a fault, he yet demanded the strictest attention to duty from his subordinates, who were devoted to him, and richly did he deserve his well-earned popularity, inasmuch as he never made the mistake of regarding his employees merely as parts of a great machine, but recognized their individuality, making it a rule that faithful and efficient service should be promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offered.

The versatility of talent with which Mr. Chalfant was endowed, combined with his faculty for the rapid dispatch of business, enabled him to associate himself with interests other than those of the great firm with which he was so prominently connected. He was for years president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg, and of the Mount Royal Cemetery Company of Pittsburgh; vice-president of the American Tubular Axle Company; and a director of the Equitable Trust Company of Pittsburgh. In all these positions he exhibited remarkable executive ability, an astonishingly clear conception of the wants of the different organizations, and a judgment that was seldom at fault when their financial policy was to be considered.

As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, Mr. Chal-

fant stood in the front rank, readily lending his support and influence to any movement which in his judgment tended to promote the welfare of Pittsburgh. He was one of the most active and efficient Republicans to be found within the limits of his city, always laboring in the interests of progress and reform. He served as a director of the Allegheny County Workhouse, and no good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his co-operation in vain. He was a member of the Pittsburgh, Country, Duquesne, and Monongahela clubs.

The personal appearance of Mr. Chalfant was striking, and, once seen, not easily forgotten. In the latter years of his life his silvered hair and snow-white beard and moustache imparted to his resolute countenance an air of singular distinction, enhanced by his dignity of bearing and the invariable courtesy of his manner. His piercing eyes held in their depths a most kindly expression, indicative of the genial disposition which endeared him to all with whom he was brought into close relations and rendered his friends almost numberless. He looked what he was—a man of deep convictions, great force and extraordinary personal power.

Mr. Chalfant married, November 11, 1868, Margaret Jane, daughter of George H. and Margaret Jane (Vaughenbaugh) Bell, of Braddock, Pennsylvania, and the following children were born to them: William Lusk, deceased; Alice Isabella, wife of Harry Scott Calvert, of Pittsburgh; Rebecca Kirkpatrick, wife of Wilbur Shenk, of Pittsburgh; Charles Campbell, and Margaret Jane, wife of James C. Burt, M. D., of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Chalfant is a woman not only of unusual sweetness and beauty of character, but intellectual, energetic and sagacious—in all respects an ideal helpmate, she caused her husband, who was devoted in his

family relations, to find his highest happiness at his own fireside.

In the prime of life and the full maturity of his powers, Mr. Chalfant died August 11, 1904, at Detroit, Michigan. The news was received in Pittsburgh with sincere and universal sorrow. All felt that the city had lost one whose public and private life were one rounded whole—two perfect parts of a symmetrical sphere. Honorable in purpose, fearless in conduct, he stood for many years as one of the most eminent and valued citizens of Pittsburgh, never allowing questionable methods to form a part of his business career and never neglecting an opportunity to assist one less fortunate than himself. A descendant of ancestors who helped to lay the foundations of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, George Alexander Chalfant was nobly true to his traditions, and by his record both as a business man and a citizen added new lustre to an old and honored name.

LONGENECKER, John Peck,

Business Man, Public Official.

John Peck Longenecker, the present Mayor of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, is descended from a family whose original dwelling place was in Switzerland. The first member of this family in America emigrated in 1765.

The grandfather of Mr. Longenecker was one of the early preachers of the Gospel in Pennsylvania, and was a minister of the Old Mennonite Church.

The Mayor's father, the Rev. David S. Longenecker, born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1844, inherited his father's religious turn of mind and entered the ministry. In his young manhood he proved his sympathy with the Union, and his fidelity to the traditions of the Swiss struggle for liberty by enlisting in the Civil War. His military

record was made while serving with the Thirty-sixth Regiment from Pennsylvania.

Mayor John Peck Longenecker is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Dauphin county, February 5, 1872. His education, begun in the Lebanon public schools, was completed at the Institute Commercial College of Reading, Pennsylvania, where he studied bookkeeping. Taking up this line of work when he entered on a business career, he became bookkeeper for the Lebanon Stove Works, and in seventeen years of faithful service was advanced to the position of manager of the company. Mr. Longenecker then started out independently, having bought his present business. From the first Mr. Longenecker has shown his interest in matters of public welfare. Politics and the administration of city affairs have received his co-operation. The public appreciation of his efforts is shown by his election to various offices. By party sympathies, he is a Republican. As a county officer, director of the poor, he served two terms. On November 8, 1911, he was elected for a four-year term as Mayor of Lebanon, a high position to be held by so young a man, but one which he has gained through the many friends who admire his energetic character and the ability with which he handles executive business.

Other interests than politics have made Mr. Longenecker one of the board of governors of the Malta Home Association. He is also a member of many fraternal associations, namely, the Knights of the Mystic Chain and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and at various times has been an officer in the Knights of Malta, the Red Men, the Sons of Veterans and the Patriotic Order, Sons of America. In church relationship he belongs to the United Brethren.

His marriage to Sallie Marks occurred

on July 19, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Longenecker's only child was born November 22, 1895, and is named Marks Longenecker.

REA, Samuel,

Railway Magnate.

Following a long line of distinguished incumbents of the high office of president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Samuel Rea was inducted into office January 1, 1913. His administration is too young to be criticized either favorably or unfavorably, but certain it is that no man has had better preparation for the office, or more worthily won elevation to the highest position in the railroad world. Literally rising from the ranks, his career covers service in the engineering department of the road since 1871, and from 1888 until the present he has been in the executive department. From rodman to president is the enviable record made by Mr. Rea in a business life of forty-two years.

Mr. Rea descends from Samuel Rea (his great-grandfather), who came from the North of Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1754 or 1755, settling in what is now Franklin county. Mr. Rea's grandfather, John Rea, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, was an officer of the Revolution, and represented a Pennsylvania district in the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Congresses. John Rea's son, James D. Rea, married Ruth, daughter of Thomas Blair Moore, of Blair county, Pennsylvania and resided in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania.

Samuel Rea, son of James and Ruth (Moore) Rea was born at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1855. He attended public school and academy until he was fifteen years, for a time clerking in a store in Hollidaysburg, and in the spring of 1871 in a store at Port Royal. In 1871 he entered as chainman and rod-

man the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad on an engineering corps, of which James McCrea, afterward president of the company, was in charge. He remained with the company until, the panic of 1873 stopping all engineering work, he entered the office of the Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Company, early in 1874. In the spring of 1875 he re-entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the engineering corps, and was stationed at Connellsville. From 1875 to 1877 he was assistant engineer in the construction of the chain suspension bridge over the Monongahela river in Pittsburgh, and upon its completion was appointed assistant engineer of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company, then in course of construction, with which he remained until the completion of that road. In 1879 he returned to the Pennsylvania Railroad system in the capacity of assistant engineer in charge of the construction of the extension of the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad. From 1879 to 1883, Mr. Rea was the engineer in charge of surveys in Westmoreland county, and of the rebuilding of the Western Pennsylvania railroad, to make it a low grade freight line. This work was under the direction of J. N. DuBarry, then assistant to the president, and afterward vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1883 he was transferred to Philadelphia as assistant to Vice-President DuBarry, with the title of principal assistant engineer, which he held until 1888, when he was made assistant to the second vice-president. This office he retained until 1889, when he resigned to go to Baltimore as vice-president of the Maryland Central Railway Company, and chief engineer of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company. In 1891, on account of ill health, he resigned and left Baltimore, doing no active work for a year.

Then he resumed the practice of his profession.

After an absence of three years from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on May 25, 1892, Mr. Rea was chosen assistant to the president of that company. On the day of his appointment he left for London, where by direction of President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, he made an examination of the railways terminating in the English metropolis, and of the underground railways then constructed and proposed, and subsequently he made a special report thereon. The result of this experience was afterward put to good service on the New York tunnel extension of the Pennsylvania railroad. After the death of Vice-President DuBarry in 1892, Mr. Rea was assigned to general construction work then in progress, the acquisition of right of way and real estate in that connection, the promotion of all new lines or branches, and the financial and corporate work incident thereto.

On February 10, 1897, he was appointed first assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and on June 14, 1899, following the election of Mr. A. J. Cassatt as president to succeed Mr. Frank Thomson, Mr. Rea was elected fourth vice-president of the company. On October 10, 1905, he was advanced to third vice-president, and March 24, 1909, to second vice-president. In addition to his former duties he was placed in charge of the engineering and accounting departments. On March 3, 1911, he was elected first vice-president, and on May 8, 1912, when the practice of designating the vice-presidents numerically was discontinued, he was elected vice-president. On November 13, 1912, Mr. Rea was elected president, effective January 1, 1913, to succeed Mr. James McCrea, who resigned. Later he was elected president of the Pennsylvania Company; the Northern Central

railway; Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroad; and West Jersey & Seashore railroad companies; and is also a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and many other railroad corporations in the Pennsylvania system east and west of Pittsburgh. Incident to supervising the corporate work of the subsidiary companies of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, east of Pittsburgh, and of the promotion and construction of new lines, Mr. Rea, when vice-president, acted as president or vice-president of nearly all these companies.

For many years he was interested in the project to bridge the Hudson river from Hoboken to New York City, and thus establish in the metropolis a terminus for the railroads using ferries from the New Jersey side. He was one of the incorporators of the North River Bridge Company, chartered by an Act of Congress to build that bridge. When other railroad companies failed to join the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the project to bridge the Hudson, and after a very careful examination and report on the entire project by engineering experts, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company determined to build its own tunnels under the Hudson and East rivers, with a large station in the heart of New York City. After this plan had been fully approved by President Cassatt and the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Mr. Rea was given direct charge of what is at present known as the most important piece of engineering work in this country, and has carried it out to a successful conclusion. In recognition of the scope of this great work and of its public utility, the University of Pennsylvania on February 27, 1910, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Science. As a part of this project may be considered the construction of the New York Connecting Railroad, jointly by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company

and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, which, with the tunnel extension of the Pennsylvania railroad, will form a through route for railroad transportation between the Southern, Western and New England States. Mr. Rea is the author of "The Railways Terminating in London," a comprehensive study based on laborious personal investigation of the physical and financial condition of the English railway system.

In 1879, Mr. Rea married Mary M., daughter of George Black, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Rea is a member of many professional, scientific and patriotic societies in both the United States and England, and social clubs in Philadelphia and New York City. He is a member of the Philadelphia, Engineers' and Automobile Clubs of Philadelphia; Merion Cricket Club, Haverford; Union, Lawyers', Century Association and Economic Club of New York; Sleepy Hollow Country Club and Metropolitan Club of Washington; Royal Auto Club of London; and is also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Institution of Civil Engineers, London; Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; New York Chamber of Commerce; Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society; Pennsylvania Society of Sons of Revolution; Society of War of 1812; Pennsylvania Society of New York; Fairmount Park Art Association; Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York); American Academy of Political and Social Science; American Railway Guild; University (of Pennsylvania) Museum; and Society of Arts (London).

ROBERTS, Steele Foster,

Manufacturing Jeweler.

While the late Steele F. Roberts was first and foremost a business man of the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, it is a

most decided mistake to think of him exclusively in connection with this distinguishing trait. He had gained a success in life which could not be measured by financial prosperity, but by the kindly amenities and congenial associations of life. For instance, instead of entertaining the envious feelings so often to be observed in business life, Mr. Roberts was in the habit of sending flowers to his business rivals upon the occasion of any joyful anniversary, and by this and similar acts of kindness and human sympathy he had won the affection of his fellow citizens. His devotion to the highest purposes of life was in harmony with his commanding intellect and capacious heart. When he assumed charge of the enormous interests of which he was the head at the time of his death, his industry and energy, his fidelity to the highest business principles, formed a most practical and interesting object lesson to all who served with and under him. This lesson could not fail of results which will influence the destiny of Pittsburgh for years to come.

His father, John M. Roberts, founded the firm which was later incorporated as E. P. Roberts & Sons, Incorporated, and for many years was one of the finest jewelry establishments in the city. He married Elizabeth Porter Steele, and they had children: Steele F., whose name heads this sketch; Charles W., who is also a member of the firm; John M.; Mrs. Belinda Sellers; Mrs. Sarah W. Williams; Mrs. Elizabeth Follansbee. John M. Roberts is also a jeweler in Pittsburgh.

Steele F. Roberts was born in Pittsburgh, June 11, 1850. His education was an excellent and practical one, and terminated with attendance at the University of Pittsburgh, then the Western University of Pennsylvania. After the death of his father he engaged in business, and his progressive ideas were in-



Steele H. Roberts

strumental in the further development of this concern, which is the finest in its line in Pittsburgh. In 1906 the business was incorporated, Mr. Roberts being chosen the first president of the corporation, which retained the original name, known throughout the United States. In the jewelry business world Mr. Roberts was considered a tower of strength. As has been said, his ideas were eminently progressive, but they were tempered with a certain amount of conservatism which prevented him from advancing too rashly in any enterprise. He was constantly planning to improve conditions, not alone for those at the head of the trade in which he was a leader, but also for those engaged in the active details of the business, from the lowest to the highest rung of the ladder.

Mr. Roberts was one of the organizers of the American National Association of Jewelers, and was elected president of this body in 1910, an office he held until July, 1912. At the time of his death he was a member of the executive committee of the association. He organized the Jewelers' Twenty-four Karat Club of Pittsburgh, and was president until his death. This club was an association of the jewelers of Pittsburgh, and when Mr. Roberts started out to launch the club it was claimed it would be an impossibility; but the club was born with a most healthy membership, and to Mr. Roberts more than any other man in Pittsburgh belongs the credit of building up this organization, whose fame for doing things—for promoting fellowship and correct business principles—is known from coast to coast. Mr. Roberts began inculcating a spirit into business houses that brought the closest of friendship out of what was a chaotic state, and that good feeling has prevailed ever since. As one jeweler remarked: "Although Steele F. Roberts is dead, his name will be revered in jewelry circles for years

to come." He was a director of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; a member of the Pennsylvania Jewelers' Association; a trustee of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church; and a thirty-second degree Mason; also a life member of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society. He had frequently been urged to accept public office, but thought he could best serve the community in which he resided by devoting his time and attention to increasing its business importance, and contented himself by giving his staunch support as a good citizen to the principles of the Republican party. He was a member of the Oakmont, Country and Pennwood clubs, and was governor of the last named.

Mr. Roberts married (first) April 29, 1880, Martha Jane, daughter of Dennis and Jane Leonard, of Pittsburgh, and they became the parents of three children, one of whom survives, Jeane Elizabeth, who has inherited the intellect and ability of her parents. Mr. Roberts married (second) September 17, 1904, Jeanette B., daughter of Washington and Sophia (Gray) Bartley, of Pittsburgh, whose accomplishments and numerous amiable traits have well fitted her for the prominent place she occupies. Her practical ideas and ambitions made her a charming helpmate to her gifted husband.

The death of Mr. Roberts, which occurred February 9, 1913, was deeply and sincerely deplored in all classes of society, and in all branches of the business world. The death of such a man creates a void which can never be entirely filled, and every day brought new evidence of his activity. A movement has been started in Pittsburgh to collect a \$50,000 fund from the jewelers in the United States, the interest to be used as a memorial fund to Mr. Roberts' memory. It was said of him, by a friend: "Steele F. Roberts was first of all a man and a

gentleman, with all the virtues that term implies, chief of which is love for one's fellows, and this virtue was truly exemplified in his life."

Mr. Roberts was thoroughly unselfish and unostentatious. Notoriety of every kind was obnoxious to him, yet he was ever ready to contribute to the extent of his means and power toward any project which had for its object the improvement of any existing condition, or the introduction of a new idea which would help develop the city in any manner. His wit was nimble and his humor kindly, and his genial countenance was welcomed everywhere. To those in his employ he was a friend as well as employer, and they went to him in any difficulty which arose, feeling sure of a ready understanding, and of help if it were needed. To leave such a record is indeed to have led a blessed life.

SOWERS, Joseph Asbury,

Printer, Publisher.

Joseph Asbury Sowers, an influential and progressive business man of Lebanon, is one whose energy has contributed no small share to the development of Lebanon in recent years. He was born in Lebanon, March 3, 1858, son of John and Catherine Emily (Uhler) Sowers. John Sowers, a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, was born March 19, 1795; he served in the war of 1812, and lived to see the young republic take her place as a world power.

Joseph Asbury Sowers received an excellent elementary education in the public schools of Lebanon, and later learned the printer's trade in the same town. Later he worked at the trade in Philadelphia and in the Middle West. In 1871 he established at Hamburg, Iowa, and after two years, entered into an association with M. J. Stauffer and founded the

"Sidney (Iowa) Democrat." He was also associated at one time as business manager with the "Shenandoah (Iowa) Reporter." He returned in 1882 to Lebanon and formed a partnership with his brother, Edwin U. Sowers, and founded the printing business which later developed into the large interests of the Report Publishing Company. This company owned and issued the newspaper known as the "Evening Report," and also the "Semi-Weekly Report," journals ably conducted and with a wide circulation and influence. The Report Publishing Company, under their management, was one of the largest and most fully equipped establishments of the kind in the central part of Pennsylvania. The development of this printing business forms an interesting story of success growing from small beginnings. Commencing under the ownership and management of the Sowers Brothers, it was then merely a job printing office on the third floor of the Raber building. Under the style of Sowers & Brothers it lasted till 1890, the Report Publishing Company (Ltd.) being then formed and the Report paper first issued. The personnel of the partnership was made up with J. A. Sowers, president; E. U. Sowers, secretary and treasurer; Lee L. Grumbine, editor, and Dr. Ezra Grumbine. In 1890 the partnership was dissolved and the Report Publishing Company was incorporated with J. A. Sowers, as president; E. U. Sowers, secretary and treasurer, and upon the board of directors were John Peter Shindel Gobin, James Lord, J. M. Lemberger and Ira M. Rutter. To this list was later added the name of Silas S. Herr. The small room first occupied by the business was later replaced by large and handsome quarters fronting on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad between Ninth and Tenth streets. The plant consists of eight cylinder

presses, three jobbers, one monotype and three linotype machines with a complete pamphlet bindery, five folding machines, three wire stitchers, and two power paper cutters, all of which is in addition to the other accessories of a complete job plant. All machinery is driven by electricity, each machine having its separate power. The company handles a large amount of business sent by New York and Philadelphia publishers, besides making a specialty of religious and Sunday school publications. In 1905 the company removed to Scull street and Partridge avenue, building a needed addition at the corner of Tenth and Scull streets. January 1, 1910, the newspaper interests were sold together with the corporate title, the business then taking the style of the Sowers Printing Company, and of this corporation Mr. Joseph A. Sowers is the president.

