



Library

University of Pittsburgh

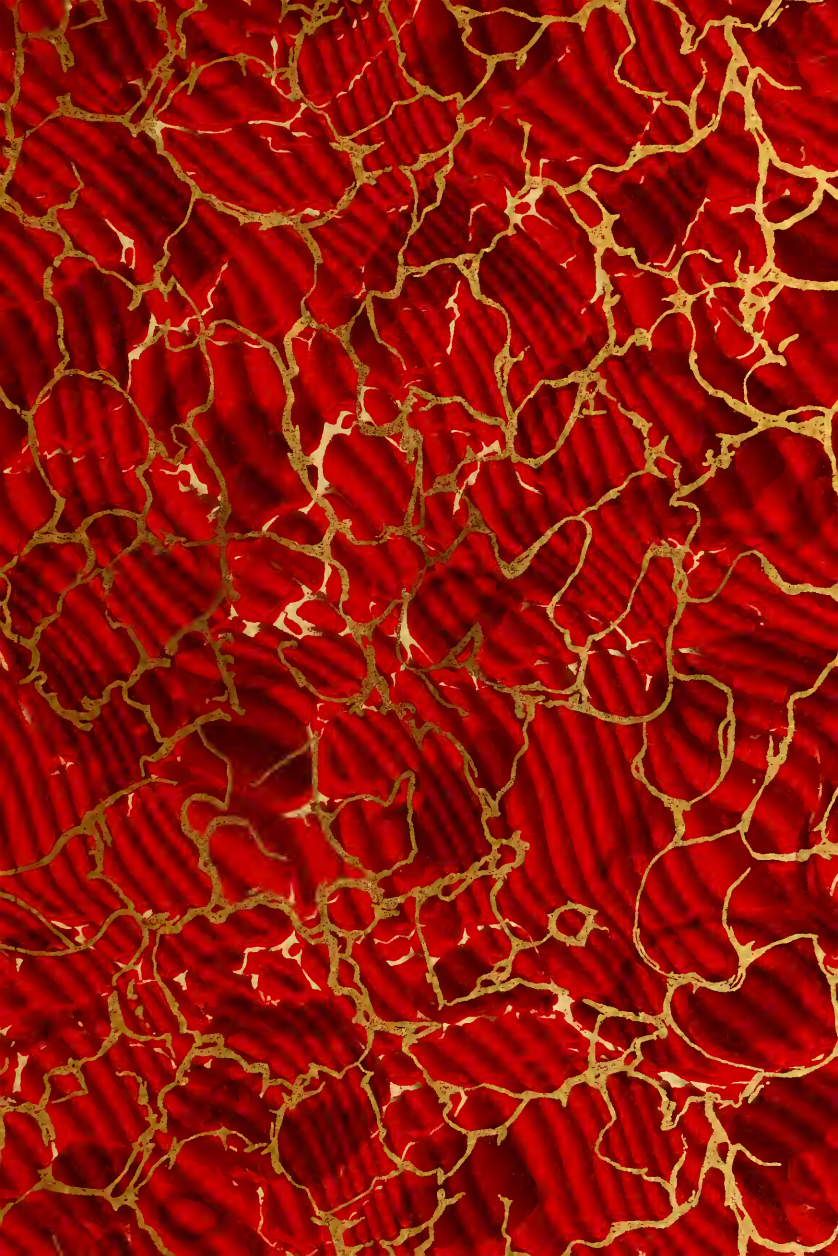
Darlington Memorial Library

Dar


Class *g* CT 257

Book E 56
v. 6









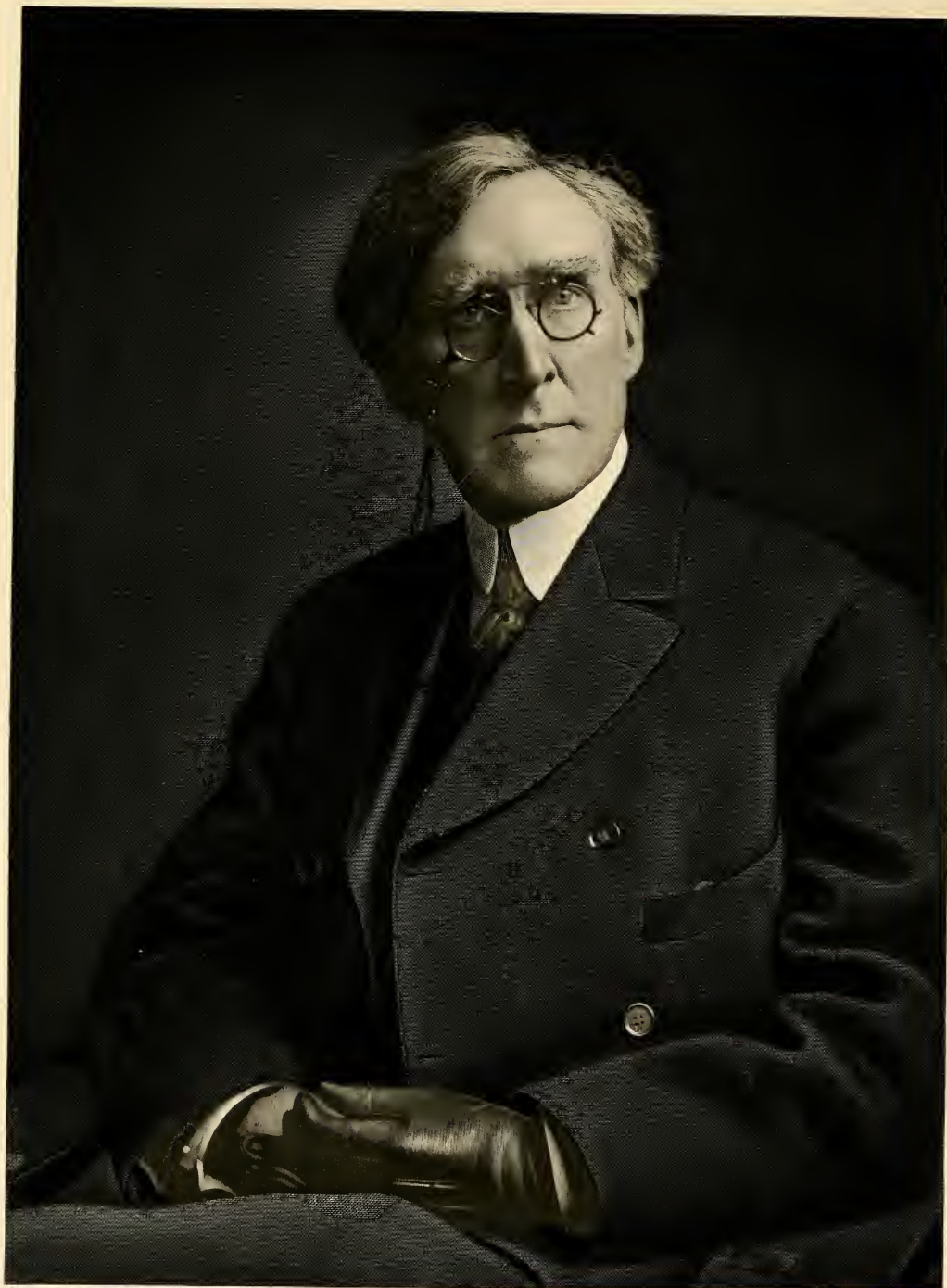
Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2009 with funding from
University of Pittsburgh Library System