It is a tenet of Mr. Sowers' political belief to vote for the man and not for the party, and he has never voted a straight party ticket in his life. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, is a trustee of the Centenary Church of Lebanon, and teacher of the Men's Organized Bible class in the Sunday school. He is a member of Mt. Gretna Council, Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Sowers married (first) May 21, 1879, at Sidney, Fremont county, Iowa, Mollie Eva, daughter of Enoch and Eliza (MacMillan) Alberson. He married (second) March 28, 1908, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Minnie Ellen, daughter of Levi Moore and Alice (Donges) Hertzler. By the first marriage there were five children: John Enoch, born May 7, 1880; Marmaduke, June 10, 1883; Mary Rebecca, April 6, 1885; Joseph Asbury, deceased, December 19, 1887; Catherine Emily, March 2, 1897.

SOWERS, Edwin Uhler,

Printer, Publisher.

Edwin Uhler Sowers, secretary and treasurer of the Sowers Printing Company, which is the successor of the Report Publishing Company, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, son of John and Catherine Emily (Uhler) Sowers, and brother of Joseph A. Sowers, the president of the company, of which an account has been given in the foregoing sketch, was born in Lebanon, September 1, 1864.

Like his brother, Edwin U. Sowers was brought up in Lebanon, went to the public schools of the town and was apprenticed to learn the trade of printing. He was only thirteen years old when he began to work in the office of the "Pennsylvanier," a Pennsylvania-German paper under the ownership of John Young, the manager of whose job-printing department was Joseph H. Light, a well known figure in the publishing business; ill health, after he had served two years of his apprenticeship, compelled him to give up the work. He afterwards finished learning the trade with William Breslin, the publisher of the "Advertiser." For several years Mr. Sowers held a position in the store of Simon G. Boltz, but in 1882, was induced by his brother, Joseph A. Sowers, to embark in the printing business which later became known as the Report Publishing Company, and has recently taken the style of the Sowers Printing Company. When he entered the firm of Sowers & Brother as junior partner, in April, 1882, the enterprise was a small one occupying a room on the third floor of the Raber building. The later developments of the business have been briefly given in the foregoing sketch. Edwin U. Sowers is the secretary and treasurer of the newly organized Sowers Printing Company.

Mr. Sowers has other business interests in Lebanon, being a director of the

Farmers' Trust Company, also of the Fidelity Building & Loan Association, and president of the Palmyra Gas & Fuel Company. He is a supporter of the Prohibition party; a member of Camp 381, of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America; of the Gretna Council Royal Arcanum, and is a director and the second vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, has held office in the Centenary Methodist church for a number of years, and is superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Sowers married, July 23, 1885, at Creswell, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, Martha Edith, daughter of Christian Ohlwiler and Amelia (Stoner) Herr. They have two children: Claude Herr, born May 14, 1886; Edwin Uhler Jr., born August 16, 1903.

HART, Nathan Fleming,

Manufacturer, Man of Affairs.

As we of the present day turn our thoughts to the Pittsburgh of the past, the shadowy forms of the pioneers loom large before our mental vision. Masterful and impressive figures they were, and none more so than Nathan Fleming Hart, of the old and well-known firm of Pennock, Hart & Company, and later identified with Mackintosh, Hemphill & Company. Mr. Hart was for a third of a century a power in the iron industry, and was also prominently associated with a number of the most vital interests of his home city.

Nathan Fleming Hart was born January 8, 1814, in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Joshua and Rachel (Fleming) Hart, whose other children were: Miranda; Martha, married Dr. W. S. Mackintosh; William K., married Margaret L., daughter of Dr. George McCook; and Elizabeth B., wife of Henry Hays. In 1833

the family removed to Pittsburgh, Nathan Fleming being then a young man of nineteen.

In 1842 Nathan Fleming Hart became a member of the firm of Pennock, Mitchell & Company, and in 1847 formed a partnership with the late Joseph Pennock under the firm name of Pennock & Hart. Later, when Samuel L. Pennock was admitted, the style was changed to Pennock, Hart & Company, the site of their foundry being what is now the junction of Twenty-fourth and Railroad streets. Early in his career Mr. Hart gave evidence of possessing the most marked characteristics of a successful business man—great industry, a practical turn of mind, a very clear sense of values, the power of organization, and good business judgment. In 1859 he became the silent partner in Mackintosh, Hemphill & Company, lending them his financial aid. In 1862 the firm of Pennock, Hart & Company was dissolved, and thenceforth he devoted his time and attention to the interests of the other concern, exercising that capable management, unflinching enterprise and spirit of justice which, from the beginning to the end of his career, were well balanced factors in his success. While the business was carefully systematized so that there was no needless expenditure of time, material or labor, never did he make the mistake of regarding his employees merely as parts of a great machine, but recognized their individuality, making it a rule that faithful and efficient service should be promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offered.

In all concerns relative to the city's welfare Mr. Hart's interest was deep and sincere, and wherever financial aid would further public progress it was freely given. In politics he was a Republican, and, as a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, his opinions were recognized as sound and his views broad,



Nathaniel G. Hart

and his ideas therefore carried weight among those with whom he discussed public problems. Widely, but unostentatiously, charitable, the full number of his benefactions will never be known to the world, but all who knew him can testify that never did he neglect an opportunity to assist one less fortunate than himself. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and at one time a teacher in its Sunday school. In combination with great strength of character and tenacity of purpose, Mr. Hart possessed a genial, kindly disposition which endeared him to all who came into close relations with him, while his sterling qualities of manhood commanded the respect and admiration of the entire community. His countenance was an index to his character, which was that of a true Christian gentleman, large hearted in all his dealings, and not ready to believe evil of his fellow men.

Mr. Hart married, September 30, 1852, Sarah Walter Pennock, whose ancestral record is appended to this sketch, and they became the parents of one son, Pennock Hart, now a prominent business man of Pittsburgh, treasurer of the old firm of Mackintosh, Hemphill & Company. Mrs. Hart, a woman of lovable personality, was widely known for her benefactions, and throughout the thirty years of their married life was the true and sympathizing helpmate of the husband, who was sincerely devoted to her and whom she survived many years, passing away February 13, 1913. Mr. Hart was a man to whom the ties of home and friendship were sacred and his happiest hours were passed at his own fireside.

On April 7, 1883, this able, high-minded business man and loyal, upright citizen, closed his honorable career of nearly half a century. Forceful, sagacious and resourceful, he had long been recognized as one in the inmost circle of

those who were closest to the commercial concerns and financial interests which most largely conserved the growth and progress of the city, notwithstanding the fact that in 1878 he had withdrawn from active participation in business affairs. His was, indeed, a life singularly complete—solid, simple, strong and true. Nathan Fleming Hart was one of the men who constitute the corner-stones of their communities. Able, patient and watchful, enterprising but cautious, aggressive and yet conservative, their influence and energy vitalize every essential interest and worthy movement and their work survives to bless and prosper the generations that come after them.

(The Pennock Line).

Christopher Pennock, founder of the American branch of the family, was a native of Ireland, and in 1685 emigrated to the province of Pennsylvania, settling in Chester county, near Philadelphia, and built a home, calling it Primative Hall, which is still in the Pennock family. He was an officer in the service of King William the Third, Prince of Orange, and in 1690 was present at the Battle of the Boyne. Christopher Pennock married Mary, daughter of George Collett, of Ireland, and died in 1701, in Philadelphia. His son Joseph, born in 1677, in Ireland, was brought to this country by his parents at the age of eight years, subsequently moved to Chester county, married Mary Lewis, and became the progenitor of the Pennocks of that part of Pennsylvania.

Samuel Pennock, grandfather of Mrs. Sarah Walter (Pennock) Hart, was born April 4, 1763, and married Elizabeth Underhill Johnston, born February 2, 1763.

Joel, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Underhill (Johnston) Pennock, was born January 1, 1801, and was descended from ancestors who were members of the Society of Friends. For many years he was

associated with the Laurel Iron Works, near Coatesville, Pennsylvania, and also with the Chester Furnace, Huntingdon county, in the same state. He married, October 15, 1828, in the old London Grove Meeting House, Chester county, Phoebe Walter, born August 8, 1807, and they were the parents of two children: Sarah Walter, mentioned below; and Samuel, born June 19, 1834, married Annie, daughter of Judge Moses Hampton. Joel Pennock died in 1875.

Sarah Walter, daughter of Joel and Phoebe (Walter) Pennock, was born July 19, 1829, and became the wife of Nathan Fleming Hart, as mentioned above.

JENKINS, Robert,

Man of Affairs, Inventor.

Pittsburgh—that city which is more than a city, ranking as it does industrially with the nations of the earth—owes its greatness to men of many races, and to none is it more deeply indebted than to the stalwart and ever-progressive Scotch-Irish, whose energy kindled many of those fires which today blaze like a part of the earth's central conflagration. As we look into the past, illumined for us by the light of these perpetually leaping flames, no form among those of these valiant pioneers looms more commandingly than does that of Robert Jenkins who, born in Ireland and nurtured in Scotland, came to the New World to be for half a century one of the upbuilders and maintainers of the prosperity of the Iron City.

Frank Jenkins, father of Robert Jenkins, was a descendant of ancestors who by reason of their adherence to the Protestant faith were forced to fly from Scotland to the North of Ireland, where in after years their posterity were in turn objects of religious persecution. When Frank Jenkins was a child two years old, the Roman Catholic element in Ireland

was in a state of revolt, showing marked animosity to those of the Protestant faith. On one occasion, in order to escape from the irate Papists, his mother took him in her arms and sought refuge in a cornfield, thus saving his life and her own. One of his brothers had not long before been killed in a riot, and the family were spared, by the mother's presence of mind, the affliction of furnishing two more victims to religious fanaticism. Frank Jenkins was a staunch believer in the teachings of John Wesley, and became one of the pioneers of the Methodist Episcopal church in Ireland. He married Elizabeth Williams, and their son Robert is mentioned below.

Robert, son of Frank and Elizabeth (Williams) Jenkins, was born August 14, 1827, in county Tyrone, Ireland, and was but a lad when death deprived him of his father, whom his mother did not long survive. Robert was then sent to Scotland and placed in the care of his uncle, by whom he was reared and educated. In 1848, accompanied by his young wife, he emigrated to the United States. In Scotland he had worked in the mines, and he had with him £200 which he had saved from his earnings. It was his original intention to go to the far west, but, soon after landing, one of the friends with whom he had made the voyage, borrowed two hundred dollars and died before he could repay it. With his funds thus depleted, Mr. Jenkins was forced to abandon his intention of going further, and therefore secured employment in the coal mines near Pittsburgh.

But an obscure position, albeit compulsory, was not the destiny of Robert Jenkins. His spirit of enterprise impelled him to seek a wider field for the exercise of those abilities of which he was even then conscious, and in 1852 he removed to the Youghiogheny Valley, where he engaged in the coal business on his own account. His industry and energy, his



Robert Jenkins

courage and fidelity to principle soon advanced him to a place among the representative men of the community, and he was recognized as one of those "captains of industry" capable of controlling extensive and varied interests—one whose efforts almost invariably culminated in success. He was one of the early members of the Youghiogheny Coal Company, and it was largely owing to his sagacity and foresight that their operations attained the wide scope and the importance for which eventually they became noted. Mr. Jenkins was also the owner of the first towboat used on the Youghiogheny river, and was for a number of years actively identified with this branch of the business. He also became associated with other capitalistic and industrial interests of an important nature. His celebrity as a business man was not confined to the limits of the city of Pittsburgh, but extended throughout Western Pennsylvania. He was a prominent factor in the industrial and commercial interests of that region, being the owner of a large plant which included a sawmill and other appurtenances. In addition to his qualifications as a business man, Mr. Jenkins possessed a large measure of mechanical genius, and his invention of a chute for loading coal is now in use in all coal mines. In 1900 he retired from the cares and responsibilities of an active business life.

As a man of affairs, Mr. Jenkins was in many respects a model. The goal of his ambition was success, but he scorned all success which had not for its basis the foundation stones of truth and honor. Duplicity was unknown to him, and he would not palliate false representations, either in those in his service or in his customers or correspondents. Honorable in purpose and fearless in conduct, no amount of gain could lure him from the undeviating line of rectitude. He was a

true friend, and his friends were many. At the age of twenty he was initiated in St. John's Lodge, No. 110, F. and A. M., at Holytown, county of Lanark, Scotland, being then employed in the coal mines.

Mr. Jenkins married, April 2, 1847, in the town of Airdrie, Scotland, Jane, daughter of Thomas Morton, a collateral descendant of Sir William Wallace, the hero and patriot who died a martyr to his devotion to the liberties of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins were the parents of four sons and six daughters, of whom four daughters are now living: Elizabeth, wife of Rev. H. L. McMurray, of Ligonier, Pennsylvania; Mary, wife of W. H. Hugus, of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; Jennie Morton; and Marion G. Robert, one of Pittsburgh's leading business men, and the successor of his father, died April, 1908. Another of the deceased sons was Thomas M., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

The death of Mr. Jenkins, which occurred May 11, 1907, at his home in Pittsburgh, removed from our city one who had stood for many years as one of the most eminent and valued of her citizens, one whose watchwords were ever those of duty and honor, who never in the slightest degree betrayed any trust reposed in him and who never sacrificed a public interest to the furtherance of his own.

When Mr. Jenkins passed away, there disappeared from Pittsburgh one more of the fast-lessening company of pioneers, and we were forced to witness the severance of another of the links which connected us with the city of "sixty years since." His presence among us recalled the genesis of our industries and was a perpetual reminder of the struggles and triumphs of those heroes of the past who laid the foundations of the Pittsburgh of today.

DOSTER, Gen. William Emile,

Soldier, Lawyer.

Were the debt the United States owes to its citizens of foreign birth to be computed in figures, the obligation would be found to be a heavy one. Not the least among the items would be the posterity they gave the nation that sheltered them, who have added so materially to the account due the emigrants. A case in point is the Doster family, where a worthy sire bequeathed a son who has fully sustained the reputation made by his father and in ways to the former unknown, has shown his entire fitness for that proudest of titles,—American. The Dosters trace through church records to Martin Doster, who emigrated from Saxony to Wurtemberg, Germany, about the middle of the seventeenth century, settling at Niederhofen near Heilbronn, which was the family seat until the departure for the United States in 1817.

John Valentine Doster, son of Martin Doster, was born at Niederhofen in 1687; he married Susanna Stoll. Their son, John Philip Doster, born 1729, served for many years as mayor of Niederhofen. He married Rosina Maisenhaelder, and left a seventh son, Dr. Daniel Doster, born 1763, who became the founder of the family in the United States, landing at Philadelphia, January 11, 1817. He married Marguerite Keppler, and died at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1830. His son Lewis (or Louis) Doster was born at Niederhofen, Wurtemberg, Germany, July 26, 1796, and came with his father in 1817 to Philadelphia, settling in 1826 at Bethlehem. He had been a soldier of the German army, and was one of the contingent who under General Cusitine marched against Napoleon at Waterloo, and in Bethlehem he maintained a connection with the Morgan Rifle Battalion, 1831 to 1838. He married, in Bethlehem, in 1826, Pauline Louise, daughter of

Matthew Eggert and his wife, Maria Eggert, the former a leading Moravian in charge of the society's woolen mill. In 1837 Mr. Doster leased from the Moravian church their co-operative woolen mill, operating it with such success that five years later he became its owner by purchase, also in the same year erecting the extensive Moravian woolen mills, which in 1862 were totally destroyed by fire. He also dealt largely in lumber, and became one of the most successful, substantial business men of his day. He died May 30, 1860, aged sixty-four years.

William Emile Doster, seventh son of Lewis (or Louis) and Pauline Louise (Eggert) Doster, was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1837, and now resides in the house in which he was born. He obtained his primary and preparatory education in the Moravian church schools in Bethlehem, finishing under the direction of Professor B. Vankirk, and entered Yale in the sophomore year. In his junior year he won the Latin prize for prose composition, and in his senior year the valedictory. He was graduated A. B., class of 1857. He then began the study of the law at Yale, continuing under Governor A. H. Reeder, of Easton, Pennsylvania, and entered Harvard Law School, whence he was graduated LL.B., class of 1859. He then continued legal study at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, during 1859 and 1860, making a specialty of civil law. In the latter part of 1860 he attended law lectures on the Code of Napoleon at Paris.

Returning to the United States, he continued his legal studies at Philadelphia until 1861, when he enlisted and was mustered into the United States service August 15, as captain of Company A, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. On October 18 of the same year he was commissioned major of the same regiment, and in December follow-



W. E. Weston,

ing was assigned to an independent cavalry command attached to Keyes' division of the Army of the Potomac. In February, 1862, he was placed in command of the mounted provost guard of Washington City, and after the departure of the army under General McClellan, was appointed provost marshal of the city and military district of Washington, his jurisdiction extending from the capital city to the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. His power was almost unlimited, his force including a brigade of men and a flotilla on the bay. After a year of arduous, thankless and really unpleasant duty in this position, he requested and received permission to rejoin his regiment, not, however, without receiving assurances of the good-will of the citizens of Washington and of the satisfaction of Secretary Stanton, to whom he was directly responsible, for the moderate and judicious use of the authority with which he was invested. In October, 1862, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and in March, 1863, assumed command of the Fourth Cavalry, then attached to the local brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He followed the varying fortunes of that grandest of armies, serving successively under Generals Averell, Stoneman, Pleasanton, Kilpatrick and Gregg; engaging in Stoneman's raid, during which he commanded the second brigade and fought in the cavalry actions at Kelly's Ford, Beverly Ford, Beaton, Rapidan, Rappahannock Station, Brandy Station, Chancellorsville, Aldie, Middleburg, Snicker's Gap, Shepherdstown, Gettysburg, and many other engagements. At Chancellorsville he commanded the Second Brigade, Third Division of the Cavalry Corps; at Middleburg he was taken and for a short time held a prisoner, but succeeded in escaping and rejoining his regiment. Prior to Gettysburg his regiment was in

action daily for a full week. During that historic battle he was under the command of General Pleasanton, posted on Cemetery Ridge, during the artillery fire of the afternoon of the second day. In the evening he was ordered to picket duty on the left flank, and established a line in front of the infantry at eleven o'clock at night, and he was also engaged in the cavalry action on their right on Basiter's Farm, between the Confederate cavalry under General Stuart and General Gregg on the Union side. On the 5th he was ordered to advance through Gettysburg in pursuit of the enemy. After tearing down the barricades that obstructed his way, he pushed on as far as Stevens' Furnace, where he engaged the rearguard of the flying army; by the evening of the 6th he reached Merion, and there engaged Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry.

On this pursuit the Fourth Cavalry captured five hundred prisoners, and was itself reduced from six hundred to twenty-seven mounted men. On the return of the army of the Rappahannock, Colonel Doster was prostrated with malarial fever, and while in the hospital received orders transferring him to the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, but his health continuing critical, he requested leave of absence, and in December, 1863, resigned from the service. In March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general of United States Volunteers "for gallant and meritorious services in the field."

After regaining his health he was admitted to the bar at Easton in 1864; he first began practice in the city of Washington, and in May, 1865, was appointed by the government as counsel for Payne and Atzerodt, two of the suspected conspirators in the plot to murder President Lincoln and members of his cabinet. He is the last survivor of those connected with the "great conspiracy" trial.