Jan
9CT257
D E56
V.6

245 3

FIAP
E-94-47

BIOGRAPHICAL



James H. ...

...

...

Ralph Baggaley

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

BAGGALEY, Ralph,

Inventor, Man of Large Affairs.

Ralph Baggaley, of Pittsburgh, inventor and man of affairs, during a long and active life, needed no introduction in the United States or in Europe. He was of ancient lineage, honorable in the Old World and the New.

The Baggaley family is of French origin, but migrated to England and settled in the county of Chester. Later, three branches settled in Derbyshire, on the edge of the Duke of Devonshire's famous estate, "Chatsworth Park," in a little village called Calver. Descendants of the family still reside there. The names Ralph and William have been in continuous use for six hundred and fifty years.

The earliest known public record relates to the purchase of the family estate and manor of Lostok Gramam, county of Chester, Stephen de Trafford and Isabel his wife conveying the property to William de Baggelegh, senior; this was in 1321. Isabel, heiress of William de Baggelegh, married Sir Thomas Danyers, and he was seized of Lostok at his death in 1354. His heir was an only daughter.

The record given below is taken in substance from a family prayer-book now in possession of the family of Ralph Baggaley, of Pittsburgh:

Ralph Baggaley was born October 5, 1782, and was of Greathucklow. He married, October 25, 1809, at Bakewell, Ann Froggatt, born April 22, 1791, a descendant of Thomas Froggatt, of Calver, Derbyshire, and about 1819 or 1820 emigrated to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania. His death occurred August 24, 1820.

William, son of Ralph and Ann (Froggatt) Baggaley, was born June 19, 1811, and became one of the leading merchants of Pittsburgh. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Blair, a business man of that city, and their children were: William, died in childhood; Theodore; Elizabeth, married John Stillwell Clarke, of New York; and Ralph, mentioned below. Theodore Baggaley served in the Civil War with the rank of captain, and while leading a charge at the battle of Malvern Hill, or White Oak Swamp, was severely wounded; he died in 1875. The fortune of Mr. Bagaley (who spelled the name thus), a fabulous one for those times, was wrecked during the Civil War, and his death occurred on August 4, 1877, in Pittsburgh, while the world-famous riots were at their height.

Ralph Baggaley, son of William and Elizabeth (Blair) Bagaley, was born December 26, 1846, and attended the Sewickley Academy of the Rev. Joseph S. Travelli, and Kenwood Academy, New Brighton. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, with three schoolmates, he enlisted and started for West Virginia, but Mr. Bagaley obtained their discharge and sent Ralph to a private school in Dresden, Germany, where he remained more than three years. The loss of his father's fortunes caused him to return home, and in the terrible times immediately following the war he entered the employ of Bollman & Company, serving at first without compensation in order to become familiar with business methods.

A youth of this caliber was sure to succeed. Within a short time, the firm having become bankrupt, Mr. Baggaley formed a new organization under the

name of Baggaley, Young & Company, and continued the foundry and machine business. The enterprise was successful from the outset, and still continues under the name of the Seaman-Sleeth Company.

In 1868 Mr. Baggaley formed a friendship with George Westinghouse, Sr., with whom he was associated in bringing Mr. Westinghouse's invention before the public. Patents were then applied for and a company with a nominal capital stock of \$500,000 was formed, Mr. Westinghouse receiving \$200,000 and Mr. Baggaley \$100,000. Throughout the long and trying period of waiting and endeavor, Mr. Baggaley was the mainstay and right hand of the struggling inventor. Mr. Westinghouse spent twelve years in fruitless efforts to introduce the invention in England and France, and it seemed that the cause was lost, but Mr. Baggaley, dropping his work in Pittsburgh, went to London and remained there thirty-three days. In sixty days thereafter the foreign company, which had previously been formed, was making money.

In course of time the Brake Company's business became so large that it had to be moved, and the Westinghouse Machine Company was organized. In three years and eight months the concern had sunk its entire capital stock, and \$80,000 in addition. At this time Mr. Baggaley was about to sail for Europe with his family, to remain three years, owing to ill health. The Pittsburgh banks that held Machine Company notes notified Mr. Westinghouse that the company must be liquidated and pay its debts. He replied that this would also stop the Brake Company, the Signal Company and the Electric Company, and asked if there were any terms on which the Company would be permitted to continue business. The banks replied that if *Ralph Baggaley* were given entire charge of the business

it might continue, and they would carry it. This was done, and the same banks furnished \$25,000 more money for new machinery.

The next problem which engaged Mr. Baggaley's attention was of singular interest. Havemeyer, president of the Sugar Trust, had notified Claus Spreckels that he must relinquish his immense sugar interests on the Pacific coast and in Hawaii, as the Sugar Trust proposed owning it all. Captain Watson, Mr. Spreckels' general manager, said that an engine of unusually high speed would enable them to compete with Havemeyer, and Mr. Baggaley gave him the opportunity of putting his idea to the test. Everything worked beautifully, Mr. Spreckels built a new refinery in Philadelphia, and at the end of two years of furious competition doubled its capacity. It was with the deepest gratitude that he and Captain Watson acknowledged their great indebtedness to Mr. Baggaley.

One of Mr. Baggaley's partners, Robert Pitcairn, with a number of his friends, had organized the Consolidated Gas Company, and owing to an incompetent bookkeeper they became involved in difficulties. Mr. Pitcairn told Mr. Baggaley that he was ruined, and that he (Mr. Baggaley) was the only man in the world who could save him and all his friends from complete overthrow. Mr. Baggaley agreed to work every night on the problem after his own day's work was done. He did so and the firm was saved.

About 1875 Mr. Baggaley purchased the "Evening Telegraph." It was losing money and had no press-dispatch service. At this time Jay Gould owned the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, which had no press association, but was nevertheless competing with the Western Union Telegraph Company and had a very large income from the Western Associated Press and the New York As-



W. B. Bayley

sociated Press. Mr. Baggaley went to New York and called a meeting of free-lance newspapers from all parts of the country, by telegraph, after conferring with the officials of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company. The result was a new press association whose afternoon service, at least, was far fuller and better than that of its competitors. The "Telegraph" was owned and operated for seven years as a free-lance in politics and everything else. The paper was the first in Pittsburgh, and, indeed, in the west, to make a great feature of a financial department. Mr. Baggaley was a director in twenty-six corporations of all kinds, and financial news was available that others could not get.

In the interest of his paper, Mr. Baggaley devised a novel advertising scheme consisting of powerful electrical apparatus. It was submitted to Professor S. F. Langley, then in charge of the Western Observatory, who approved it, but in view of the great expense which it would involve, more than \$50,000, it was decided that better results could be obtained by spending this amount in improved news service.

During the riots of 1877, Mr. Baggaley witnessed from the top of a freight car the fight with the Philadelphia regiment at Twenty-eighth street. He at once drove to his publishing house and wrote a three-column description of the event for his evening edition. This was the only account by an eye-witness that was published, and it was at once telegraphed as a press dispatch to every member of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company Association, and was also telegraphed as a "special" to every important paper in this country and in Europe. And the "Evening Telegraph" was given credit for the news.

About the time of the riots, a thrilling mystery case existed at Binghamton,

New York. Colonel Dwight, a prominent citizen who had recently insured his life for a large sum, died under suspicious circumstances. Timothy Brosnan, a noted detective and an old friend of Mr. Baggaley, was employed to ferret out the facts and furnished a complete solution of the mystery. A detailed account was published in the "Evening Telegraph," and the editor of the New York "Herald" authorized his local agent to offer "the man that wrote that article" five thousand dollars to join the "Herald" staff. He then wrote that he could not understand how a "country editor" (as he called him) could get such a "beat" on every big daily paper in the world.

The "Telegraph" took a fearless stand for right during the riots, as always, and the publishing house was set on fire three times, but owing to the fact that men were constantly on guard the loss was trifling. Later the residence of Mr. Baggaley was also partially burned. At this time the building of the "Dispatch" was totally destroyed by fire, and no one was equipped to furnish aid but its evening rival, the "Telegraph." Mr. Baggaley generously came to the rescue, and when asked, "What will your charge be?" replied, "Eugene (O'Neil) may make out the bill himself after his publishing house has been rebuilt." The "Dispatch" appeared as usual next morning, and the two papers lived together in harmony for several months.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's loss from the riots in Allegheny county exceeded five and one-half millions, and the company wished the county to issue \$2,500,000 in bonds to help it rebuild. A great public meeting was held, and Mr. Baggaley's speech in favor of the company was enthusiastically applauded, and resolutions endorsing the bond issue were adopted in a whirlwind of assent. This action not only helped the Pennsylvania

Railroad Company, but also saved Allegheny county expensive litigation in which it would have been compelled to pay double the amount asked for.

About this time the "Evening Chronicle," which was controlled by Joseph G. Siebenick, was consolidated with the "Evening Telegraph." The relationship was always pleasant and the property became a staple twelve per cent. investment. The controlling interest was sold at a good price to Dr. C. G. Hussey, and later the paper was sold to the Oliver family.

About 1870, in association with Henry W. Oliver and other prominent citizens, Mr. Baggaley organized the Duquesne Club. It is still in a prosperous condition and is the largest club in Pittsburgh.

It was Mr. Baggaley who foresaw the end of the Pittsburgh cotton business, and after the Civil War sold his stock in the Eagle and Banner Cotton Mills. His discernment was abundantly justified. Mills sprang up in the south, and the cotton business of Pittsburgh died and is still dead.

The Baggaley family attended St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, and a new edifice had recently been erected, but the Rev. William Preston, who was the pastor and a truly good man, was old and feeble, and the building was much larger than the dwindling congregation needed. It was decided that young men be put into office, and Mr. Baggaley and a number of others were elected. An eloquent young preacher, Dr. Swope, was employed to assist Dr. Preston, and Mr. Baggaley was placed in charge of the music. In accordance with his opinion that a church service should be made attractive, he engaged a fine quartette and an organist of superior ability. This was the first great quartette choir in Pittsburgh, and one of the first in the United States. Its effect was almost

magical. The morning service was so well attended that pews were placed in every available space, and still there was sometimes not room enough. Other churches soon followed this example.