In September, 1865, he located in Eas-

ton, Pennsylvania, and there began the practice of his profession, at the same time associating himself with D. J. Godshalk and founding the Bethlehem "Chronicle," continuing as one of the editors until 1867, the "Chronicle" being later merged with the "Daily Times." He continued in practice at Easton until 1873, when he moved to Bethlehem, where he has successfully practiced until the present, although his active years are over. His career in the law has been marked with important cases, entrusted to his care; positions of trust and dignity filled with honor and the highest regard of his brethren of the bar, with whom he has been so long associated. From 1867 to 1879 he held the position of Register in Bankruptcy for the Eleventh Congressional District. For over a quarter of a century he has been counsel for the Bethlehem Iron Company; its successor, the Bethlehem Steel Company; the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and has served in the same capacity for many of the large corporations of his section. A feature of his professional life has been the management of many large estates left to his care, the large number of important cases in which he has been engaged, and the great number of successful decisions he has won from juries and judges. The term "successful" may well apply to his professional career and were titles awarded "for gallant and meritorious conduct" in the legal arena, he would be entitled to one higher even than that awarded by a grateful government. He is prominently interested in large Bethlehem enterprises; is president of the Lehigh Valley National Bank, also president of the New Street Bridge Company, which he organized in 1869, in association with his brother Herman, who is still secretary and treasurer. A favorite form of investment has been improved farm properties, he being the owner of twelve farms in the neighborhood.

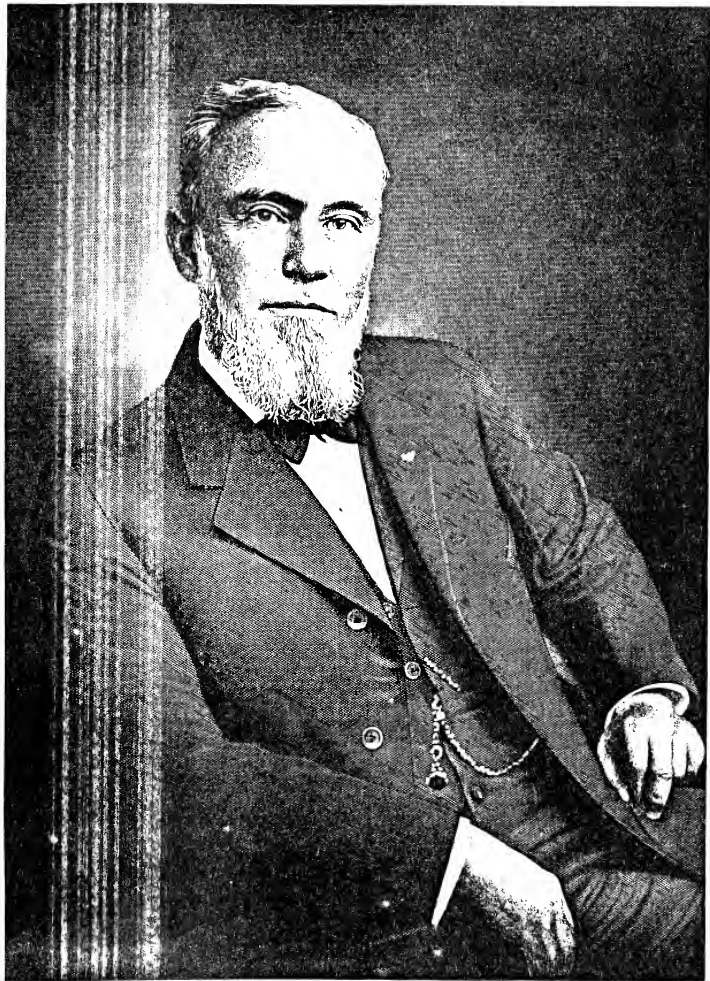
General Doster maintains his residence on Lehigh avenue, Bethlehem, which he built on the ground occupied by his father. The General is a great traveler, has visited Europe thirty-six times, and has thoroughly toured his own land. His deep knowledge of the world, its languages, history and progress, is not alone the result of study and reading, but of observation and personal investigation. He belongs to numerous professional and scientific societies; and is an orator of pleasing powers, but hard to secure for popular occasions, one notable exception being the sesqui-centennial celebration at Bethlehem, when he delivered the oration of the day. An appreciation of General Doster's legal attainments and the estimation in which he was held, was the request from the faculty of Lehigh University, made in 1879, which resulted in his delivering before the students a series of lectures on "Practice in the County Courts of Pennsylvania."

These are but leading incidents in the life of a busy man. His life has been a full one, teeming with honors fairly won, and today, having passed man's allotted period of sojourn, he is one of the strong characters of the Pennsylvania bar and held in the highest honor and esteem by all.

TAYLOR, Edward J.,

Civil Engineer, Financier.

It is a matter of some difficulty to designate the limits of the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with any degree of accuracy, so united is it with numerous other places by means of bridges, local railroads, and its immense and varied lines of products. So many small towns are dependent upon the Iron City for the real necessities of life, that its actual area is many times larger than would be shown on a geographical map. And this huge size has only become a possibility



E. J. Taylor

by the achievements of men of the highest degree of mentality, men in whose brains have been generated the ideas for the enormous and beautiful bridges which span our rivers, and who have created the wonderful plants in which the masses of steel and iron are forged which are such a vital necessity to the civilized world in the present day.

Of those who have rendered particularly notable service in this direction is Edward J. Taylor, chief engineer of the Pittsburgh Coal Company and all its branches. It is most decidedly a case of the man being fit for the task assigned him. Quick-minded and ready to grasp the salient points of a situation, he is endowed with the self-reliance and executive ability necessary to carry out successfully the vast schemes with which he has been entrusted. He is of English and Scotch-Irish descent, and has the indomitable determination of the one nation combined with the long-headedness and aggressiveness of the other two.

Edward Taylor, his father, was born in England, and came to this country in 1830. He was the first to explore the copper and iron regions of Lake Superior and call attention to their ultimate development. He made his home in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1850, resided there for a period of thirteen years, then removed to Peebles township, now the Twenty-second Ward of Pittsburgh, where his death occurred in 1884. He married Elizabeth J. Calhoun, of Scotch-Irish descent, who died in 1876. She was a woman of strong mentality and of an amiable disposition. She and her husband were among the earliest settlers in Mifflin township and cultivated a farm in that section very successfully.

Edward J. Taylor was born in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1854. His early years were the uneventful career of a country boy on

a large farm, and he attended the common schools of his section of the country. Subsequently he became a student at the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, from which he was graduated in the class of 1876 with the degree of civil engineer. The August following his graduation he took up his residence in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, where he had been appointed to the office of city engineer, a position he filled very efficiently until 1890, a period of fourteen years. During these years many large works of construction were supervised by Mr. Taylor, and among those of his designing were the systems of waterworks and sewerage, and numerous railroad and highway bridges over rivers in the vicinity. A large number of coal and coke properties were also opened by Mr. Taylor, some of these being among the most important in the country. When the coal mining interests of the Pittsburgh district were consolidated and the Pittsburgh Coal Company organized in 1899, Mr. Taylor was selected for the important post of chief engineer of these combined interests, and he has amply demonstrated the wisdom of this selection during the years he has held office. His counsel is also in demand as a director of the Washington Coal & Coke Company, and of the National Bank of McKeesport. The Canadian government, as well as the largest coal and coke operators of Pennsylvania and Ohio, have utilized the services of Mr. Taylor with profit as a consulting engineer. He is a member of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Taylor married, December 27, 1881, Luvia O., daughter of Ernest and Annie (Pedder) Succop, of Pittsburgh. They have had children: Charles E. and Ernest S.

The weighty demands made upon Mr. Taylor by the important interests with which he is connected have left him little

time to concern himself with the political matters of the community, but he is an earnest supporter of Republican principles, and conscientiously casts his vote for the candidates of that party. He lives in a beautiful home on Darlington road, fronting Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, whose hospitality is in great demand by their large circle of friends. Mrs. Taylor is a woman of most excellent tastes, and devoted to the interests of her husband and children. She has ever entered into all the plans of her ambitious husband with a wholeheartedness which has been an incentive to him to renewed effort, and her cordial appreciation of the results he has accomplished have doubled his enjoyment of them. While business affairs consume the greater part of his waking hours, Mr. Taylor takes a deep interest in the welfare of his fellow citizens, and has helped in many projects for their social and civic betterment.

HENRY, Walter L.,

Insurance Underwriter.

One of the prominent men in the life insurance business in Eastern Pennsylvania, and residing at Lebanon, Walter L. Henry is the son of Levi Winter Henry, of Heidelberg township, Berks county, who was born July 19, 1838. Levi W. Henry married, at Annville, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1863, Matilda Lovina Stout, born December 21, 1845, in North Heidelberg township, Berks county, Pennsylvania. There were twelve children of this marriage: Milton S., Reuben A., Annie L., Martin L., George D., Clara L., Walter L., of whom further; Samuel E. D., John S., Charles F., Stella M. and Martha E.

Walter L. Henry was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1875. His first education was that to be had at the public schools of Lebanon, but his later

training was of a unique and valuable type. After he left school he had a short experience in mercantile life, when still a boy of fourteen, and then joined the Pennsylvania Nautical Schoolship, "Saratoga." This vessel, under command of Commander Green, cruised for five months in the West Indies. The studies and travels of the boys on the "Saratoga" were continued during a cruise of five months in European waters, touching at Southampton and going up the Thames to London, later to Havre, France, and to the island of Madeira, returning at length to Philadelphia. After this educationally broadening trip, Mr. Henry entered the Lebanon Business College, studying bookkeeping, banking, and commercial law. As one of his recreations, Mr. Henry became an enthusiastic bicycle rider, and soon became a champion in that line of athletic sports, winning the short distance track championship of Lebanon county.

Mr. Henry began his business career October 3, 1899, in an office in the People's National Bank Building in Lebanon, and afterwards affiliating himself, January 1, 1900, with the New York Life Insurance Company. Since that time he has made for himself a record for activity and business acumen. A token of the appreciation in which his work has been held from the outset by the company, is the fact that he won in his first year of service a membership in the "\$100,000 Club Class" of the company. The success that follows enthusiastic energy has followed him from that day, gaining as he did in 1902 the promotion to district manager, and since then other distinctions and rewards at the hands of the company, conspicuous among which were that of membership in the "Old Guard" of the company, in 1902. In 1903 he was presented, at a banquet of the company, with a gold medal containing twenty-three cut diamonds, forming the



Albert Hamilton

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number fifty. This was in recognition of his being one of the "Fifty Stars" of the company's whole agency force in the United States, Canada, West Indies, and Mexico.

A taste for travel once formed seldom leaves a man, and Mr. Henry had the opportunity in 1904, which he at once seized, of taking a long educational tour. He left for a ten thousand-mile trip on October 22, 1904, making San Francisco his destination. Mr. Henry is still a member of the "\$100,000 Club Class" of the company, and has been a continuous member of the "Nytic" for thirteen years, and in seven more years (in 1919), when he will be forty-four years old, his business will be averaged and he will be entitled to a pension, an unusual achievement at that age. This pension is only given by the company for twenty years of continuous, efficient and faithful service.

Mr. Henry is a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, a member of the finance committee of the board, and chairman of the outdoor activities of the association. He is also an active member of the Fourth Street Presbyterian Church, serving as president of the Brotherhood of the Congregation. Politically, he is a Republican.

Mr. Henry married, December 27, 1905, Margaret E., daughter of William and Margaret Neill, of Arlington, Illinois. To this marriage have been born two children: Russell Neill, born January 14, 1907, at Coleman's Manse, on Maple street, Lebanon, Pennsylvania; and Margaret Neill, born June 2, 1910.

HAMILTON, Albert,

Leader in Glass Industry.

The glass-making industry was introduced into this country in the earliest period of our colonial history, workers

arriving in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1608, the year after the founding of the settlement. They received little encouragement, but in 1787 the Massachusetts legislature gave to a company an exclusive privilege for fifteen years for glass-making in that colony. In 1796 the first glass works in Pittsburgh were established at the foot of Coal Hill, now Mount Washington, and the city has ever since been the center of the glass industry in the United States. Among the business men of the last generation to whom this important interest is largely indebted for its present great fame was the late Albert Hamilton, of the well-known firm of J. T. & A. Hamilton. Not only was Mr. Hamilton for a long period a power in the glass industry, but for many years he was prominently identified with the fraternal, social and religious interests of the Iron City.

Albert Hamilton was born May 3, 1843, in Pittsburgh, and was a son of Daniel and Ruth (Telford) Hamilton. The boy received his education in the schools of his native city, and after completing his course of study entered the service of the O'Hara Glass Company. At the outbreak of the Civil War he wished to enlist, but his application was rejected by reason of his youth. On reaching the necessary age, however, he was enrolled as a member of the 193d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with credit for a short time prior to the close of the war.

After the return of peace, the young soldier renewed his connection with the glass industry, remaining for some time in the service of the O'Hara Glass Company, whose factory was then situated in the Lawrenceville district. Eventually Mr. Hamilton resigned his position in order to associate himself with the W. H. Hamilton Company, which now operates a large factory in Charleroi. In 1879 Mr. Hamilton, in company with his

brother, J. T. Hamilton, withdrew from the Hamilton Company and founded the firm of J. T. & A. Hamilton. A few years later the latter became interested in the New York Jobbing House, purchasing the share of C. T. Nightingale and becoming secretary and treasurer of the company which, prior to the later organization, was known as the Climax Bottle-Stopper and Supply Company. Throughout his business career Mr. Hamilton showed himself to be a man of fine natural endowments, spotless probity of character and useful influence, possessing practical common sense and ballast and the power to overcome obstacles. A sense of justice pervaded all his dealings, and his conduct toward his employes was marked by uniform kindness and consideration.

In politics Mr. Hamilton was a Republican, but never mingled in party controversies nor sought public office. The responsibilities of business engrossed his whole attention, but did not prevent him from taking an intelligent interest in community affairs concerning which his advice was often sought. Generous in his benefactions to charity, his influence was always given to those interests which work for the Christianizing of the race and recognize the common brotherhood of man. He belonged to Alexander Hays Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, and Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and was an earnest member of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church.

The personal appearance of Mr. Hamilton was an index to his character, his countenance, bearing and manner showing him to be a man of large nature, upright, clear-headed, of strong will, inflexible purpose and sound judgment. Loyal in his attachments, he numbered his friends by the hundred.

Mr. Hamilton married, May 1, 1873, Amelia W., daughter of Joseph and

Emily E. (Robinson) McCreary, and granddaughter of Olney Robinson, of Manchester, New Hampshire, who established the first cotton mills in New Hampshire. They became the parents of the following children: 1. James W., of Pittsburgh. 2. Grace E., married James Watson Reed, of Pittsburgh. 3. Frank A., married Georgia N. Heard, daughter of George and Margaret Heard, of Pittsburgh; they have one child: George Heard Hamilton. 4. Albert G. Mrs. Hamilton, a woman of charming personality, is admirably fitted by mental endowments, thorough education and innate grace and refinement for her position as one of the potent factors of Pittsburgh society. A thinking woman, gifted with foresight and business acumen of a high order, she possesses individuality and distinction and is withal an accomplished home-maker, the charming residence in the East End, over which she presides and which is one of the social centers of the city, having ever been to her husband—a man of strong domestic tastes and affections—a refuge from the cares of business and the spot where his happiest hours were passed.

The death of Mr. Hamilton, which occurred October 17, 1902, was a direct blow to Pittsburgh. Unostentatious in his activities, he was a man of most progressive endeavor, always seeking a channel through which the material and moral welfare of the city might be advanced. An astute business man of fine judgment and aggressive methods, he was intensely public-spirited and was unselfish in his labors for the common weal. Passing away ere he had completed his sixth decade, Mr. Hamilton was removed in the prime of life from the sphere in which he had accomplished as much as many men who round out their three score and ten. Had he lived he would have done much more, for with men of



William Grumbine

his type increase of years means enlarged powers and stronger desires for the public good. Would that Pittsburgh had more citizens like Albert Hamilton!

GRUMBINE, William,

Business Man, Public Benefactor.

For more than a quarter of a century the late William Grumbine, of Hanover, was numbered among the prominent merchants of that city, and was influential in its financial, political and religious life. Mr. Grumbine was a descendant of ancestors who introduced into Pennsylvania that distinctively German element of sturdy enterprise and sagacious thrift which has contributed so largely to the prosperity and development of the commonwealth.

Peter Grumbine, grandfather of William Grumbine, was one of those who took up arms in behalf of the colonies at the time of the struggle for independence, serving with credit throughout the Revolutionary War. He was a leading citizen of Hanover and lived to the advanced age of ninety-six. His son, George, was presumably a native of Hanover, and married Mary Schultz.

William, son of George and Mary (Schultz) Grumbine, was born March 24, 1824, in Hanover, and received his education in the schools of his native town. Early in life he engaged in the manufacture and sale of carriages, and gave evidence of innate business ability, but his spirit of enterprise prompted him to enter upon a new line of endeavor and he accordingly established a drug and grocery business which from the outset testified by its prosperity to his capable management. For many years his store was situated at the corner of Carlisle street and Centre square. In all his undertakings he was attended by an extraordinary measure of success, the re-

sult of his far-sighted sagacity, clear and sound judgment, and progressive yet wisely conservative methods. It was not long before he was numbered among the leading merchants of his native town.

As a true citizen, Mr. Grumbine was interested in all projects which meditated the improvement and progress of the community, and actively aided a number of associations by his influence and means. He served as a director in the Hanover Branch and the Baltimore & Harrisburg railroad companies, two lines of transportation which have aided greatly in building up the material interests of the community. In 1863 he was one of the founders of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, and in 1885 purchased in Baltimore the famous Oriole bell which had been used at the sesqui-centennial of that city. Mr. Grumbine had this bell placed in the steeple of St. Mark's Church, and presented it, with the necessary appliances, to the borough council as a town clock.

In politics Mr. Grumbine was an ardent Republican, but could never be persuaded to accept any but minor municipal offices. He was several times elected a member of the Borough Council, and at the opening of the Civil War was chief burgess. He also served as a member of the School Board, of which in 1879 he was chosen president. Known to be a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, a man of accurate judgment and liberal views, his advice on questions of the day was frequently sought and often added weight to public movements. Mr. Grumbine's salient characteristics—those of a progressive, broadminded and kindly man—were written upon his face, and his geniality and courtesy, together with his sterling qualities, won for him the lifelong friendship of many and the sincere respect of the entire community.

Mr. Grumbine married, March 24,

1848, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Ickes) Newman, and their only surviving child is Anna M., who was educated in Hanover, and in June, 1890, became the wife of A. H. Melhorn, a prominent merchant of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Melhorn have four children: William, Helen E., Anna Kathryn and Newman. Mrs. Melhorn is the owner of a large amount of real estate and personal property in the borough of Hanover, among which are several business blocks near the center of the town. She is a woman of not only unusual sweetness and beauty of character, but is intellectual, energetic and sagacious, and she and her family are prominent in the social circles of Hanover.