As the owner of a tract of pine land in Clarion county, Mr. Baggaley organized the Arthurs Coal and Lumber Company, and built saw-mills and fifty-eight miles of railroad. The latter is now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio main line to Buffalo. Mr. Baggaley also purchased some two thousand acres of hemlock and hardwood timber land in Cameron and Elk counties.

In 1876 Mr. Baggaley visited the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia and there saw Professor Bell's speaking telephone. In the competition between Edison and Bell, some young bankers of Pittsburgh made a contract with the Bell interests for their agency in five counties near that city. The results were disastrous, and Mr. Baggaley was forced to take charge in order to save his friends. He spent seven weeks in New York and Boston in negotiations with the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company (then controlled by William H. Vanderbilt), the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, the American Bell Telephone Company and the Central District and Printing Telegraph Company. At the same time five experts were employed to harmonize the differences between the Edison and Bell interests. The fight was very bitter, but an agreement was finally reached. Mr. Baggaley charged nothing for his services, but the syndicate presented his wife with twenty thousand dollars.

In the litigation between Jay Gould and the American Bell Company, Mr. Baggaley was called to the United States Court as an expert witness. After he had spent two days on the stand, the lawyers insisted that he should negotiate a settle-

ment of the suit *out of court*, claiming that he was the one man equipped to do this great work. The result of Mr. Baggaley's mediation was the settlement of thirty years of litigation by the payment of \$3,300,000, or less than one-third of the amount claimed and sued for. In recognition of his services the Bell Telephone people furnished him with free telephone service for thirty years.

Mr. Baggaley took an active part in the organization and building of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, persevering in the face of much discouragement from railroad officials, but, as so often before, the event justified him. In the historic contest in regard to the building of the South Pennsylvania railroad, Mr. Baggaley played an important and honorable part, but it is needless to give the details of an episode which now forms one of the most thrilling chapters in the railroad annals of the United States.

Almost from the time he commenced business in 1867, Mr. Baggaley suffered from inflammatory rheumatism, two of the attacks almost costing him his life. About 1888 he suffered greatly from his malady and also from overwork. He was a director in four banks and in twenty-four other corporations, and was under obligation to attend over two thousand meetings annually in addition to his regular employment. Realizing that this was a strain which no one, even in health, could endure and live, Mr. Baggaley resigned in one day from eighteen corporations, and thereafter steadily reduced his business engagements.

At one time, while quite ill, he undertook for a year, and from motives of friendship, a task which would have appalled many men in the full enjoyment of health. The United States Glass Company, or, as it was called, the "Glass Trust," had been forced to suspend operations through the arbitrary exactions of

the Flint Glass Workers' Union. This union controlled seven thousand votes in Allegheny county, had \$72,000 in its treasury, and could point to a record which chronicled no defeat. Friends of Mr. Baggaley had their principal resources invested in the company, and it was at their entreaty that he undertook the work of extricating them. His wisdom, energy and inflexible determination resulted in a victory for the company. In eighteen months seven factories were in successful operation, and the company commenced making money for the first time in its history. Mr. Baggaley, who had accomplished this great task at the risk of his life, not only from disease but also from the machinations of the union, resigned, and was ill in bed for more than seven months thereafter.

By the time Mr. Baggaley had recovered his health sufficiently to chafe under prolonged idleness, the great trusts were in process of formation and the question arose: What business can one engage in that can succeed? Mr. Baggaley and William Hainsworth together invented and patented a splendid wheel and a rolling machine in which the tread and flange were rolled. One hundred and twenty perfect wheels were made at the first attempt and outlasted five-fold the best wheels that had ever before been tested on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Yet the whole scheme failed by reason of the selfishness and short-sightedness of certain men who were unable to see that "honesty is the best policy."

In 1900 Mr. Baggaley purchased the entire Gold Hill Mountain, sixteen hundred acres, with immense water-power, and patented it all. Investigation proved it to be a vast field for improvement and invention, and Mr. Baggaley entered it with enthusiasm and knowledge. Over one hundred United States patents were obtained on inventions in this line of im-

provement, and the officials of the patent office said that the regular printed issue of copies of these patents for sale had been five times as many as that of any other American inventor.

From this time forth Mr. Baggaley's attention was for many years chiefly occupied with mining interests, and with his inventions in connection with them. One of the details in the complete copper process which has attracted universal attention and has now been adopted all over the world is the development and successful use of the basic-lined converter and the dissolving of silicious mineral-bearing ores in it in lieu of destroying the silicious lining of the old-fashioned converter. This invention alone has reduced the cost of making copper about three cents per pound, yet Mr. Baggaley's theories on this were controverted by every metallurgist and by all the text-books in the world. After he had used this process for eight and a half months and had made hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of copper by it the experts could no longer dispute his claims and they then adopted the process. It has now superseded all other processes.