Mr. Grumbine was a man of strong domestic tastes and affections, never so happy as at his own fireside and finding in his wife an ideal helpmate. Both Mr. and Mrs. Grumbine delighted in entertaining their many friends and their home was a center of genial hospitality.

The death of Mr. Grumbine, which occurred December 31, 1888, removed from his home town one whose career, exemplifying as it did the essential principles of a true life, contains many elements of inspiration for others. Industry, determination to conquer an honorable destiny, purity of purpose, integrity of conduct—these brought him the only success which he would have deigned to accept, a success which had for its basis truth and honor. Mrs. Grumbine survived her husband but a few years, passing away May 2, 1892.

It is now many years since Mr. Grumbine was removed from the scenes of his activity, but he lives still in the hearts of many. His memorials are the increased prosperity of his home town and the noble clock which will chronicle for future generations the flight of time. Truly may it be said, "His works follow him."

GREGG, Edward,

Merchant, Financier.

To say of a man that he was a pioneer business man of Pittsburgh—the Center of the Industrial World—is equivalent to claiming for him the distinction of membership in an order of knighthood, but this is what might with truth be said of the late Edward Gregg, for years a power in business affairs of the Iron City.

Edward Gregg was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1815, son of Levi and Elizabeth (Beltz) Gregg. Levi Gregg was a native of Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth Beltz was born in Germany. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, from ancestors who have resided near Philadelphia for many generations. Levi Gregg came to Allegheny county when a young man and located on a farm near Bridgeville, and later settled at what is known as Gregg's Crossing, on the Panhandle railroad, near Oakdale, and followed agricultural pursuits. Edward Gregg was reared on his father's farm, and educated in the common schools. When fourteen years of age he came to Pittsburgh and learned the hardware business as apprentice in the store of Benjamin Darlington. Later he entered the employ of Logan & Kennedy, and in 1838 became a member of the firm of Logan, Wilson & Company. In 1857 the business was reorganized under the name of Logan & Gregg, and upon the death of John T. Logan, in 1871, the firm name was changed to Logan, Gregg & Company, of which Mr. Gregg was the senior member and the active managing partner up to his death. When confronted by the inevitable difficulties and obstacles which are encountered by every man who enters the commercial arena, Mr. Gregg displayed a force of character which enabled him to overcome them and continue his stead-



Edward Gregg

fast course on the pathway to prosperity. In 1896 the business was incorporated under its present name, the Logan-Gregg Hardware Company. A number of financial institutions in which Mr. Gregg was interested derived great benefit from his wise counsel which was that of a man of mature judgment, capable of taking a calm survey of life and correctly estimating its opportunities, its possibilities, its demands and its obligations. For eighteen years he served as director and vice-president of the Safe Deposit & Trust Company. He was a director in the People's Savings Bank, the Iron City Bank, the Western Insurance Company and a stockholder in several other business enterprises. The goal of his ambition was success, but he would have no success which had not for its basis truth and honor, and on these sure foundations he reared the fair fabric of his fortune.

A liberal giver to charity, Mr. Gregg always shunned publicity, and the full number of his benefactions was known only to the recipients of his bounty. To any project having for its end the promotion of the welfare of Pittsburgh he lent his hearty co-operation, and his genial nature and companionable disposition caused him to be prominently identified with the social life of the city. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Reform School at Morganza, and in the early days served as chief of the Pittsburgh Volunteer Fire Department. Mr. Gregg was a regular attendant of the First Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a Republican.

Mr. Gregg married, June 10, 1850, Clara A., daughter of John Parke, a prominent silversmith of Pittsburgh, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, member of the Pittsburgh Blues. By this marriage Mr. Gregg gained the life companionship of a charming and congenial woman, one fitted by native refinement,

a bright mind and thorough education, for her position as one of the city's favorite hostesses and withal an accomplished home-maker. Mrs. Gregg is prominent in church and social circles, belongs to the First Presbyterian Church, and is a member of the board of managers of the Homoeopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh. Mr. Gregg was a man of strong domestic tastes and affections, passing his happiest hours at his own fireside, where he delighted to entertain his many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregg were the parents of three children, who died early in life.

The death of Mr. Gregg, which occurred April 4, 1890, closed a career of usefulness and honor, a career strikingly illustrative of the fundamental principles of a true life, the record of which is unmarred by any shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Edward Gregg, astute business man and public-spirited citizen, had the modesty which always accompanies genuine elevation of character. Self-laudation was impossible to him. His motto was "Do." Such men are the glory of Pittsburgh.

SLINGLUFF, William H.,

Financier, Man of Affairs.

From the days of Hendrick Schlenge-luff, the Palatine emigrant, who landed from the "Mortonhouse" at Philadelphia, August 19, 1729, until the present, this family has been an important one in Eastern Pennsylvania, and especially noted in the world of finance. By common consent the spelling was made uniform, and all branches use the form Slingleuff.

The principal seat of the family is in the county of Montgomery, Pennsylvania, where John Slingleuff, the leading character in the following sketch, was born August 3, 1839, died May 12, 1899, one of the victims of a most shocking

railroad accident at Exeter, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public school and at Elmwood Institute, Norristown, Pennsylvania. His father, William H. Slingluff, a man of education and great business ability, had risen from the position of watchman and junior clerk to the presidency of the Old Montgomery Bank of Norristown, holding the latter office from 1868 to 1875. The bank in the meantime had risen in dignity and power, becoming the Montgomery National Bank. It was to this famous old institution (which for forty years was the only bank in Montgomery county) that John Slingluff came as a boy of seventeen years. He had spent the previous year in the surveying and conveyancing office of J. Morgan Albertson, but heredity and inclination drew his steps bankward. He entered as clerk, rising after eight years' hard service to the responsible position of cashier, an office to which he was appointed November 20, 1875. He had thoroughly mastered the details of national banking, studied the laws of finance, and was in every way so well qualified that after serving seven years as cashier he was elected to succeed his aged father as president. He filled to the utmost limit that honorable position for nearly a quarter of a century, until 1899. These were years of growth and progress for the Montgomery National Bank, and also for Mr. Slingluff. He was not a man to rest content with even a life well filled with successful effort. He was identified with many other great enterprises, and lent his wise counsel as well as financial aid to many Norristown activities that have resulted in lasting benefit and are now permanent and prospering investments. While Mr. Slingluff was pre-eminently the careful, experienced, farseeing banker and closely safeguarded the important interests committed to his keeping, he was also fully active to the great oppor-

tunities offered for safe investment in undeveloped resources, and freely gave of his own fortune to establish and make permanent where others closed their purse strings and tried to block the wheels of progress. He was intensely practical, and could quickly sift the chaff and reach the kernel of any proposition presented to him. He was a leader among financiers and capitalists, yet never turned a deaf ear to views of even the humblest man in his employ.

He was president of the Montgomery Trust Company and of the Norristown Water Company; treasurer of the Norristown Gas Company and of the Montgomery Cemetery Company; president of the Junction Railroad Company, and of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, all being enterprises he was instrumental in founding and placing upon so solid a foundation that they are favored investment stocks today. He was a director of the Plymouth, Perkiomen & Stony Creek railroad, the Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown railroad, and the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York railroad—all properties now embraced in the Philadelphia & Reading system.

This does not by any means cover the wonderful business activity of John Slingluff, but gives an idea of his wonderful quality. He gave his bank his best effort, and built up a strong institution that still is a commanding influence under the wise management of his son, William H. Slingluff. He was a wise financier, and stood very high among the well-known men of the financial world. He was not a one-sided man, but met all the obligations of citizenship. He was a trustee of the Norristown Hospital for the Insane, succeeding General Hartranft on the board in 1889, and also served for twenty years on the board of Prison Inspectors, being president of the board. The Volunteer Fire Department of Norristown found in

him a warm friend. He was president and chief engineer of Montgomery Fire Company, and took active and prominent part in the introduction of a perfected fire alarm system in Norristown. This, with other improvements, he successfully championed, placing the department on a much higher plane of efficiency. He was treasurer of the State Firemen's Association, and gave freely of his wide experience for the benefit of that association. He was interested in public schools, and at one time was president of the Norristown School Board. In fact, he was one of the most useful, influential men of his city. He also rose to prominence in public life. He was a Democrat in politics until 1884, after which he supported Republican candidates. In 1880 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress. In both parties he wielded a strong influence, but was a candidate for elective office only once, as noted.

During the Civil War he enlisted in Company E, 34th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, an emergency organization, serving until August, 1863. He met his death while returning from the dedication of the General Hartranft statue on the capitol grounds at Harrisburg, many other citizens of Norristown going to their death in the same railroad wreck. He was deeply mourned by the public generally, and by a large circle of personal friends. He was deeply regretted by his many friends of the Masonic order, in which he was well known and prominent; he had advanced through the various bodies, holding official position in all of them, as master, high priest, etc., and was a post commander in the Grand Army of the Republic.

John Slingluff married, September 3, 1862, Wilhelmina, daughter of Frederick and Mary Gilbert, of Norristown. She survives her husband, a resident of

Norristown, with her children: Mary, William H., and Helen G.

William H. Slingluff, only son of John Slingluff, has ably succeeded his father as president of the Montgomery National Bank of Norristown, and in the other Slingluff interests. He is the third Slingluff to serve as president of that old and solid banking institution, and the second by name, William H. Slingluff, borne also by his grandfather. He did not reach this high position at one leap, but was first a clerk in the Montgomery Trust Company (organized in 1884 by John Slingluff), transferred to the Montgomery National Bank as cashier's assistant, appointed acting cashier in 1890, cashier 1891; now president.

William H. Slingluff married, in October, 1892, Main, daughter of Henry A. and Ellen S. Derr, of German descent. Children: Eleanor D.; Marjorie D., since deceased.

PATTISON, Charles L.,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

This family, which is of English origin, derives its name from a remote ancestor who dwelt in a park containing a *hurst* or grove. In both New England and New York, there have been many men of prominence in the family and some of them were intimately connected with the development of the State of New Hampshire.

(1) George Parkhurst, the emigrant ancestor, came from Ipswich in the county of Suffolk, England, about the year 1640, bringing at least two children with him and settling at Watertown, Massachusetts. He married (second) about 1645, Susan, widow of John Simpson, and about that date moved to Boston. In 1642 he was owner of a home lot of twelve acres and other property in Watertown, and on October 4, 1645, being then a resident of Boston, he sold

land to Hugh Mason. In 1655 he sold ten acres, which had been granted to John Simpson. He was made a freeman at Watertown, May 10, 1643. Children: George; Benjamin; Joseph; Phoebe, married Thomas Arnold; Deborah, married John Smith; Elizabeth, married (first) Emanuel Hilliard, (second) Joseph Merry; Mary, married Rev. Thomas Carter.

(II) George (2), eldest son of George (1) Parkhurst and his first wife, was born in England, 1618, and came to Massachusetts with his father about 1640, settling in Watertown on his father's homestead on the east side of Beaver brook and north of the county road. He married (first) December 16, 1643, Sarah Browne, born in England, daughter of Abraham and Lydia Browne. She died in 1649. He married (second) September 24, 1650, Mary ("Pheza"), daughter of Robert Veazey, a proprietor of Watertown. Children by first wife: John, of whom further; a daughter who died young. George Parkhurst died March 16, 1698 or 1699.

(III) John, only son of George (2) Parkhurst and his first wife, was born in Watertown, June 10, 1644, died there, September 12, 1725. He was admitted a freeman, April 18, 1690. He married, about 1670, Abigail Garfield, born June 29, 1646, died October 18, 1726, daughter of Edward and Rebecca Garfield, and granddaughter of Edward Garfield, an early settler of Watertown. Children: John, of whom further; Abigail, born September 10, 1674; Sarah, November 26, 1676; Rachel, December 30, 1678; Elizabeth, September 18, 1681; Mary, December 23, 1683; George, January 3, 1686; Samuel, April 11, 1688; Hannah, April 17, 1690.

(IV) Deacon John (2) Parkhurst, eldest son of John (1) and Abigail (Garfield) Parkhurst, was born in Watertown, February 26, 1672. He settled at

Watertown Farms (now Weston), where he was an original member of the church and elected deacon, January 4, 1710. He married, about 1695, Abigail Morse, born August 6, 1677, died May 3, prior to 1760, daughter of John and Abigail (Stearns) Morse, and a descendant of Joseph Morse. Children: John, died young; John, born April 29, 1697; Abigail, June 20, 1699; Lydia, July 21, 1701; Elizabeth, April 5, 1704; Isaac, July 9, 1705; Josiah, of whom further; Mary, July 15, 1710; Jonas, August 20, 1712; Jemima, June 5, 1715.

(V) Josiah, son of Deacon John (2) and Abigail (Morse) Parkhurst, was born February 9, 1707. He resided in Weston, Massachusetts, where he married Sarah, baptized as an adult, May 25, 1728, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Carter. Children: Josiah, of whom further; Nathan, Mary, Sarah, Amos, Lydia.

(VI) Josiah (2), eldest son of Josiah (1) and Sarah (Carter) Parkhurst, was born in 1736. He resided at Weston, Massachusetts, until 1762, when he moved to Framingham, where he built a house. He was a member of the "train band" in Weston in 1757, a service rendering his descendants eligible to the Society of Colonial Wars. He died in Marlboro, New Hampshire, in 1832, in his ninety-fifth year. He married, June 1, 1758, Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Bigelow. Of their eleven children three were born in Weston, eight in Framingham, Massachusetts: Hannah, John, of whom further; Aaron, Elizabeth, Ephraim, Lucy, Sarah, Eunice, Molly, Lydia, Josiah.

(VII) John (3), son of Josiah (2) and Elizabeth (Bigelow) Parkhurst, was born May 2, 1760, at Weston, Massachusetts. In 1762 his father moved from Weston to Framingham, Massachusetts, which was his home during the Revolution. In the summer of 1777, when seventeen years of age, he joined the army. His

first service was to guard continental stores at East Sudbury. On April 1, 1778, he re-enlisted in Captain Holmes' company, Colonel Jonathan Reed's regiment, being the first regiment of guards. His first duty was to guard British prisoners at Prospect Hill, Cambridge, who had been captured with General Burgoyne. He was discharged July 4, 1778, and at once re-enlisted for six weeks in the company commanded by Captain Amos Perry, of Sherburn. He went with the company to Providence and Lewiston, Rhode Island, where his duty again consisted in guarding continental stores; in August the company was engaged in building redoubts near Newport, Rhode Island. On July 24, 1780, he enlisted in Captain Walter McFarland's company, Colonel Cyprian Howe's regiment, Middlesex county, for service in Rhode Island. The company went to Providence, where they were detailed to guard stores on College Hill. John Parkhurst was discharged October 30, 1780 (*Mass. Arch.*, vol. 35, page 124; vol. 21, page 111; vol. 46, pages 13-14; vol. 19, page 182). This service entitles his descendants to membership in the societies of the Sons of American Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution.

On December 17, 1783, he married (first) Sarah Bullard, who died February 8, 1818, at Springfield, Pennsylvania. In 1813 John Parkhurst, in company with William Evans, left New Hampshire to find a new home in the west. They would have settled in Monroe county, New York, but for the frontier troubles then existing. Turning southward, they finally located in Springfield, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where they built a comfortable log house. They returned to New Hampshire for their families, and in the fall of 1813, after a hard journey of six weeks, they arrived at the log house. Work was immediately commenced on a better house, and two years

later (1815) the present homestead was completed. It was the home of John Parkhurst until his death in 1836, and is still occupied by his descendants. The house is a substantial structure, commanding a beautiful view of Mount Pisgah and adjacent valleys.

He kept a diary for thirty years where-in he states that he was only prevented from enlisting the fourth time by ill health. His diary shows that he took great interest in the militia while he lived in New Hampshire. During the latter years of his life in Springfield he was invariably known by the title of "Major." He was elected to this office in the general bands, which were annually organized in that vicinity. Mrs. Martha Bullock, who knew John Parkhurst in her childhood, still remembers seeing him with epaulettes on his shoulders and a long black feather, tipped with red, in his hat.

Although a physician by profession, there is no record that he was ever in active practice. His life seems to have been occupied in farming, although he conducted a general store for some years at Marlboro, New Hampshire. His diary reveals many characteristics of his sturdy life. Under date of July 20, 1811, it contains the following excellent advice, upon the occasion of his paying \$1,905.16 for having endorsed a friend's note: "So that it appears that I am this sum the poorer for dealing with one dishonest man, which I did merely to oblige him, without any promise, or even prospect of reward, which I hope will be sufficient warning to all (my family at least) never to be bound for any man without ample security; and again I say, not without ample security." He was an active member of the church, a man of strong political views, and a contributor to the various periodicals of the time. In appearance he is remembered as a distinguished-looking man, with keen blue

eyes, white hair and a refined manner. He died November 1, 1836, sitting in the rocking chair which he had brought with him from New Hampshire, and was buried at Springfield. He had nine children, all by his first wife, Sarah Bullard. The first two were born in Framingham, the remainder in Marlboro. He married (second) October 31, 1822, Margaret Randel, of Canton, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. John, born December 30, 1784; married, September 8, 1822, Laura Gleason 2. Daniel, born May 6, 1787; married, October 23, 1817, Alma Allen. 3. Josiah, born March 12, 1789; married, 1813, Rachel Harkness. 4. Sarah Maria, born April 10, 1793; married, September 5, 1813, William Evans. 5. Curtis, born July 2, 1794; married, November 11, 1830, Jane Ann Kasson. 6. Dexter, born September 21, 1797; married, July 4, 1823, Marian Speer. 7. Joel, of whom further. 8. Martha, born April 2, 1803; married, July 25, 1827, Micajah Seely. 9. Ebenezer F., born November 1, 1807; married, November 8, 1829, Demis Brown.

(VIII) Joel, son of John (3) and Sarah (Bullard) Parkhurst, was born April 8, 1800, at Marlborough, New Hampshire. At the age of seventeen years he commenced teaching school. This was continued until he was twenty-two years of age, his spare time being devoted to the study of medicine. In the spring of 1822 he went to Michigan as a government surveyor. Later he returned to Richmond, New Hampshire, and went to work as a clerk for two years at one hundred and fifty dollars per year and board. On settling with his employer he received his salary in merchandise, and went to Mansfield, Pennsylvania, where he started in business for himself. In 1826 he went to Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania, and formed a co-partnership with his brother, Curtis, which was continued until 1828. He then went to Elkland,

Pennsylvania, becoming the leading merchant of the valley. He continued extending his business until the rebellion, when he was able to take the county bonds, issued by the commissioners of Tioga county, and furnished the means for the payment of bounties to the volunteers. About this time he opened a bank, taking into the company his son-in-law, Charles L. Pattison, and John Parkhurst, under the name of Joel Parkhurst & Company. He was largely instrumental in the building of the Cohanessque Valley railroad, of which he was made president. In 1876 he erected the present high school building and gave it to the village. He also gave the Presbyterian church its parsonage. He was an elder in the church, and was identified with its interests, contributing liberally toward the support of the gospel. Politically he was a Republican, and one of the most influential citizens of the county. He died at Elkland, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1884, leaving an estate valued at more than a million dollars. In 1890 his children erected a beautiful memorial church in his memory, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, at Elkland, Pennsylvania. He was a man of noble character and left behind him a precious memory. He married (first) November 16, 1835, Emeline R., daughter of Edward and Anna (Richard) Allen, born December 13, 1815, at Bridgewater, New York, died at Elkland, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1854; married (second) May 14, 1856, Widow Martha H. Steel, daughter of Benjamin and Dinah (Mersereau) Harrower, who was born at Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1822, died in New York City, February 11, 1889, and was buried at Elkland, Pennsylvania. He had eight children by his first wife and two by his second wife: 1. Edward Joel, born October 14, 1837, died August 15, 1840. 2. John Clay, born December 25, 1839, died



Joel Parkhurst

rch 13, 1850. 3. Sarah Maria, born vember 9, 1841, died June 18, 1850. Anna Stella, of whom further. 5. ary, born March 1, 1846, died March 1846. 6. Frank, born January 24, 1848, ed April 26, 1860. 7. Curtis S., born arch 10, 1852, died March 13, 1852. 8. harles, born August 10, 1854, died De- mber 6, 1854. 9. Susan Amelia, born lay 26, 1857; married, March 9, 1887, . B. Grier. 10. Benjamin H., of whom arther.

(IX) Anna Stella, second daughter and ourth child of Joel Parkhurst and his irst wife, Emeline R. (Allen) Parkhurst, was born November 30, 1843. She was well educated and grew to woman- hood surrounded by the advantages of wealth and culture. She married, Octo- ber 21, 1868, Charles Louis Pattison, whom she survives, a resident of Elk- land, Pennsylvania, and mistress of the beautiful mansion in which many of their thirty-seven years of married life were passed. She is a lady highly respected and greatly beloved.

Charles Louis Pattison was born in Chester, New York, February 16, 1841, died in Elkland, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1896, son of Thurman and Susan Wilson (Bishop) Pattison. He was six years of age when his parents moved from Ches- ter to Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania, where he obtained his education in school and academy. During his school days he obtained also a knowledge of the lum- bering business, assisting his father and occasionally accompanying the rafts down the river. In August, 1860, he took his first business position, becoming a clerk in the store of the Fall Brook Coal Company at Fall Brook, Pennsylvania, remaining ten years, two years of which he was paymaster and four years cashier. In October, 1869, he came to Elkland, acquiring a half interest in the banking house of his father-in-law, Joel Parkhurst, known as J. and J. Park-

hurst. With his admission the corpor- ate name was changed to J. Parkhurst & Company, so continuing until after the death of Mrs. Joel Parkhurst, when the ownership became vested in Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Pattison, the firm name being C. L. Pattison & Company. The bank transacted a large volume of busi- ness and was the leading financial insti- tution of the Cowanesque Valley. After the death of Mr. Pattison it was reor- ganized as the Pattison National Bank with Orville Pattison, a brother of Charles L. Pattison, as president.

While known almost entirely as a banker, Mr. Pattison had taken a regu- lar course in legal study, and Septem- ber 7, 1888, had been admitted to the Tioga county bar. He, however, never practiced, using his legal knowledge to avoid litigation and to guide him in his extensive business operations. He con- tinued a member of the County Bar As- sociation and was one of its liberal friends until his death. He was, with Joel Parkhurst, the chief promoter and secretary and treasurer of the Cowan- esque Valley Railroad Company, now a part of the New York Central system. He also organized and promoted the Ad- dison & Pennsylvania Railroad Com- pany, which in ninety days completed the section between Addison and West- field and ran regular trains thereon with- in that period. During the last twelve years of his life he was president of the Pennsylvania division of the road. He established the Elkland Furniture Fac- tory in 1883 and superintended its suc- cessful operation until its destruction by fire in 1896.

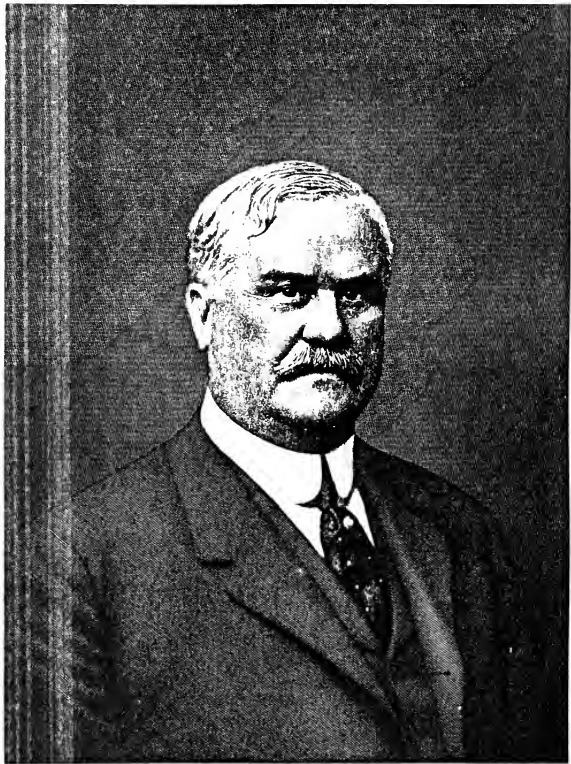
Mr. Pattison had many other inter- ests in Tioga and Potter counties, being a most important factor in the develop- ment of his section. Prospering abund- antly, he took the somewhat unusual view that wealth was a blessing which should be used to assist others, and to

this end he kept his fortune employed in the development of industries beneficial to his community. He was the soul of honor and his word was truth and never doubted; manly and brave, he left his motto: "I never dread to do anything that I feel I ought to do." He was kind-hearted and generous, courteous to all, thorough and practical in business with a quiet reserve and dignity that but lent to the charm of his manner. He took little part in political affairs, but was a close observer and carefully decided on his private political course. He was a Democrat until the campaign of 1890, then became affiliated with the Republican party. He held the office of burgess of Elkland at the time of his death, having been elected in 1894. He was a liberal supporter of the church and of the public schools, and to the poor was most benevolent, none appealing to him in vain. His great outdoor delight was the camera and of the photographic art he was a most enthusiastic patron. During his lifetime many great changes occurred in the beautiful Valley of the Cowanesque and as the forest gave way to the fields and beautiful homes succeeded the cabins and the valley became a living picture, he kept a photographic record of these changes, being well equipped with an amateur photographer's outfit. His death, which occurred at the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, was a severe blow to the business interests of the Cowanesque Valley as a whole and a cause of deepest sorrow to his many friends and his devoted family.

(IX) Benjamin H., youngest son of Joel and Martha (Harrower Steel) Parkhurst, was born in Elkland, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1861. He acquired a good and practical education in the public and high schools of the county, and upon the completion of these studies be-

came associated with his father in the office of the latter, a condition which continued until the death of Mr. Parkhurst senior. Benjamin H. Parkhurst then commenced a series of journeys which took him to all points of interest, not alone in his native country, but all over Europe, and these travels were extended until 1890. In that year he returned to Elkland and opened an office for the transaction of real estate and loan business. He decided to devote all of his time to business matters, and engaged in these very extensively and in a varied manner. He built the Elkland Carriage Works, with which he was identified for a number of years. The Elkland Chair Factory was also partly under his control up until it was purchased by F. W. Crandall, and he, for several years, employed a large force of men in these various enterprises. Having disposed of his interests in these undertakings, Mr. Parkhurst established himself in the mercantile business, which he conducted successfully for a number of years, but in 1903 disposed of this and purchased a general insurance business, in which he is engaged at the present time (1913).

For some years Mr. Parkhurst was a member of the board of directors of the Addison & Northern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in which he was elected to the office of vice-president, but declined to serve in this office. Like his father, Mr. Parkhurst has always had the welfare of Elkland deeply at heart, and gives liberally of his time and means to forward its interests in every manner. The cause of education has had a more than ordinary attraction for him, and for almost a quarter of a century he has served continuously as a member of the school board, and during this time he has greatly advanced the cause he has had at heart.



Nicholas H. Lagelore

Mr. Parkhurst married, October 7, 1896, Marian M. Moon, born in Bainbridge, New York, daughter of the Rev. Dr. S. H. Moon, a Presbyterian clergyman who preached at Bainbridge and Peckville, and who was the pastor of the church at Elkland for more than eighteen years. The work he accomplished was of the highest order. He was a scholarly gentleman, and while at Elkland received many flattering offers to accept other pastorates, but preferred to remain with the people to whom he had become so deeply attached in the course of the passing years. His last years were spent in Brandt, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred at the age of seventy years. Mrs. Parkhurst took special courses in language and music in Wilson College, and being possessed of a magnificent soprano voice was the recipient of a very fine musical education. Her talent has been called into requisition in the churches of New York City, Brooklyn, Elmira and numerous other cities, and her voice has also been frequently heard at concerts and on other public occasions. Mr. Parkhurst is also a musician of a high order. He and his wife together have often taken a prominent part in musical affairs in large cities, and for some years he led the choir in one of the large churches in Elmira. He has been the leader for many years of the choir of the Presbyterian church in Elkland, and here he has been ably assisted by his gifted wife. Both have been generous in devoting their musical talents in many ways for the benefit of the people of Elkland. In addition to this they have been active in imparting musical knowledge to the young people of the town, and in this manner raising higher ideals in every branch. Mr. and Mrs. Parkhurst have had one child, Anna Charlotte, born December 30, 1898.

LARZELERE, Nicholas Henry,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

All nations of whom we have authentic record have at some time in their history been seized with a madness that has raged none the less fiercely from the fact that it was practically national suicide. Strangely enough this madness usually sprang from a religious or moral issue. Even our own land has not been free from fanatical persecution, but it was shortlived and local in character. But France, by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and the withdrawal of all legal protection from their enemies, drove thousands of the best families to seek asylum in less bigoted countries, leaving behind them the bleeding bodies of their slain loved ones, and taking away from France a body of men skilled in the mechanical arts and science to enrich Holland, Switzerland, and other countries, who have ever given asylum to the oppressed of all lands. From these countries there flowed in early days a steady stream of emigration to our own land, and everywhere may be found families founded by these Huguenot heroes who sacrificed everything save conscience. That the shame of France is our glory and gain does not affect the argument.

Among the families forced to flee from France was the Larzeleres, who, headed by Nicholas and John Larzelere, settled first on Long Island, New York. The family in Norristown, Pennsylvania, represented so ably in the present by Nicholas Henry Larzelere, springs from Nicholas, who after a short sojourn on Long Island settled on Staten Island, in New York Harbor. The descent is traced through his son Nicholas, who in 1741 founded the family in Pennsylvania, settling first in Bucks county. His son Nicholas, born 1734, fought in the Revolution, and died aged eighty-four years.

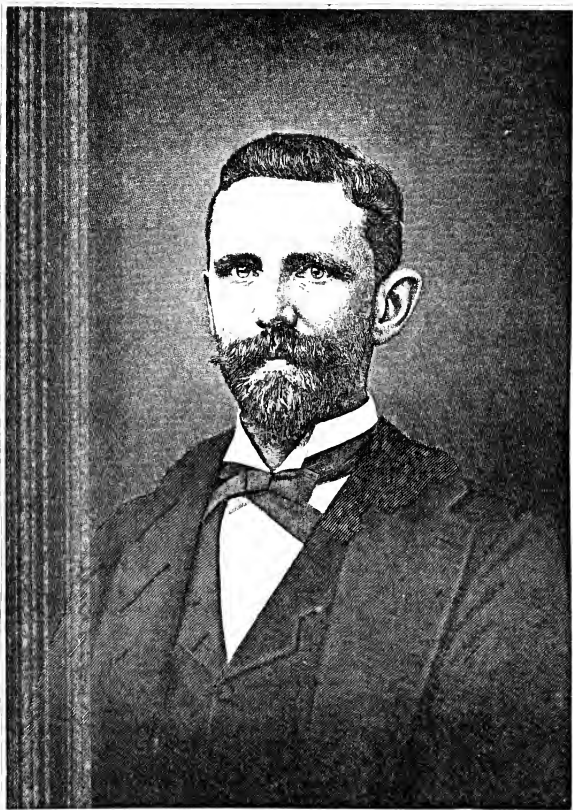
His son Benjamin moved to the township of Bristol, and on his old homestead where the borough of Bristol is partly built. Then his son Nicholas came to Montgomery county, settling in Abington, where he died at the age of sixty-seven, and is buried in the churchyard of the Presbyterian church. The second of his twelve children was again a Benjamin Larzelere, who married Mary Maxwell, a granddaughter of Jacob Buskirk, whose father came from Holland in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and married Elizabeth Lawrence, a granddaughter of John and Mary Lawrence, who came from England in 1712. Mary Lawrence was a Townley of Lancashire, England, of a family whose genealogy is traced to the reign of Henry VIII.

Thus there courses in the veins of Nicholas Henry Larzelere the blood of three great nations—French, English and Dutch—and from each he has taken some prominent trait that has formed a rare combination of manly intellectual vigor. From the old Huguenot Nicholas, he derives the tenacity and courage of his convictions; from the Hollander, the thrift and energy that attends to temporal benefit; while from the Englishman he received the pride of country, family, and honorable achievement. Yet with all these, he gains but a foundation upon which he has built that splendid figure we all recognize as American.

Nicholas Henry Larzelere was born in Warminster township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1851, but grew to youthful manhood in Warrington township, where he attended the public school during the winter months and worked on the farm during the busy farming months. At the age of eighteen years he entered Doylestown English and Classical Seminary, where he prepared for college, and a part of the time taught. In September, 1871, he entered Lafayette

College, where after a brilliant career he was graduated A.B., class of 1875. During his junior year he gained fame by winning the oratorical contest between Franklin and Washington Halls. In his senior year he was chosen to represent Lafayette in the inter-collegiate oratorical contest held in the Academy of Music, New York, January 13, 1875. In this contest he met picked orators from Princeton, Williams, Cornell, College of the City of New York, and Columbia, and did not suffer in comparison.

In September following his graduation he entered the law offices of George Ross, Esq., of Bucks county, pursuing a course of study under his preceptorship one year. In 1876 he continued his legal education under Hon. B. Markley Boyer, of Norristown, and on September 28, 1877, he was admitted to the Montgomery county bar. He at once began the practice of his profession in Norristown, and, beginning at the bottom of the ladder of professional fame, he mounted steadily round by round until, clear of the crowd at the bottom, he gained higher altitudes, where with clearer vision and enlarged opportunity he has gained secure foothold at the top. He is learned in the law and most skillful in its application. Behind him is a long list of legal victories won from other giants, for the Montgomery county bar has seen many such and some of the greatest legal battles known to the State bar have been fought in that court. Mr. Larzelere combines in himself the qualities that cannot fail to produce a successful man in whatever line engaged, and shall we not again thank the sturdy ancestors who each contributed their quota to the making of this American lawyer? His legal attainments, great as they are, would not of necessity bring success at the bar, but to these let us add courage of the highest order, perseverance and industry and an eloquence that places



Frost Whitaker.

his thought before judge and jury in convincing argument. Not his are the tricks of the law, but honest himself to the core, he first thoroughly masters his case, then with honest endeavor to have the right prevail he submits his case with all the force and eloquence at his command. He holds the respect of the entire bar and is a recognized leader. Perhaps the case in which he takes the greatest satisfaction was his fight for a free bridge across the Schuylkill river at DeKalb avenue, in Norristown. He was the attorney for the Free Bridge Association, and only won the decision after one of the most bitterly fought contests ever witnessed in the Montgomery county court. To enumerate his victorious cases alone would be to edit a volume, but in the more than a quarter-century at the bar he has been connected with very many important cases and bears an unblemished reputation for ability, honesty and fair dealing with both clients and juries. He has been admitted to all State and Federal courts of the district, also to the Supreme Court of the United States, and to courts in other States. He was senior of the law firm of Larzelere & Gibson, which later by the admission of Gilbert R. Fox became Larzelere, Gibson & Fox, but has now associated with him his nephew, Franklin L. Wright, and his son, Charles Townley Larzelere. Mr. Larzelere is attorney for several of the great Schuylkill Valley corporations, viz.: The Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Montgomery county; the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company; the Lehigh Valley Transit Company; the Reading Transit Company; the Bell Telephone Company; the Western Union Telegraph Company, and many others.

In public affairs outside his profession he has always been prominent. He has championed needed reforms and aided public improvement. His greatest

enterprise has been the development of Norristown's suburban railways, and associated with the Schuylkill Valley Traction Company, has helped to extend the branch lines of that corporation in the directions most favorable to the development of Norristown as a center. In addition to the demands of his profession and of his railway interests, he also serves as director of many manufacturing and financial corporations. Nor does the finer side of his nature suffer neglect (and here again his alien blood asserts itself); his library is one of the finest in private use in the State, while his collections of paintings and other works of art speak the skilled connoisseur. Nor is he unmindful of his duties as a citizen; originally a Democrat, he turned from that party when Bryanism became its fetish, and has ever since acted with the Republican party. He is a member of the Union League, and when Judge Swartz was a candidate in 1904 for Judge of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, Mr. Larzelere presented his name to the State Convention in a speech long remembered for its earnestness and eloquence.

He married, September 21, 1880, Ida Frances, second daughter of Dr. John W. and Hannah Loch, of Norristown. Children: John Loch and Charles Townley, both graduates of Princeton University. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and reside in a beautiful home erected on spacious grounds at DeKalb and Basin streets, Norristown.

WHITAKER, Thomas Drake,

Manufacturer, Man of Affairs.

Thomas Drake Whitaker, deceased, who was one of the most alert, enterprising and progressive young business men in Eastern Pennsylvania, was born January 13, 1860, at Cedar Grove, Phila-

delphia, which has been the homestead of the Whitaker family for a number of generations. He was the thirteenth child of William and Ann (Lord) Whitaker. Robert, the only surviving child of this large group, is still a resident on the homestead at Cedar Grove.

Mr. Whitaker received his early education at Eastburn's Academy, Broad street, Philadelphia, and the DeLancey School, in the same city, after which he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, 1880, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1883 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer, after having paid particular attention to chemistry and electricity.

His first business association was with his brothers in the firm of William Whitaker & Sons, which had been established by his father, engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, carpets, rugs, etc. Their factories were located at Cedar Grove and Frankford, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. While this line of industry gave him sufficient employment both for mind and body, he was of a more inventive and mechanical turn, and even in his boyhood, while yet in his "teens," he had experimented in the building of flying machines, the models he created embodying excellent ideas and being far in advance of the period in which he created them.

While driving through a section of the State of New Jersey in 1893, Mr. Whitaker was impressed with the character of the clay formations which he noticed, and foresaw the possibilities of the manufacture of cement. He erected a plant for this purpose in the section he had selected, experimented at his own expense, and it was but a short time before he had demonstrated the practical worth of his ideas. He then succeeded in interesting his father-in-law and others in the project he had in his mind, and the result was the organization of

the Whitaker Cement Company, now known as the Alpha Portland Cement Company. This was the first Portland Cement Company plant built in the State of New Jersey, and the second in the United States to manufacture Portland cement by the rotary kiln method. Credit must be given Mr. Whitaker as being the pioneer in the cement industry in the Lehigh Valley. He had formed large and well-developed plans for the further exploiting of the cement industry in the State of New Jersey, but his untimely death cut short many of these ideas. He it was who interested the most prominent men of the State in these plans, among them being numbered such names as Colonel Harry C. Trexler, George Ormrod, Charles Matcham and E. M. Young, who later organized the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, now one of the largest cement manufacturing concerns in the country.