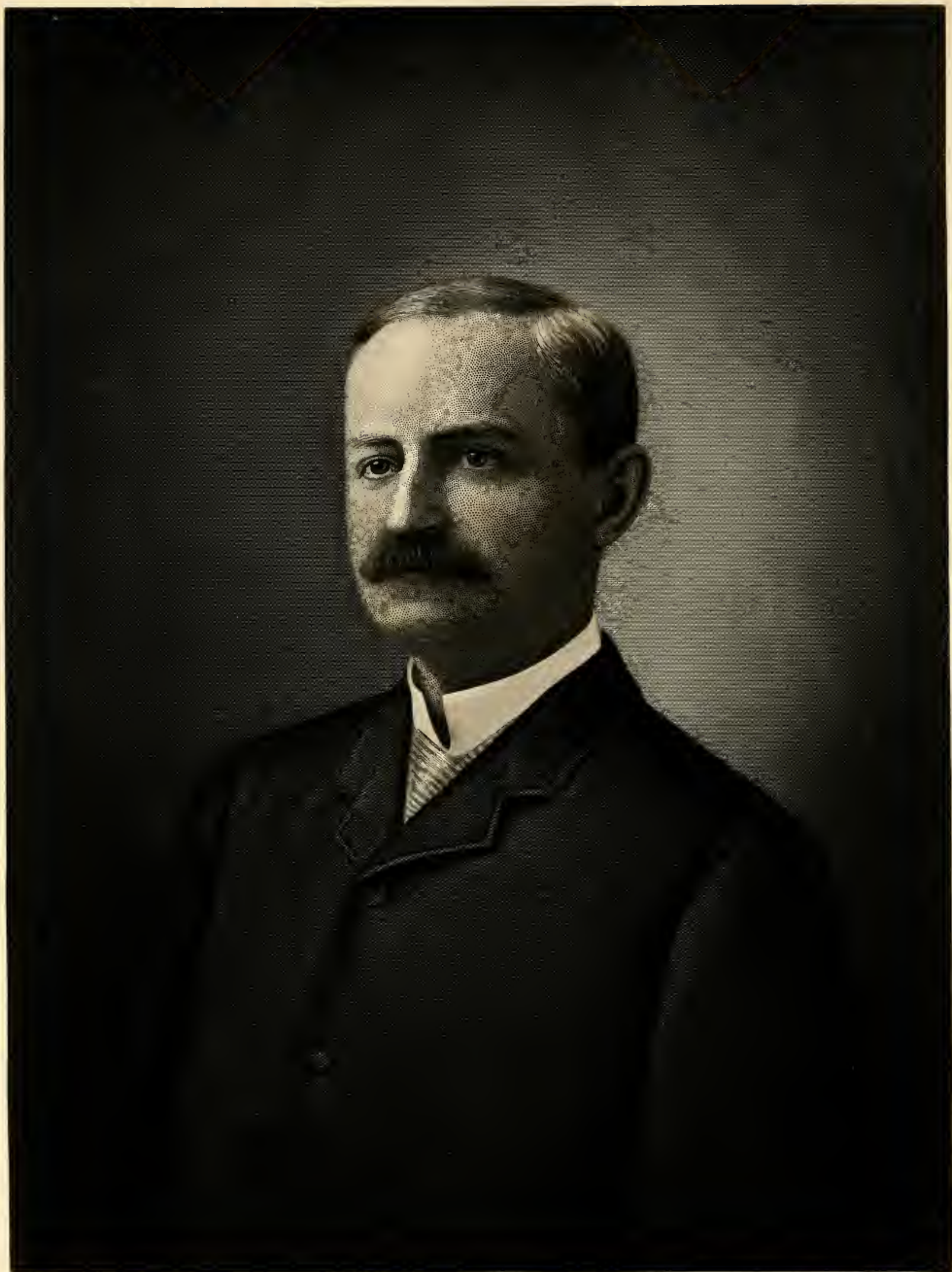
In association with a number of others, Mr. Baggaley organized the Pittsburgh and Montana Copper Company, and, not long after, Franklin Farrell, controller of the American Brass Company in New England, insisted that Mr. Baggaley should become his partner and take over the management of his two hundred and sixty-seven acres at Butte. Mr. Baggaley refused, stating that he was then developing sixteen hundred acres at Gold Hill, Washington, but after much negotiation Mr. Farrell bought the Gold Hill property at its cost of \$258,000, in part payment for his Butte property, and Mr. Baggaley became manager at Butte, agreeing to turn over his inventions to the company (with certain reservations)

so long as he remained in charge. He was offered a salary of \$25,000, which was refused because he considered the scheme "a family affair."

Mr. Baggaley remained in Butte three years and a half, developing with wisdom and foresight the possibilities of the property, which only failed through the weakness of its financial management, but is to-day a rich and prosperous mine, with its debts paid, the control having been purchased by the East Butte Company. Mr. Baggaley proved that there was pay ore in the flats of Butte.

Dr. Edward Weston has truthfully said: "There are three stages to an invention. In the first, competitors say, 'It's theoretically impossible.' In the next, 'It can't be done, mechanically.' In the third, 'We did it ourselves three years ago.'" This has been Mr. Baggaley's experience to the letter with the experts in the copper business. But his inventions are now in universal use all over the world.

After leaving Butte and severing all connection with the company, Mr. Baggaley developed a number of important and valuable inventions. It may well be supposed that a man whose time for nearly half a century was so intensely and continuously occupied as was Mr. Baggaley's, would be able to give little attention to anything outside the sphere of his regular work, but the mechanical genius and fine administrative abilities of this leading citizen of Pittsburgh was always combined with breadth of view and liberality of sentiment, making the range of his interests exceptionally extensive. He affiliated with Franklin Lodge, No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons, and Duquesne Chapter, and was a life member of the Art Society of Pittsburgh, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Geographic Society, the American Soci-



Lewis Historical Pub. Co.

Eng. by S. G. Williams & Bro. N. Y.

J. C. Blair

ety of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the Strollers' Club of New York. He also belonged to the Duquesne Club which as stated above, he was instrumental in founding.

To attempt a detailed description of the personal appearance of Mr. Baggaley, a man of international reputation, would be almost absurd, especially as it can be summed up in a single sentence—he looked the man he was.