Mr. Whitaker was a man of retiring disposition, at all times a student, yet full of vim and ardor in the development of his business ideas. He inherited from his forbears a keen interest in church matters, and was a member of the Old Oxford Church, where the Whitakers have maintained a family pew for five generations.

Mr. Whitaker married Catherine, second daughter of George Ormrod, and they became the parents of one son: Francis, born March 14, 1885, who was educated at the DeLancey School, Philadelphia; the Preparatory School at Allentown; Muhlenberg College; and the Hill School.

Mr. Whitaker was a member of the following organizations: Union League Club, of Philadelphia; Lehigh Valley Country Club; Northampton Country Club; Livingston Club, of Allentown; St. Leger Club, of Allentown; John Hay Republican Club; Lehigh Valley Motor Club; Lehigh County Humane Society;

Lehigh Valley Kennel Club; Bethlehem Club, of Bethlehem; Goodwill Fire Company, of Allentown; Hill's School Alumni Association; Greenleaf Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Reading; Caldwell Consistory; Royal Arcanum, of Philadelphia; and was a vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church, of Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Thomas Drake Whitaker, while on a hunting trip in the Raccoon mountains, in November, 1895, contracted a severe cold which resulted in his death, March 7, 1896. He was buried in the Oxford Church Cemetery, Philadelphia. Mr. Whitaker was a true and loyal American citizen. He took a deep interest in all movements calculated to improve and benefit the community, and gave his hearty co-operation and substantial support to various enterprises for the public good.

ACHESON, Ernest F.,

Lawyer, Journalist, Congressman.

From a student of the laws made by others to the making of the laws studied by others, with a signally successful business, editorial and political career to his credit, is the record of the Hon. Ernest F. Acheson, of Washington, Pennsylvania.

He was born in Washington, September 19, 1855, son of Alexander W. Acheson, one of the luminaries of the Washington county bar of his day. He obtained an excellent education in the public schools of his native city, and later completed it at Washington and Jefferson College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1875. In 1877 he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar, after studying in his father's office, and at the same time became a member of the law firm of A. W., M. C. & E. F.

Acheson, of which his father was senior member. After two years of practice he decided that he would not make the legal profession his life work, and, withdrawing from the firm, purchased a half interest in the "Washington Observer," the county's leading weekly paper. In 1890 he established the "Daily Observer," which at once sprang into popularity, and in 1902, in order to secure a larger means for operation, the Observer Publishing Company was organized, with a capital stock of \$35,000. The "Reporter," which had been a weekly from 1808 to 1876 and from the latter date a daily newspaper, was added to the company's possessions in the fall of 1902. The company now publishes the "Observer" as a morning (daily and semi-weekly) and the "Reporter" as an evening paper. Mr. Acheson was president of the company from its organization in 1902 until July 1, 1912, when he sold his interest in the concern, and is now practically retired from all business.

Besides his journalistic activities, Mr. Acheson is prominent in many other business enterprises of his locality. He is president of the City Water Company, a member of the board of directors of the Citizens' National Bank, a member of the board of trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, and is also owner of some very desirable city and country real estate. He has served as trustee of the California State Normal School, as president of the Washington Board of Trade, and has been manager of the Washington Cemetery since 1893. In 1893 he was president of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association, and likewise served one year as secretary of the National Editorial Association.

In politics he has had a brilliant and useful career. He was defeated as the Republican nominee for Congressman in 1892 from the largest congressional district in the United States (the Twenty-

fourth Pennsylvania District, comprised of Washington, Fayette and Greene counties, the boroughs and townships of Allegheny county south of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers and between the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers, the city of McKeesport, and the Thirty-eighth Ward of Pittsburgh). He was again the candidate in 1894, and was elected four consecutive times from the district as above constituted. The population of this district, in round numbers, was 400,000; later it was altered to include Washington, Beaver and Lawrence counties. From the new district Mr. Acheson was elected in 1902, 1904 and 1906, making in all seven full consecutive terms which he served in the lower legislative body of the United States. He was a progressive, energetic and high minded statesman, serving with distinction on several important committees. His district, the needs and requirements of his constituents, were always behind his every action, and he gained a deserved reputation as a loyal and useful servant of the people.

He married, November 22, 1882, Jannie Bushfield Stewart. Both are regular attendants and members of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, to which they give their hearty and liberal support. Children: Phoebe Stewart; Alexander Wilson, a graduate of Harvard Law School, 1910, who began the practice of law in Washington, Pennsylvania, October, 1910, offices in Washington Trust Building; Elizabeth Scott; Janet Wishart, and Martha Wishart.

MOORE, Charles Augustus,

Business Man, Public Official.

The Moores were early settlers of Schaefferstown, Lebanon county, and through intermarriage with the Shindels, trace to another early family. Charles Augustus Moore was born in Lebanon,

Pennsylvania, May 19, 1854. He is the son of William P. Moore, born in Lebanon, 1831, died February 1, 1876, son of Jonathan Moore. William P. Moore married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Orth) Shindel, granddaughter of John Peter (2) Shindel, born in Lebanon, August 21, 1766, died September 17, 1829, served in the State Legislature, was for many years justice of the peace, married Mary Mengas, and had eleven children; great-granddaughter of John Peter (1) Shindel, born February 28, 1732, in Odenwald, Germany, emigrated to America, settling in what is now Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, where he died May 29, 1784, leaving a wife, Anna Margarete, and eight children; great-great-granddaughter of Michael Shindel, a native of Odenwald, Germany, emigrated to America with sons Jacob, John, Peter and Conrad, settled in what is now Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, where he died prior to 1778. William P. and Elizabeth (Shindel) Moore had an only son, Charles Augustus; and an only daughter, Alice Catherine, born April 8, 1858, died April, 1891, married Morris F. High.

Charles Augustus Moore attended the public schools of Lebanon and later began business life with the Reading railroad. He later entered the machine shops of Lebanon Manufacturing Works in Lebanon, becoming an expert machinist, and during the succeeding eight years he traveled all over the United States. His love of travel being gratified, he returned to Lebanon and entered the employ of the American Iron and Steel Company. He continued some time with the company and then determined on another line of activity, which for twenty years he has successfully conducted. He is a Republican in politics, served as councilman, and gained so enviable a record that he was elected register of wills for Lebanon county, his four year term be-



C.A. Moore



Geo. J. Dyer

gining January 1, 1912, when he was inducted into office. As an evidence of his popularity among the voters, it is noted that he carried every voting district in the county. He is past chancellor commander, Knights of Pythias; past chief, in the Order of the Knights of the Golden Eagle; member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Order of United American Mechanics, Improved Order of Red Men, and the Lebanon Fire Insurance Association. In all these bodies he is held in high esteem, and perhaps no man in the county is better known or more highly regarded.

He married, September 10, 1876, Addie C., daughter of William Buch, of Lancaster county. Their only child died in infancy.

DYER, John T.,

Railroad Builder, Man of Affairs.

The community is fortunate that possesses citizens whose integrity, whose leadership in the activities that make for culture and progress, and the tenor of whose whole lives begets greater respect for the human nature they adorn. To this class of men, who have left behind them memories of well spent lives and have set a standard of private and business conduct that may well be followed by the oncoming generation, belonged John T. Dyer, one of the foremost business men of his time in Norristown.

Mr. Dyer was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1848. His family was of English Quaker origin, and was among the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania. His parents were Richard H. and Caroline (Hoffman) Dyer, and they had five other children: William G., Eugene, Elizabeth, Emily, and Laura. The elder Mr. Dyer died at Slatington in 1876.

The school advantages of John T. Dyer were of brief duration, and he went to work as quite a young boy. He first

secured a position in the quarries at Slatington, and worked there until he was offered one in the country store of the place. These positions were merely stepping-stones for a boy of his ambition and boundless energy. Before long, wider opportunities opened out before him in the work of foreman for contractors, and soon as contractor himself. During this period of his life the enormous physical endurance of the man as well as his indomitable grit came very largely into play. His wife was possessed of the same spirit, and played a man's part on more than one strenuous occasion. Once, not long after their marriage, in the midst of his first railroad contract, where he was deserted by the foreman on whom he had relied, she took charge of the entire equipment of tools, supplies and storeroom, in addition to her household duties, while he in his turn was blacksmith, foreman, boss, and contractor, working with incredible energy sometimes for twenty-four hours at a stretch. The difficulties of this period were the precursors, however, of much later success. He was given large and important contracts by the Pennsylvania railroad when it built its Schuylkill Valley branch, he building the sections at West Laurel Hill, Spring Mill and Conshohocken, Norristown and Landingville. On the Trenton cut-off he built sections at Howellville and Fort Washington, and on the Cresheim branch another section at Fort Washington. When the grades of the cut-off were changed, he had the contract from Rambo Station to Blue Bell, including the elevation of the bridge over the Schuylkill river. The great freight yards of the Pennsylvania railroad at Morrisville and those at Shire Oaks, in Washington county, were also his work.

Mr. Dyer built all the first street car lines and subsequently the extension of the lines to Trooper, and also to Chest-

nut Hill. He put in the subway under the streets of Norristown, himself organizing the company, furnishing the necessary funds, and looking to gain a profit only when all the wires use the conduits. He built for the Bell Telephone Company the subways in West Conshohocken and Royersford. Other railroad construction work for which he could claim credit were the Bay Ridge & Annapolis railroad; the Ohio River railroad south from Parkersburg, West Virginia; about fourteen miles on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad; and the New York, New Haven & Hartford terminals at Waterbury, Connecticut. The personal integrity of the man was such that much of the work for the railroads was done simply on their orders, for which, when it was completed, he sent the bill; never once was such an accounting disputed.

Mr. Dyer's interests were not confined to the immediate concerns of the construction business. He spent money lavishly to assist enterprise that would help business in Norristown, nor ever begrudged the losses that sometimes followed these endeavors. He was an inspector of the Montgomery county prison and was president of the Borough Electric Light Commission. He was also president of the John T. Dyer Quarry Company, of the Merchants' Ice Company, of the Wyoming Spinning Company, of the Montgomery Subway Company, and of the Block & Tile Paving Company. He was a director of Rambo & Reger, incorporated; of R. S. Newbold & Son Company; of the Montgomery National Bank, Gloucester Paper Mills Company, Chelsea Land & Improvement Company, Banker Mining & Tunnel Company, of Colorado, and of a number of others. Mr. Dyer retained throughout life his interest in the quarry business wherein he had made his first venture. His quarries have a wide repu-

tation. The firm known as the John T. Dyer Company operated four great plants: the bluestone vein at Howellville, the trap rock at Birdsboro and at Marysville, near Harrisburg, and the granite rock at Lockley near West Chester.

Mr. Dyer married, in 1879, Mary Frances, daughter of Dr. Cornelius and Elizabeth (Feaster) Baker. Dr. Baker, son of David Baker, and of English descent, was a graduate of Yale College and after following his profession in Churchville and Carlisle, Pennsylvania, had finally settled at Norristown and there had built up an extensive and successful practice. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer had five children: Elsie B., wife of William C. Frye, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Caroline H., wife of Walter B. Alley, formerly of Easton, now of Howellville; Frederick Eugene Dyer, William Gordon Dyer, and Marian B. Dyer. The two sons had been associated in business with their father up to the time of his death.

STEELE, Henry J.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Henry J. Steele, a practicing attorney of Easton, president of the Northampton Bar Association, and vice-president of the State Bar Association of Pennsylvania, was born in Easton, May 10, 1860, his parents being Joseph and Maria (Burt) Steele. His grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Unangst) Steele. In John Steele's family were four children: Mary, Elizabeth, Joseph and Andrew. He died at the age of sixty years, and his wife passed away previously.

Joseph Steele was born in Easton, in January, 1833, and pursued his education in the school conducted by Dr. Vandever in that city. He subsequently turned his attention to general merchandising, conducting a store in Easton up to the time of his death. He kept in



Jim W. W. W. W.

touch with the advancement of the times in his business career and prospered in his undertakings. His political allegiance was given to the Whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the new Republican party. Both he and his wife, Maria (Burt) Steele, were members of the Lutheran church. They were married in 1854, Mrs. Steele having been born in Easton, in 1832, her parents being John and Mary (Smith) Burt, who were of Scotch ancestry. To Joseph and Maria Steele were born three children: Elizabeth, became the wife of George H. Derr, and died in 1884, leaving a daughter, Nellie, now the wife of Charles M. Laubach; John, the elder son of Joseph Steele, died in 1876, at the age of nineteen years; Henry J.

Henry J. Steele began his education in the public schools of Easton, and afterwards became a student in Stevens' Business College. While attending school, however, he was employed in mercantile pursuits and at bookkeeping, thus meeting the expenses of his more advanced educational training. Desirous of becoming a member of the bar, he took up the study of law under Hon. William Beidelman (then State Senator), and after a thorough and careful preparation was admitted to the bar in May, 1881. Immediately afterward he opened an office in Easton, where he has gained an enviable position among the leading lawyers of the State. The position which Mr. Steele holds in the regard of the legal fraternity is indicated by the fact that he is now president of the Northampton County Bar Association, and vice-president of the State Bar Association. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Northampton Trust Company, and is a director of the First National Bank. He belongs to the board of trustees of the Public Library, and has been a co-operant factor in many measures for general progress and

improvement. He filled a position in the City Council for three terms, and was a member of the School Board four terms.

Mr. Steele was married, in 1895, to Miss Blanche A. Leith, of Philadelphia, a daughter of S. A. Leith, and they have one child, Adele Steele.

WANAMAKER, John,

Master Merchant, Distinguished Citizen.

John Wanamaker is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Philadelphia, July 11, 1838. His parents were John Nelson and Elizabeth D. (Kockersperger) Wanamaker. In the maternal line he was of French Huguenot descent, the immigrant progenitor coming to America some years before the Revolutionary War.

He had meager educational advantages and left the public schools of his native city when only fourteen years old, to enter upon a life of self-support. At the age of twenty-three he began in the clothing business in Philadelphia. By diligent effort and close economy he conquered success, and was able in 1875 to establish in that city a general store under his own name, John Wanamaker, the title which has been continued to the present time both in Philadelphia and New York City, where his great department stores are recognized as a substantial benefit to the purchasing public. He began with a system of his own, and after 1867 the business was conducted upon a partially coöperative basis. He subsequently acquired the business of the A. T. Stewart house in New York City, and developed it into the present immense department store known under his name, at the same time increasing the scope of his Philadelphia business.

Mr. Wanamaker early took a deep interest in public affairs, and soon found recognition as an earnest and influential Republican, but had little liking for offi-

cial distinction. He declined a proffered nomination for representative in the Forty-eighth Congress and also an independent candidacy for mayor of Philadelphia in 1886. He was a close friend and earnest supporter of President Lincoln during the Civil War, and was among the principal organizers of the remarkably useful Christian Commission which afforded aid to soldiers in the field and in the hospitals during that great struggle. In 1888 he was a Presidential Elector on the Harrison and Morton ticket, and a member of the National Republican Executive Committee. He was Postmaster-General in President Harrison's Cabinet, 1889-1893, and greatly strengthened the postal service by wise innovations and a higher morale. He was among the leaders in formulating the plans for the great Centennial Exposition of 1876, in Philadelphia, and in carrying them to a splendid success, acting as chairman of the bureau of revenue and of the press committee—probably the two most important bodies acting in Exposition interests. A Presbyterian in religion, Mr. Wanamaker was founder of the Bethany Sunday School in Philadelphia, in 1858, while yet a young man. He has ever been a steadfast friend of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, and was its president from 1870 to 1883, a period of thirteen years. He is held in nation-wide honor as a most useful citizen, and illustrious exponent of civic virtues. Years have not at all impaired his mental powers nor lessened his enthusiasm in aiding philanthropic enterprises.

MORRIS, Effingham Buckley,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

Effingham Buckley Morris, only child of Israel W. and Annie M. (Buckley) Morris, was born August 23, 1856, in the old family mansion at 225 South Eighth

street, Philadelphia. He received his preliminary education in the well-known school of Dr. J. W. Faires, entered the University of Pennsylvania, class of '75, and received his classical degree of Master of Arts in 1878, at the age of twenty-two. He immediately entered the Law Department of the University, and in 1878 received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar.

He was associated with his distinguished cousin, Phineas Pemberton Morris, LL.D., in the practice of his profession until the latter's death, and succeeded him. He was for some years general attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and as receiver for the Schuylkill Navigation Company in 1888 materially assisted in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company of that year. He filled the position of counsel for the Girard Trust Company until 1887, and since that time has been its president. When the Girard Trust Company was made receiver of the Pennsylvania Steel Company in 1893, Mr. Morris was chairman of the committee having charge of the tangled affairs of the company, and brought about its reorganization. He served for a time as its president and since then has been a member of the board of directors and chairman of its executive committee. He is also chairman of the executive committee of the Cambria Steel Company, which gives employment to twelve thousand men. He is a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, Philadelphia National Bank, Franklin National Bank, Fourth Street National Bank, Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, and other corporations.

Mr. Morris was a member of Common Council from the Eighth Ward, 1880-81, being elected to that office during the



John Taylor

crusade of the Committee of One Hundred for better politics. He was director of the Union League Club for three years and is a life member; is also a member of the Philadelphia Club, Rittenhouse Club, University Club, Racquet Club, Merion Cricket Club and others.

Effingham B. Morris married, November 5, 1879, Miss Ellen Douglas Burroughs, daughter of Nelson Burroughs, of Philadelphia, which marriage resulted in issue as follows: 1. Rhoda Fuller Morris, born November 5, 1880; married, February 12, 1901, George Clymer Brooke; had issue, namely: Rhoda Morris Brooke, born November 12, 1901; George Clymer Brooke, Jr., born October 29, 1905. 2. Eleanor Burroughs Morris, born October 6, 1881; married October 25, 1902, Stacy Barcroft Lloyd; had issue, namely: Ellen Douglas Lloyd, born August 7, 1903; Stacy B. Lloyd, Jr., born July 7, 1908. 3. Caroline Mitchell Morris, born November 6, 1886; married, December 6, 1905, John Frederic Byers, Esq.; had issue, namely: Carolyn Morris Byers, born November 11, 1906, died September 11, 1907; Alexander McBurney Byers (3), born April 15, 1911. 4. Effingham Buckley Morris, Jr., born August 26, 1890.

TAYLOR, John,

Lawyer, Merchant.

John Taylor, standing at the head of one of the leading enterprises of Allentown as president and treasurer of the corporation doing business under the name of John Taylor & Company, has risen to his present prominence in commercial circles through inherent force of character, the exercise of his native talent, and the utilization of opportunity; and his career illustrates the possibilities which are open to young men in a land where industrial activity forms the basis of success.