Mr. Baggaley married (first) in 1875, Mary, daughter of Robert and Harriet (Alden) Arthurs, and their children were: Robert Alden, deceased; Mary, wife of D. King Irwin; Elizabeth, wife of A. Rook Carroll; Annabel Whitney, wife of Walter R. Hine; and William Blair. Mr. Baggaley married (second) June 11, 1896, Effie, daughter of George M. and Euphemia (King) Irwin, becoming by this union the father of two children: Euphemia, born in 1897; and Ralph, Jr., born in 1900.

It is interesting to note that the two names of Ralph and William still exist in the family after more than six hundred and fifty years of continuous use.

Some narratives leave nothing to be said. Additional words would serve but to blur and weaken their clarity and strength. So it is with the story of the career of Ralph Baggaley. His record, which was its own eulogy, closed with his death, September 23, 1915.

Mr. Baggaley's father dropped one "g" from the spelling of his name when a young man commencing business, and about 1893 Mr. Baggaley restored the "g" to its original place in the family name.

BLAIR, John Chalmers,

Enterprising Citizen, Philanthropist.

A monument in the beautiful cemetery at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, bears these words:

"A Life of Deeds—Not Years."

Beside this monument rests all that was mortal of a man whose nobility of character was only excelled by his kindness of heart. A man in whom was combined breadth of vision, far sightedness and executive ability of the highest order.

The originator of an industry, unique in conception and execution, and which, under his guidance, gained the highest measure of business success; first in every measure for the betterment of his community and its people, his life, in its entirety, merits the inscription which is quoted above.

John Chalmers Blair was born near Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1847, of a long line of Scotch-Irish ancestors. His great-grandfather, Alexander Blair, was the first of the family to adopt America as his home, settling in the wilderness near Shade Gap, Pennsylvania. His education began in the public schools of the village, and was completed in Milnwood Academy, Huntingdon Academy, and the Eastman College at Poughkeepsie, New York. His business career began as agent for his father, making settlements with the local agents for the stage line between his home town and Chambersburg. On one of these collection trips it was his fortune to see and report to the northern towns, General Stuart's raid on Chambersburg. The carrying of this news did much to keep the Confederate cavalry from further northern progress. The family moved to the county-seat at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, in April, 1863, and "Chal," as he was known to his boy friends, was attending school when the news came from Gettysburg that his father, Brice X. Blair, then captain of Company I, One Hundred and Fortyninth ("Bucktails") Pennsylvania Infantry, had been seriously wounded. Mother and son left at once for the battlefield,

and, after finding Captain Blair, brought him to Huntingdon and home.

In 1866 he served as clerk in the banking house of Bell, Garrettson & Company, which eventually became the First National Bank of Huntingdon, of which institution J. C. Blair was for many years afterward a director. After his bank clerking experience, he purchased a small bookstore which under his energetic improvements soon took on new life. On May 25, 1871, the young merchant was happily united in marriage to Miss Kate Fisher, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Fisher, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. As an adjunct to the book and stationery business a small printing office was added, and the first step of his real life's work was taken. Believing that a market existed for pencil and writing papers arranged in tablet form, the first experimental lots were made using copper tacks as a means for stapling the leaves and back together. The manufacturing plant at this time consisted of a small Gordon press and its operator, and a hand power cutting machine and its operator, plus the dynamic "Scotch-Irish" push of the young proprietor. With an abiding faith in printer's ink and publicity, the little business grew and prospered, outgrowing building after building. In 1884 the first new building of what is now one of America's model factory groups was built, five others following as the business expanded. Incorporation was made in 1891 as the J. C. Blair Company.

The borough of Huntingdon also profited during these busy business years by the work and council of John Chalmers Blair, whose administration as chief burgess for two terms and services in the borough council helped greatly in establishing the system of brick and macadam streets and the modernizing of the public school and cemetery grounds. Through his earnest efforts the local

celebration of county and borough centennial anniversaries were carried to a successful finish, the present "Standing Stone" monument being erected by him in 1896. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian church, and constant attendance and ready support of all measures for betterment testified to the interest he felt in church and Sabbath school. In social life his club memberships included the Union League, Manufacturers and Art Clubs of Philadelphia, and the Huntingdon Club in his home town.

Essentially a busy man, he limited his travel for pleasure, but on visits to Europe and different sections of the United States and Canada he brought back with him the views of a keen observer and a critical analyst who saw the "inside" of things and profited by the seeing. His relations with his employees are best shown by the fact that the term of service of many of them dates back to the earliest commencement of the business. Always a word of commendation for the task well done or a bit of help for the one who needed it, every employee, to him, was a friend and fellow-worker, and not merely a machine that could turn out so much work in a day. His personal friends were many, and even those of his business friends, who had never met the man himself, seemed to consider his written words as those of a close personal friend. Some of the most heartfelt words of condolence that came in after his death were from his business competitors. His home life was ideal and his greatest time of enjoyment was passed inside its walls. He numbered among his correspondents poet, preacher, politician, and the thousand other classes which make up society, and he derived much pleasure from their epistles, especially from those of literary tastes and inclinations. His book-shelves were not limited to a "five-foot" space,

but he roamed at will through all English literature, especially the poets. During the fall of 1896, illness compelled Mr. Blair to seek medical aid and, after an illness of about seven months the dauntless spirit passed away on June 23, 1897.

That "the good that men do, live after them" is a true saying, has never been shown more clearly than in the life of John Chalmers Blair. His will and memoranda left after his death show conclusively the breadth and clearness of his vision for the future. The older employees were remembered with generous shares of stock in the business, and have carried on the company affairs with ample success. His plans for Blair Park and the Town Athletic Field and the ridge drive to Simla, all have been carried out to completion and maintained as his gifts to the public, and as a crowning benefaction Mrs. Kate Fisher Blair has built and given to the public one of the finest and most complete hospitals in the country. The J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital, dedicated to the memory of John Chalmers Blair, Merchant, Manufacturer and Philanthropist, stands on a hill overlooking the town of Huntingdon, a perpetual memorial to one of her foremost citizens. The hospital was opened for service on September 4, 1911, and has proved a blessing to the country round-about, rendering prompt efficient service to the needy "without money and without price."