He was born in the village of Tarland, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, a son of James and Ann E. (Brebner) Taylor, whose family numbered seven children, as follows: Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Thompson; Robert, who is also married; James; David E., who wedded Mary McDougall, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, and has two children, Gordon and Esson; William; Charles, who is married and resides in Scotland; and John. Of these, David E., William and John came to America.

In early life John Taylor attended the public schools of his native town, and afterwards went to Aberdeen, Scotland, in order to become familiar with mercantile systems and methods. He accepted a clerkship in a drygoods store, in which he remained for three years, and then resolved to seek a home in America. In 1875 he sailed for the new world, locating in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he secured employment as a salesman in the drygoods store of Lindsay & Liddel, continuing in that service for four years, at the end of which time he was made manager of their store in Pittston, Pennsylvania. He had charge of the latter establishment until 1883, when he went to Danville, Pennsylvania, and had charge of a drygoods store until 1886. The latter year witnessed the arrival of Mr. Taylor in Allentown, and since that time he has been a factor in the business life of the city. He joined John Clelland, John Simpson, and his brother, D. E. Taylor, in a drygoods enterprise, beginning business at the southeast corner of the square in a small store with only about two thousand feet of floor space. The undertaking prospered, however, from the beginning, and the increasing trade soon necessitated larger quarters, so, after a brief period, they removed to a building owned by Charles Ruhe, and at this location they had six thousand feet of floor space. The con-

tinued growth of the business soon justified the utilization of the two buildings which gave them a corner situation, and here an extensive trade is now carried on, the large line of drygoods occupying four floors, or thirty-five thousand square feet, which shows an increase in their business almost seventeen fold. In 1896 Messrs. Clelland and Simpson retired, Mr. Taylor purchasing their interests, and the firm name was then changed to John Taylor & Company. This was continued until 1903, when the business was incorporated, with Mr. Taylor as president and treasurer, the same firm title being retained. The growth and development of this large drygoods house is attributed in a great measure to his efforts and enterprise. He has wrought along lines of modern business development, and has found in each transition stage opportunity for greater effort and broader activity. His is another illustration of the fact that some of the greatest merchants in America have developed from humble clerkships, and, while he does not control the trade of many of the leading business men of our great cities, he has nevertheless built up a mercantile concern of very desirable proportions, gaining success that many a man might well envy. The course that he has ever followed commends itself to all, for he has never incurred an obligation that he has not met, nor made engagements that he does not fulfill with strict fidelity.

Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Annie E. Miller, a daughter of James Wesley and Ellen Jane (Hittell) Miller. Her two younger sisters are Cora and Jeanette. The former is the wife of Reginald Longnecker, and they have two children—Marjorie and Doris. To Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been born a son and daughter—John Roderick and Elizabeth B. Taylor.

(The Miller Line).

The first ancestor of the Miller family of whom there is definite information was John Miller, a native of England, where he spent his entire life. He was a man of integrity and honor, and reared his children to lives of usefulness and activity.

Captain Sebastian Miller, son of John Miller, was born February 6, 1758, in Yorkshire, England, died November 11, 1842, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, while on a visit to his brother. He came to this country in early manhood, locating first in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, then in Wilkes-Barre, and finally in what is now Hamilton township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, where he gained for himself a reputation as a man of high character. He practiced medicine successfully, although he was not a graduate of any college. He served during the Revolutionary War in the Pennsylvania State militia, enlisting from Stroud township, and for his bravery and patriotism was advanced to the rank of captain, attaining great distinction. He married Susan Dillion (or Burdillion), a Quakeress, who was born in Scotland, died in Pennsylvania, July 25, 1834. Children: 1. Ann, born September 2, 1786, died December 16, 1865; married a Mr. Dungan. 2. William, born October 18, 1788. 3. Charles. 4. Margaret, born April 7, 1793; never married. 5. Mary, born February 13, 1795, died August 13, 1879, unmarried. 6. Hannah, born in November, 1797. 7. Elizabeth, born April 23, 1799, died April 22, 1870; married a Mr. Houser. 8. John, born December 12, 1800, died November 17, 1874. 9. Samuel, born January 21, 1803, died August 11, 1855. 10. Joseph, born February 7, 1805, died August 9, 1865. 11. Daniel, of whom further. 12. Violet, born February 15, 1808, died in Wilkes-Barre, January 18, 1892; married a Mr. Kishbaugh.



George M. Bundy

13. Sarah, born March 5, 1812, died October 19, 1888; married Ezekiel De Reemer.

At the time of the death of Captain Sebastian Miller, the following obituary notice appeared in a leading Philadelphia newspaper:

"Another Revolutionary Veteran Gone.—Departed this life, on November 11, 1842, at the home of John Miller. Sebastian Miller, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He had left his far-distant home to take a last leave of his aged and only brother, residing in Abington, Montgomery county. He had not seen his only brother for fourteen years. In the providence of God, he was to end his days beneath his roof, where he experienced every kindness. He was the father of a numerous off-spring, most of whom are still living. Of his twelve children, who survive him, nine are professors of religion. Many of his grandchildren are pious, and his great-grandchildren are being trained in the way in which they should go. His children, including his sons and daughters-in-law, with his grandchildren and great-grandchildren, number one hundred and sixteen. He lived during the Revolutionary War, and took an active part in securing the freedom of our country. He was an old man and full of years. His children entertained a good hope that he was prepared for his great change, for he was a prayerful man, and was often seen on his knees, reading over his precious Bible, which was his daily companion. His sufferings during his short illness were great, but his language was, in intervals of ease, 'How good it is to be afflicted.' His last hours were peaceful. His remains were conveyed to the place where he resided and he was interred, surrounded by weeping relatives. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Daniel Miller, son of Captain Sebastian and Susan (Dillion) Miller, was born February 15, 1807, died June 3, 1874. During his active career he fulfilled the duties devolving upon him in an exemplary manner, and won and retained the esteem of his fellowmen. He married Elizabeth Kishbaugh, born October 5, 1810, died March 6, 1893. Among their children was James Wesley, of whom further.

James Wesley Miller, son of Daniel

and Elizabeth (Kishbaugh) Miller, was born April 18, 1843. He is a man of influence in the community in which he resides, performing well his allotted tasks, and therefore meriting the approbation of all with whom he is brought in contact. He married Ellen Jane Hittell, born June 7, 1845, the ceremony being performed December 24, 1865. Children: Annie E., wife of John Taylor (see Taylor); Cora, wife of Reginald Longnecker, and they have two children: Marjorie and Doris; Jeanette.

McCURDY, George,

Lawyer, Public Official.

A native born Pennsylvanian, but an adopted son of Philadelphia, Mr. McCurdy has since 1888 been much in the public eye, and has perhaps, as president of the Common Council for fourteen years, been the most important single factor in shaping Philadelphia legislation, and one of the best known of Philadelphia lawyers.

Mr. McCurdy descends paternally from Scotch ancestry, and maternally from a distinguished Huguenot progenitor, whose descendants were among the first settlers in the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna river, on Pine Creek, above Williamsport, where they located in 1772. Among Mr. McCurdy's ancestors may be named his great-great-grandfather, Captain Alexander Hamilton, captain of the Fourth Battalion, Northumberland county militia, killed by the Indians in September, 1782. Another great-great-grandfather was John Jackson, also a Revolutionary patriot.

George McCurdy was born at Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1862, son of Thomas McCurdy, a banker, and his wife, Anna A. Lawshe. He obtained his early education in the public schools and Jersey Shore Academy, later entering Lafayette College,

whence he was graduated A. B. and A. M., class of 1884. In his junior year he won the first prize in oratory, one of the highest honors obtainable at Lafayette. After leaving college Mr. McCurdy began the study of law under the preceptorship of George W. Biddle, of the law firm Biddle & Ward, of Philadelphia. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1888, and is also a member of the Lycoming county bar. He at once began the practice of his profession and quickly gained recognition as one of the ablest among the younger members of the Philadelphia bar. As he gained in years and experience, his reputation kept pace until his standing was assured among the leaders. He carefully analyzes and prepares his cases, and is a zealous, conscientious advocate. He has been admitted to practice in all State and Federal courts of his district, and in all has an extensive practice.

High as is his standing as a learned lawyer, and skillful practitioner, Mr. McCurdy is best known to the public through his long connection with the lower body of the Philadelphia legislature. A Republican in politics, he was first elected a member of the Common Council in 1896, serving as representative from the Tenth Ward. He made an honorable record, and two years later was re-elected, and so well has he represented his district that he has been returned at each successive succeeding election. In January, 1900, he was elected president of Council to fill out the unexpired term of Wencil Hartman. In April following he was elected for the full term, and re-elected each succeeding year excepting April, 1906 to 1907, when he was not a candidate. As a parliamentarian he excels, and to quote a contemporary, "I have served under many presidents, and while Mr. McCurdy is the youngest of them all, he is the best we ever had, and the ablest parliamentarian who ever

handled a gavel." His rulings have been uniformly fair and impartial, and his influence has been on the side of progress, improvement and city development. He has served a longer term as president than any other incumbent of that office, which in itself speaks volumes, as competition in public life is not feeble, and to hold one's political position requires not only marked superior ability, but courage, firmness and an unassailable integrity. Therefore, it must be conceded, Mr. McCurdy possesses all the qualities of leadership and the entire confidence of the body he has so long and so ably governed. He has never wavered in his support of the principles of the Republican party, and has in debate on the platform, and in private life, rendered yeoman service in behalf of his party.

In addition to his legal practice and his duties as presiding officer, Mr. McCurdy is a director of Girard College, the Wills Hospital, the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia Public Libraries, commissioner of Fairmount Park, and a member of the Board of City Trusts. In all his public capacities he has served his city well, and there is naught in his public career which needs explanation. He has been true to his own ideals, and stands for permanent improvement and advancement in civic affairs.

Mr. McCurdy is also prominent in the Masonic order; is past master of Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania; is chairman of the Temple committee of the Grand Lodge; prior to that he was a member of the Library and Museum committees, and the Stephen Girard Bequest. His clubs are the Athletic, the Photographic Society of Philadelphia, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution. This record briefly outlines the career of one of Philadelphia's useful citizens, and one

who has richly earned all the honors in his profession, or in public life, that have come to him. Considered as lawyer, politician, citizen or friend, he is the truest type and one whose only boast is pride of American citizenship.

LAUGHLIN, Samuel Scott,

Business Man, Public Official.

The Laughlins, originally from Scotland, settled in Ireland, where they are of record in County Down. One branch of that family came to the United States in 1819, settling in Western Pennsylvania. A brother, James Laughlin, came in 1829, settling in Pittsburgh, and founding the Laughlin family, famed as iron masters. The name is a shortened form of MacLaughlin, and under that name formed a part of the clan Owen in Scotland. In Ireland the name became McLaughlin and in this country Laughlin in some instances.

The great-grandfather of Samuel Scott Laughlin, of Clarion, Pennsylvania, was a Scotchman, who settled in Ireland, where he reared a family.

His son, the father of James Laughlin, settled in Eastern Pennsylvania. Prior to the year 1800 he was married and left issue, including four sons, all of whom settled in Clarion county.

James Laughlin, son of the emigrant Laughlin, was born in Eastern Pennsylvania in 1802. He grew to manhood in his native county, coming to Clarion county, Pennsylvania, in 1834, settling at Strattanville, where he remained two years. He then located at Leatherwood, the same county, there engaging in mercantile business; also owned and operated a mill. He was a man of good business ability, conducting his various enterprises successfully until his death, March 7, 1870. He was postmaster at Leatherwood from the establishment of the office in 1840 until his death. He

first started in merchandising in 1839, in partnership with Samuel John and Stewart Wilson, whose interests he purchased in 1846. The mill built by the Wilsons in 1839 he purchased from them February 9, 1855. In 1856 he built the first blacksmith shop in the village. He was a liberal, upright, courteous gentleman, and held the confidence of all who knew him. The mill, store, postoffice and blacksmith shop became the business center of not only the village, but of the surrounding country, and for his industry and energy in establishing and developing these interests he deserved great credit. After 1850 the store was operated with a partner, Manasseh Arnold, who came with Mr. Laughlin as a clerk, July 10, 1846; was made a partner in 1850, and after Mr. Laughlin's death in 1870, became sole owner, but later the business returned to the family name, being owned and conducted by W. A. and S. S. Laughlin. James Laughlin was a member of the Presbyterian church and abounded in good works. He married Susan McKinney, daughter of the Center county family who came to Kishacoquillas Valley in 1791. Isaac McKinney was the first of the name, coming from Sunbury, Pennsylvania, where his parents settled in 1770. He was a millwright, later a merchant; was commissioned associate judge in 1819; became interested in the early iron furnaces, and died September 11, 1840. He married Jane Fleming in 1794. Two of his sons, David and John, became eminent ministers of the Gospel, ordained in the Presbyterian faith. From Isaac sprang Susan McKinney, wife of James Laughlin.

Samuel Scott Laughlin, son of James and Susan (McKinney) Laughlin, was born at Leatherwood, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1861. He attended the public schools until fifteen years of age, then entered Carrier Seminary at Clarion, whence he was gradu-

ated, class of 1878. After leaving the seminary he at once entered business life, beginning as a clerk in the store of his brother W. A. Laughlin, who was engaged in the general mercantile business in Leatherwood, remaining with him one year. He then entered the employ of D. L. Corbett, a general merchant of Turkey City, Clarion county, remaining with him two years and acquiring a detailed knowledge of the business of a country general store. He then returned to Leatherwood, joining his brother, W. A. Laughlin, and becoming a partner in the firm W. A. Laughlin & Company, general merchants and dealers in agricultural implements. He continued in successful business until 1890, when he withdrew from the firm, entering public life. In 1890, after serving Clarion county as register and recorder for six years, he established a fire insurance agency in Clarion, Pennsylvania, continuing successfully until 1909. Since that date he has devoted himself to the life insurance and bonding business, in which he has made a most excellent record, now holding the position of district manager for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Mr. Laughlin is a lifelong Democrat, of the sturdy, uncompromising Clarion county type, and has always been active and influential in party affairs. In 1890 he was elected chairman of the county committee, and so ably guided the party that year that he was re-elected in 1891. In the fall of 1893 he was the nominee of his party for register and recorder, winning a favorable verdict from the voters of the county at the polls the following November. He served most ably and satisfactorily his term of three years, receiving the reward of a renomination and election, completing in 1899 six years of faithful and efficient service in this most important office. He has held other positions of honor and trust in his native

town and county. He served nine years on the board of trustees of the State Normal School, located at Clarion; for seventeen years was secretary of the Clarion County Fair Association; took an active part in the promotion of the rural telephone system, and was instrumental in merging the different companies in a union agreement by which they became one system, giving subscribers communication with every part of the county. His public service has been valuable and almost continuous from his first becoming a voter.

He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, belonging to the York and Scottish Rites, and active in the various lodges to which he belongs. He is a member of and a past master of Clarion Lodge, No 277, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion and past high priest of Eden Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Clarion; a Sir Knight of Franklin Commandery, No 45, Knights Templar, of Franklin, Pennsylvania; member of Coudersport Lodge of Perfection, fourteenth degree, and Past T. P. Grand Master; member of the Coudersport Consistory, thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; member of Pennsylvania Council of Deliberation, of Philadelphia, and a noble of Zem Zem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Erie, Pennsylvania. In religious faith he is a member of Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Clarion, and has been an active worker in the church and Sunday school of Clarion county and of his own church for many years, serving as a member of the board of trustees and for fifteen years has been superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Laughlin married, December 20, 1882, Christena C. Kaster, born at Curllsville, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1860, died December 8, 1908, and is buried in Cottage Hill cemetery at Clarion.

LEWIS, Fred E.,

Man of Affairs, Lawyer, Congressman.

Hon. Fred E. Lewis, a member of one of the old and prominent Lehigh county families, was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1865, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Lewis. He was educated in the public schools, at New England Military Institute and Muhlenberg College, after which he took up the study of law in the offices of Hon. Robert E. Wright. He was admitted to practice at the Lehigh county bar in 1888, and by reason of his conspicuous talents almost immediately commanded recognition in his chosen profession.

Mr. Lewis' remarkable political career began early, so early, indeed, that he was not taken seriously by the politicians until, in 1896, he secured the Republican nomination for mayor, and at the polls defeated the late Hon. William H. Sowden, a former member of Congress and a man of national reputation. Mr. Lewis was then just past thirty, but to his opponents, who had tried to make political capital out of his age and lack of experience, he soon demonstrated that he had a man's head on youthful shoulders. Indeed, self-reliant, courageous and progressive from the hour he took up the reins of government, he faithfully performed his duties as he understood them, with the result that his administration was not only masterful, but notable for striking reforms and improvements. The evils of Sunday liquor selling and drunkenness were reduced to a minimum, the Central Fire and Police Station was built, engine houses were improved and modernized, a new fire engine, a combination chemical and hose truck and a double line of hose were purchased, and the fire department altogether placed on a higher basis of equipment and efficiency. The first serious movement for street paving was inaugurated, new sewers were built,

Schantz's Spring was bought, a new standpipe was erected, and the position of house sergeant and night sergeant were created, so that for the first time in the history of the city, the Police Department was open to the public at all hours of the day and night. The city was notably free from criminals, and order was maintained on the streets by one of the best organized and efficient forces of officers the Police Department of the city has had before or since.

Under his administration the question of increasing the debt of the city for paving and sewerage purposes was submitted to the people, and, while the project was not favorably voted upon, the agitation was measurably followed by good results. Also, an ordinance drafted by Mr. Lewis and personally championed by him before Council, was passed, compelling trolley companies to vestibule their cars, thereby protecting motormen and conductors, and insuring greater safety to passengers. Needless to say, with such a record of achievements Mr. Lewis was no longer regarded as an experiment. He had exceeded even the most sanguine expectations of his friends, as well as made himself a commanding figure in the community. Indeed, his popularity was so great that his renomination for mayor in 1902 was practically demanded by the mass of Republican voters, and foreshadowed his triumph at the polls in perhaps the most desperately waged contest in local political history.

Mr. Lewis' second administration, if anything, surpassed the first in brilliancy and usefulness. There was snap, vigor and progressiveness in abundance. Hamilton street was paved from Twelfth to Seventeenth, and Chew street almost its entire length; the police force was doubled, so as to give adequate protection during the day and night; the police patrol telegraph system was installed; the pipe-line was laid from Schantz's Spring

to the city; a new pump was purchased for the Water Department; the tax rate was reduced; and, altogether, municipal affairs were conducted on sound and economical principles and for the best interests of all the citizens. One of the secrets of Mr. Lewis' success was that he gave his almost undivided time and attention to the duties of his office, carefully studied the needs of the municipality, conferred freely and frankly with the people, and always sincerely sought to better their conditions and promote the general welfare. Of course, he was not infallible, but his bitterest enemy could not impute to him improper motives in any plan he advocated or in any act he performed. He retired from office with the respect and confidence of the people, and it may be truly said of him without disparagement of any of his predecessors, that he was equal to the best mayor Allentown ever had.