The entire business career and life of John Chalmers Blair stand as a record to be emulated by any young man. The love of his associates, the gratitude of his employees, the sense of a great loss by his townsmen and the general public all point to a life well spent, a life worthy of the commendation "Well done, good and faithful servant—enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

LICHTY, John Alden, M. D.,

Practitioner, Instructor, Author.

The history of the medical profession in Pittsburgh is well-nigh coeval with the existence of the city and is a record of devotion to the progress of science and the service of humanity. The prestige early acquired has been nobly maintained by the successive generations and prominent among those who uphold it at the present time is Dr. John Alden Lichty, Associate Professor of Medicine in the University of Pittsburgh, and one of the city's leading practitioners. Dr. Lichty has been for the last fifteen years a resident of Pittsburgh and is thoroughly identified with her most essential interests.

The great-grandfather of John Alden Lichty was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, and in 1768 emigrated to Pennsylvania, landing in Delaware county, subsequently removing to Lancaster county, and finally settling in Somerset county, where his descendants have been farmers and men of prominence. His wife was also a native of Canton Berne, Switzerland. Among their children was John Calvin Lichty, see below.

(II) John Calvin Lichty was born in Somerset county, and married Elizabeth, also a native of Somerset county, daughter of John I. Fike.

(III) Jonas, son of John Calvin and Elizabeth (Fike) Lichty, was born September, 1830, in Somerset county, where he engaged in farming and also labored as a minister of the German Baptist church. He married Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Walker) Miller, natives of German Switzerland. Mr. Miller was a farmer and contractor, building the large wooden bridges once so common in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Lichty were the parents of the fol-

lowing children: Harvey M., of Sunnyside, Washington; William Henry, a clergyman of Waterloo, Iowa; Elizabeth, married D. M. Saylor, of Morrill, Kansas, and is now deceased; Carrie, wife of D. F. Walker, of Somerset, Pennsylvania; Amanda, wife of Peter Blough, of Waterloo, Iowa; Calvin, died in youth; John Alden, mentioned below; Milton Jay, a physician of Cleveland, Ohio; and Annie, died in youth. The Rev. Jonas Lichty died November 21, 1893, and his wife passed away in May, 1888.

(IV) John Alden, son of Jonas and Mary (Miller) Lichty, was born February 26, 1866, at Meyersdale, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and attended the Meyersdale preparatory school. While attending this school he taught school one winter, the terms being very short. He then entered Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, and between times of attending this institution was superintendent of schools at Carleton, Nebraska. He graduated from Mount Union College in 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He taught mathematics for two years in college while a student. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1893 received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The same year Mount Union College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Philosophy. After serving for eighteen months in the Philadelphia Hospital Dr. Lichty entered the Medical Department of the University of Berlin, Germany, where for a year he devoted himself to study and special research work. On his return to the United States he became connected with the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, New York, remaining there three years. In 1899 he came to Pittsburgh, took up the practice of internal medicine, and speedily met with recognition. He is connected with

the Mercy Hospital and also with Columbia Hospital, and since 1909 has been Associate Professor of Medicine in the University of Pittsburgh. He is a trustee of Clifton Springs Sanitarium, and a member of the State Board of Charities of the State of Pennsylvania. Among the professional organizations to which Dr. Lichty belongs are the following: The Academy of Medicine, the Allegheny County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Gastro-Entrological Association, the American Climatological Association and the Biological Society of the University of Pittsburgh.

Devoted as he has been to the active duties of his profession, Dr. Lichty's pen has not been idle. He has for a considerable period contributed to medical magazines several articles a year on cases and subjects of more than ordinary importance. The list, which is a long one, includes the following: "A Clinical Study of the Relation of the Blood, the Urine and the Gastric Contents in Diseases of the Stomach" (Philadelphia Medical Journal, February 11, 1899); "Relation of Uric Acid to Migraine;" "Movable Kidney: With a Report of Cases;" "The Early or Premonitory Symptoms of Pernicious Anaemia" (Journal of the American Medical Association, June 29, 1907); "Differential Diagnosis and Treatment of Pyloric Stenosis" (Pennsylvania Medical Journal, April, 1907); "A Consideration of Failing Cardiac Compensation" (Pennsylvania Medical Journal, August, 1907); "The Gastro-Intestinal Disturbances Associated with Migraine" (New York Medical Journal, October 20, 1906); "Tuberculosis of the Gastro-Intestinal Tract" (American Medical Journal, March 11, 1905); "Malignant Lymphoma" (Pennsylvania Medical Journal, December,

1906); "A Consideration of the Etiology of Mucus Colitis" (American Medical Journal, August 9, 1902); "The Prevalence of Malaria in Pittsburgh" (Pennsylvania Medical Journal); "The Treatment of Gastric Ulcer Based Upon the Results of 140 Cases" (International Clinics, Volume IV, series 18); "Incidence of Gall-Bladder Trouble and Gastric Ulcer" (Lancet-Clinic, December 12, 1908); "Gastric Ulcer Complicated with the Symptoms of Cholelithiasis" (American Medical Journal, October, 1907); "The Relation of the Diseases of the Gall-Bladder and Biliary Ducts to the Gastric Functions" (American Journal of the Medical Sciences, January, 1911); "Perforation in Duodenal Ulcer" (New York Medical Journal, July 1, 1911); "Report of Two Cases of Henoch's Purpura with Symptoms like Acute Appendicitis" (Archives of Diagnosis, July, 1909); "Difficulties in Early Recognition of Certain Diseases of the Pancreas;" "Gastro-Intestinal Stasis;" "Appendicitis Considered from the Standpoint of the Internist, based upon 750 Cases;" "Clinical Consideration of Gastric Hemorrhage."