As a business man Mr. Lewis has a number of notable achievements to his credit. He organized the Lehigh Telephone Company, since absorbed by the Consolidated Telephone Companies of Pennsylvania; he established the Merchants' National Bank of Allentown, and was its first president for a period extending over seven years; and as a former president of the Allentown Board of Trade he did much to arouse public interest and action, and so helped materially to increase the industrial and financial prosperity of the community.

Mr. Lewis is a Republican of the stalwart type, always active with his voice and influence in the interests of his party, and for years has been a strong personal factor in every important campaign. On May 5, 1912, he was nominated for Congressman-at-Large by the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg, and at the November election following won a triumphant success. He received the following vote: On the Washington party

ticket, 277,624; on the Republican ticket, 258,320; on the Bull Moose ticket, 45,066; on the Roosevelt Progressive ticket, 26,691—a total of 607,701; his highest opponent received 357,562 votes; and his plurality was 250,139 votes.

Mr. Lewis' engaging personality, generous nature and unaffected democratic manner have made him perhaps the best-known man in Allentown. He is especially popular with the working classes, and on several occasions was instrumental in bringing about a settlement of serious labor dissensions, notably the Lehigh Valley Traction Company and Pioneer Silk Mill strikes. An enthusiastic volunteer fireman from boyhood, Mr. Lewis is one of the best-known members of the State Firemen's Association, and was a member of the executive committee of that body which secured the State law donating money for the relief of sick and injured firemen. He is also a member of many social organizations, as well as of a number of protective and beneficial societies, and was a factor in reestablishing the Church of the Mediator, in the Sixth Ward.

Mr. Lewis was married, April 16, 1892, to Miss Juliet M. Hammersly, of Allentown, a daughter of Captain James B. Hammersly. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have one son, Samuel Lewis, nineteen years of age, a cadet at the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pennsylvania; and one daughter, Anna Marie, sixteen years of age, a student at the Allentown College for Women, at Allentown, Pennsylvania.

NEVIN, David Williamson,

Lawyer, Public Official, Financier.

David Williamson Nevin, Mayor of Easton, Pennsylvania, is a man who enjoys the two-fold distinction of a political leader and a leader of the bar. Mr. Nevin's professional standing is high,



D. W. Nevins

both in his city and county, and before his election to the very important position which he now occupies he was chosen by his fellow-citizens to fill many minor offices of trust and responsibility.

David Williamson Nevin was born September 9, 1853, near Shippensburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Samuel Williamson and Harriet (Balch) Nevin. His primary education was received in the public schools of his native place, and he afterward attended the Tuscarora Academy, Academia, Pennsylvania. Thence he passed to Chambersburg Academy, later entering Lafayette College in the class of 1874. After two years, illness forced him to leave, and on his recovery he accepted a position in the United States Pension Office in Philadelphia. After an interval he returned to college, graduating with the class of 1875. He then studied law under the preceptorship of Edward J. Fox Sr., and on June 14, 1877, was admitted to the bar.

Settling at once in Easton, Mr. Nevin entered upon the active practice of his profession, and the same year was nominated for District Attorney on the Republican ticket, a fact which speaks volumes for his rapid rise into professional prominence, and also indicates that he was already beginning to be regarded as a political leader. A defeat at the polls, the opposing candidate, C. M. Anstett, Esq., being elected, in no degree lessened Mr. Nevin's popularity or influence, and in 1879 he was elected town clerk of Easton for three years; he was also chosen secretary of the board of health, which office he filled for five years. In 1886 he was elected to represent the second ward of Easton in the borough council, and in 1887 was elected to the common council from the same ward, this being the first common council of the city, and he was also chosen its first president. From 1893 to 1897 he served as a member of the common council from the third ward, and

in 1905 was chosen to represent the same ward in the select council for a term of four years. In 1897 he was appointed Deputy Prothonotary of Northampton county and served three years. In 1911 he was elected by his fellow citizens to the highest office in their gift, that of Mayor, and has not yet completed his four years' term. In these many important and responsible positions in which Mr. Nevin has been called to serve his city, he has given evidence of rare administrative ability and unwavering adherence to the strictest principles of integrity. His tenure of the office of the mayoralty has thus far been marked by substantial benefits to the city, and his administration has received the hearty approval and vigorous coöperation of all the friends of good government. To Mr. Nevin belongs the credit of having constructed, in 1887, an electric railroad which was not only the first in Easton, but preceded those of New York and Philadelphia. He is a director in the Easton National Bank, and secretary and treasurer of Easton and South Easton Suspension Bridge Company, the Lehigh Bridge Company and the Weygadt Mountain Railroad Company. He belongs to the Sigma Chi college fraternity, and is an elder in the Presbyterian church. In February, 1913, he was elected president of the Northampton County Bar Association.

In November, 1863, Mr. Nevin, then a boy ten years old, was privileged to hear President Lincoln deliver his immortal oration on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Little did the future Mayor of Easton then think that this occasion, exciting as it was to his boyish imagination, was to remain forever enshrined in his memory as one of the most sacred and memorable events of a lifetime. Musical ability is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Nevin family, which is of Scotch-Irish origin. Mr. Nevin has a brother, George B. Nevin, of Easton, who is a

composer of church music, and Ethelbert Nevin, the well-known composer, is their cousin.

Mr. Nevin married, June 10, 1879, Lillias G., daughter of John D. Patterson, a merchant and representative of one of Easton's old families. Mr. and Mrs. Nevin are the parents of three sons: John Denison, late lieutenant of the United States Marine Corps; Samuel Williamson, a chemist of Easton; D. Burrowes, florist.

Mr. Nevin's administration, thus far so productive of beneficial results, seems the auspicious inauguration of an era of prosperity and good government.

WHITMER, Robert Forster,

Prominent Lumber and Coal Manager.

The Whitmers, father and son, although native born Pennsylvanians descend from ancient families, both maternally and paternally. The Whitmer ancestor settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1747, coming from Holland with the Huguenots, but previously from Alsace-Lorraine. On the maternal side the Forsters came to Pennsylvania in early colonial days, a Scotch-Irish family. Grandfather William Forster was a soldier of the War of 1812, a private of Captain Donaldson's company. Great-grandfather Major Thomas Forster was a Revolutionary soldier, and one of the associators who signed the document renouncing allegiance to King George III., of England, in Lancaster county, May, 1775; was very prominent and active in public affairs in colonial days. Robert M. Forster was killed in the second day's fight at the battle of Gettysburg, during the Civil War; he was a member of the 148th Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, and was in the Army of the Potomac. Peter Whitmer had an excellent Revolutionary war record: Pennsylvania Artillery, 4th Battalion, February 6, 1777:

Private Peter Whitmer, May 1, 1777; depreciated pay escheated to the State. Roll of Captain Andrew Porter's company, of the 4th Pennsylvania; received bounty of \$20, time of enlisting; Matrosses: Peter Whitmer, discharged May 1, 1777. Roll of Captain William E. Godfrey's regiment, at Philadelphia, June, 1780; Matrosses: Peter Whitmer, mustered July 10, 1780. Roll of Lieutenant Benjamin Hoye's company, at Philadelphia, November, 1780; Matrosses: Peter Whitmer. Soldiers who received depreciation pay, Northumberland county militia: Peter Whitmer, private. (Pa. Archives, v. ser. iii. 1026, 1032, 1072, 1075; iv. 384).

Robert Forster Whitmer is the son of William Whitmer, who was born at McAlisterville, Union county, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1835, son of Peter Whitmer, a Union county farmer. William Whitmer in 1872 settled in Sunbury, Pennsylvania, and there formed the mercantile firm of Whitmer & Forster, which after Mr. Forster's retirement became Whitmer & Trexler. The Forsters were also from Union county, and owned the first saw mill erected in the county. He had a long, honorable and successful business in Sunbury, entering the lumber business in 1874. He was one of the organizers of the Sunbury Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and became a well known, wealthy lumber and coal operator. In 1893 he formed the house of William Whitmer & Sons, incorporated, of Philadelphia, of which he was the first president. In 1894 he moved his residence to Philadelphia, and was actively engaged in the business of William Whitmer & Sons until his death there, October 20, 1896. By his marriage to Katherine Forster, July 19, 1859, he had two daughters, and a son Robert F.

Robert Forster Whitmer was born in Hartleton, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1864. His early education was obtained



Robt. F. Whitney

in the public schools of Union and Northumberland counties, and being an apt scholar he gained full benefit from his years of early study. Later he attended Pennsylvania State College, but finished at Lafayette College, whence he was graduated in the class of 1885. After leaving Lafayette he at once entered business life, first in the office of the Whitmer Company, and there gained detailed knowledge of the office and of their business. He became his father's valued assistant and became equally familiar with the buying of timber lands and all outdoor details of lumber manufacture. He was a most efficient assistant and became an authority on value of standing timber and such matters of the lumber business as required expert knowledge and trained judgment. With the formation of the Philadelphia house of William Whitmer & Sons, incorporated, he came to Philadelphia as vice-president. On the death of William Whitmer in 1896 he became president of the corporation, also succeeding his father as president of other companies dealing in lumber and coal properties. The long training under his practical, experienced father now bore full fruit, and while ably conducting the diversified interests left to his control he also added enterprise, opening up new avenues of business. He is now president of Whitmer & Sons, Inc.; president of the St. Lawrence Pulp and Lumber Company Corporation; president of Parsons Pulp and Lumber Company of West Virginia; president of Central West Virginia & Southern Railroad Company of West Virginia, which he built, and thereby brought into market a vast timber tract overlaying valuable coal deposits; president of the Tennessee & North Carolina Railroad Company; president of Wm. Whitmer & Sons Co., Sunbury, Pennsylvania; president and manager of the Champion Lumber Company of North Carolina, one of the larg-

est producing lumber companies of the South. He conducts the affairs of these companies from the office of William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., wholesale lumber, No. 300 Franklin Bank Building, Philadelphia.

With the interests of these companies to safeguard, Mr. Whitmer has not sacrificed the social side of his nature. He forms warm friendships with men of high standing whom he attracts by his worth of character and unswerving integrity. In a day when an accepted legitimate form of competition is to tear down and destroy a rival, it is a striking fact, most worthy of note and preservation, that in no business transaction has he allowed the rightful interests of another to suffer that he might triumph. Perhaps no other man in competitive business is so thoroughly respected by business rivals as is Mr. Whitmer. Yet he is determined and resourceful, and when an avenue of business seems closed, seeks another means of reaching a desired goal. His business methods are above reproach; in his association with many business men he has gained and held their highest esteem. He is a successful man, but it is a success fairly earned by hard work and well systemized, intelligent efforts. Mr. Whitmer holds membership in Philadelphia clubs: Union League, Racquet and Country; St. Andrews Society, Scotch-Irish Society, and in Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution. By above list may be determined his politics, favorite outdoor diversion and ancestry. The family have ever been connected with the Presbyterian church.

Robert Forster Whitmer married, April 23, 1891, Mary, daughter of John Packer, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, an eminent lawyer and for several years representative in Congress. Children: Martha Cameron; Katharine Forster; Robert Forster (2); Rachel Packer, and Ellen Isabel Whitmer. The family resi-

dence is at No. 4730 Kingsessing avenue, Philadelphia.

GABLE, Dr. Isaac C.,

Educator, Physician and Surgeon.

Isaac C. Gable, M.D., one of the leading and successful physicians of Pennsylvania, who stands deservedly high in citizenship as well as professional life, is descended from colonial ancestry on both sides of his family and comes remotely of German-Swiss lineage.

Valentine Gable, father of Dr. Isaac C. Gable, was a grandson of Valentine Gable, who served during the Revolutionary War as a commissioned officer under General Anthony Wayne. Valentine Gable, the grandson, was for many years an instructor in the schools of York county, and also engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Mary Miller, who, like himself, belonged to a family of colonial record.

Dr. Gable, son of Valentine and Mary (Miller) Gable, was born June 26, 1849, in Windsor township, York county, Pennsylvania, where he received his preliminary education in the public schools, afterward taking a literary course at the Pennsylvania State Normal School, at Millersville. In 1867 he became an instructor, teaching in the schools of his native State, and also in those of Ohio and Indiana. In 1874 he relinquished this profession in favor of that of medicine, and after a preliminary course of reading under the preceptorship of Dr. James W. Kerr, of York, entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and took his degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1877. While at the university he was a special student of Dr. Charles T. Hunter, who held the chair of clinical surgery, and after graduation took a year's post-graduate work at his alma mater, devoting most of his time to the study of gen-

eral surgery in that institution and in the Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1878 Dr. Gable located permanently in York, where his professional skill, earnest effort, and resolute purpose, combined with a genial disposition and sterling worth of character, steadily and rapidly advanced him to his present commanding position as one of the leaders of his profession in the State.

He was one of the originators of the York Hospital, and is the examiner of the patients from York county for the White Haven Sanatorium for Consumptives, and also has for more than a quarter of a century been one of the board of censors of the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia. He is a prominent member of the York County Medical Society, and in 1890 was elected its president. He has also served the society in the official capacity of vice-president, treasurer and censor, and is at present chairman of its board of trustees. In 1878 he became a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and was elected fourth vice-president in 1891; first vice-president in 1903; and at the annual meeting held in 1906 he was honored by his colleagues in the State Society by election to the presidency of that body. He served six terms of three years each as a member of the board of trustees, and at a meeting held in Pittsburgh in 1904 was elected its president for the ensuing year. He was general chairman of the committee of arrangements for the Fifty-third Annual Session of the State Society, held in York, in 1903. From 1891 to 1900 he was a member of the State Committee on Public Policy and Legislation, serving for seven years as its chairman. During the period of his service on this committee he won merited distinction for his active and vigorous work in helping to secure the enactment of the Medical Law of 1893, which for twenty years has regulated the



Isaac C. Galt

practice of medicine in Pennsylvania. He has delivered addresses and contributed a number of valuable papers to the State, county, and other medical societies, and for the annual reports of the State Board of Health, which have been widely circulated by the published proceedings of those bodies. In national as well as State medical councils, Dr. Gable has taken a prominent part. In 1880, at a meeting held in New York City, he became a member of the American Medical Association, and at the meeting of that organization held in 1891, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was elected chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation. He also served as a member of the house of delegates at the meeting held in Portland, Oregon, in 1905, and at the Boston meeting in 1906. He is a member of the Pan-American Medical Congress, and served on the auxiliary committee appointed to assist in the organization of that body. Dr. Gable is an active member of the American Public Health Association, and has served with marked ability as County Medical Inspector to the State Board of Health and to the State Department of Health, ten and two years, respectively. During his tenure of office several of the most important epidemics in the history of the county became interesting records, notably the typhoid fever epidemics of 1898 and 1900 in York. It was through the indefatigable efforts of Dr. Gable that each of these was traced to its source, the first to an infection of the general water supply, and the second to an infected milk supply.

Other important scientific bodies and associations in which he has membership are the York Chamber of Commerce, the York County Historical Society, the National Geographical Society, and the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, of which last-named organization he is one of the vice-presidents. In the organiza-

tion of the York Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Gable was largely instrumental, and was elected as its first president. He is also a member of the General Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania; of the General Alumni Society of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, of which organization he has been chosen a vice-president; and of the Philadelphia Alumni Society of the University. His club membership includes the Medical Club of Philadelphia, the Lafayette Club of York, the York Country Club, and also the York Motor Club.

As a public spirited citizen, Dr. Gable has always taken a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the promotion of the welfare of his fellow citizens. He is progressive in all that is conducive to the best interests of his city, State, or nation. In his political affiliations he has generally been a supporter of Republican principles. With distinctive individuality, however, he has not always exercised his franchise according to regulation party lines when, in his judgment, such a course would have been derogatory to the best interests of the public welfare. He has always eschewed partisan politics as an office seeker or promoter. In religious faith a Presbyterian, he has for many years been a supporter of the First Presbyterian Church and is a member of its Board of Deacons.

On December 5, 1888, Dr. Gable married Eva Anna von Dersmith, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who is descended from one of the oldest and most highly honored families of that county. They have one son, Raymond von Dersmith Gable, professor of Romance Languages, who was graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1910, and from the Graduate Department of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University in 1912.

PETERS, Rewellien C.,**Physician, Surgeon.**

The future of the medical profession is in the hands of its enterprising physicians, men who, while devoid of rashness, are yet thoroughly aggressive in theory and method, men of the type of Dr. Rewellien C. Peters, of Allentown, a recognized leader among the physicians of Lehigh county.

Nathan Peters, father of Rewellien C. Peters, was a cigar manufacturer, and passed his entire life in Lehigh county. He married Milanda Hollandach, and the following children were born to them: Maggie; Rewellien C., mentioned below; Lee Allen A.; Mamie; and Emma. Mr. Peters died in February, 1910, and Mrs. Peters is still living.

Dr. Rewellien C. Peters, son of Nathan and Milanda (Hollandach) Peters, was born August 23, 1870, and was educated in his native county (Lehigh), until the time arrived for him to enter upon a profession, when he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduating in the class of 1892. He then read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Ernest La Pace, of Philadelphia, afterward matriculating at the Medical and Chirurgical College of that city, and graduating in 1898, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Peters, immediately after completing his course of study, settled in Allentown, and there entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he has ever since been continuously engaged. His thorough equipment, joined to unwearied energy and exceptional skill, soon won for him an enviable reputation, both among his professional brethren and with the general public. In June, 1898, he opened a drug store which under his capable management was for seven years a valuable adjunct to his practice. In April, 1908, he

opened another, disposing of this two years later.

As a public-spirited citizen, Dr. Peters takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and advancement of his home city; serving as vice-president of the School Board, is a director of the Allentown Free Library, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. No good work done in the name of charity or religion appeals to him in vain, and his influence is invariably exerted on the side of those interests which work for the moral and social betterment of the community. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Lehigh County Medical Association. He affiliates with Greenleaf Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Allentown; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, also holding membership in the Livingston Club and the Pioneer Fire Company. He is identified with the Reformed church, and for the last ten years has been a member of the consistory. Politically, he is a Republican.

Dr. Peters married, May 24, 1894, Catharine J., daughter of U. S. Litzenberg, a pension attorney of Allentown, and they have been the parents of one child; Catharine Mabel, who died at the age of twelve years.

Despite the fact that the engrossing demands of his profession absorb the greater portion of his time, Dr. Peters yet finds leisure for the intercourse of friendship, and he and his wife are prominent in the social circles of Allentown. He is president of the Peters Family Reunion, a gathering held annually on the second Thursday of August. Dr. Peters has achieved much, but he is still only in early middle life, and so much accomplishment in the past gives promise of greater things in the future.

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ADDENDA

Whitaker, page 348, 1st paragraph; for "Robert, the only surviving child of this large group is still a resident on the homestead at Cedar Grove," read: "The only surviving children of this large group are still residents at Cedar Grove, Mrs. David Campbell Nimlet, a sister, on the estate property; and Robert Whitaker in the old homestead. Page 348, next to last paragraph, last line, after Hill School read "at Pottstown."

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