As a true citizen, Dr. Lichty takes a keen and active interest in everything relating to the welfare and advancement of Pittsburgh. In politics he is a Republican, but neither seeks nor desires office, preferring to concentrate his energies on the duties of his profession. No good work done in the name of charity or religion appeals to him in vain. He is a member of the University Club and the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity of Mount Union College and the University of Pittsburgh. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Palmyra Zenobia Commandery, of New York State, and also to the Knights Templar. He is a member of the Shady Avenue Baptist Church

The explanation of Dr. Lichty's great

success as a practitioner may be found in the fact that he combines a thorough classical and medical education with innate talents of no common order. A hard student, he is enthusiastic in his efforts to elevate the standard of the profession, keeping fully abreast of the times. Of florid complexion, his strong yet sensitive features accentuated by closely-clipped moustache and beard, his countenance shows him to be a highly intellectual man of much force of character and vigorous individuality. The deep, searching eyes are those of one possessing quick perceptions and his manner, dignified and courteous, is indicative of a genial nature. His friends, both in and out of his profession, are numbered by the hundred. He is a true gentleman and a man of fixed principles—a man in the fullest sense of the word.

Dr. Lichty married, December 11, 1894, Cora Lane, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lane) Stoner, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of the following children: Dorothy, now attending Winchester school, Pittsburgh; Marjorie, also at Winchester school; John Alden Jr., born May 30, 1905; and Joseph Stoner, born March 19, 1907, both attending Pittsburgh public schools. Dr. Lichty is devoted to his home and family.

Dr. Lichty is now just entering upon the meridian of life and his past gives assurance of honors which await him in the future. His record as a practitioner will be written in multitudes of grateful hearts as well as in the annals of medicine, but it is not thus alone that his name will be preserved. It will live in the literature of his profession as that of the author of contributions which have advanced the cause of science and shed light on the path of those who labor for the relief of suffering humanity.

WEIL, A. Leo,

Lawyer, Prominent Civic Worker.

The future of Pittsburgh is in the hands not of her industrial leaders and potentates alone, but also in those of the men who are working for her civic improvement and moral betterment, and who administer her laws. Her standing in the years to come depends largely on the strides she makes along civic and social lines, and on the evenhanded justice she deals out to all her citizens without discrimination of rank, fortune or social standing, and for advancement along these lines she looks with confidence to such men as A. Leo Weil, senior member of the law firm of Weil & Thorp, and one of the most prominent civic workers as well as one of the most prominent and aggressive attorneys now practicing at the bar of the Iron City. For more than twenty-five years Mr. Weil has been a resident of Pittsburgh, and is conspicuous as one of her most prominent lawyers and as well one of the most civic-spirited men to be found within her limits, prominently associated with all her most vital interests.

A. Leo Weil was born July 19, 1858, at Keysville, Charlotte county, Virginia, and was a son of Isaac L. and Minna (Weil) Weil, the former having been for several years established in business in the South. The ancestors of A. Leo Weil were natives of Bavaria, Germany. The boy received his elementary education in the log cabin schoolhouses of Virginia, fame, in the old fashioned boarding schools of Virginia, and in the high school of Titusville, Pennsylvania, to which city his parents removed from Virginia. He attended the Academic and Law Departments of the University of Virginia, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar of Virginia, then of Ohio, and next of Pennsylvania, in 1880.

From 1880 to 1887 Mr. Weil practiced at Bradford, Pennsylvania, achieving more than usual success, but in the latter year a desire for the larger opportunities of a wider field led him to remove to Pittsburgh, where he has since continuously remained, building up an extensive and lucrative practice. His marked ability, combined with devotion to duty, soon brought him into prominence and he became the legal representative of large interests, making a specialty of corporation law. Strong in reasoning and forceful in argument, he possesses that legal instinct which makes its way quickly through immaterial details to the essential points upon which the determination of a cause must turn, and he combines with his other qualifications much of the magnetic force of the orator. Into every cause intrusted to him he throws the whole force of his personality, learning, skill and experience, allowing none of the many interests committed to his care to suffer for want of close and able attention and industry.

In all that concerns the city's welfare Mr. Weil's interest is deep and sincere, and wherever substantial aid will further public progress it is freely given. Brilliant, stalwart, with keen resentment of wrong, and of wide and ripe experience, he has been identified with Pittsburgh's most important civic movements, and is one of the men who are consulted on all matters and questions of public moment. From 1905 to the present time he has been president of the Voters' League, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the well-remembered graft disclosures and in purifying the politics of Pittsburgh. Among the other most notable achievements of the Voters' League under the direction of Mr. Weil may be mentioned the following: The saving of Grant Boulevard from occupation by street railways, and thus pre-



Lewis Historical Photo Co.

Photo by Lewis Historical Photo Co.

Eng. by E. J. Williams & Co.

A. Leo Weil

serving that magnificent driveway to the city; the disclosures of the corrupt management of a large number of school boards in the many school districts, and the consequent enactment of a school code placing the management of the public schools under one body of directors, which has given to Pittsburgh one of the most efficient and satisfactory public school systems in the country; the passage of a civil service law placing all city employees under civil service; the adoption of an amendment to the charter of Pittsburgh substituting a council of nine, elected at large, for the unwieldy and irresponsible bi-cameral council (select and common) of a large number; and to these might be added many other reforms and advances along the line of civic betterment, due largely to the activities of the League under the personal direction of its president. Mr. Weil belongs to the National Municipal League and the National Civil Service Association, and many other national organizations, civil and educational, and philanthropic. In the charitable and benevolent institutions of his adopted city, he takes an active interest and is ever ready to respond to any deserving call made on him. He is a member of the American Jewish Committee, the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Bar Association and the Westmoreland County, Edgewood Country and Pittsburgh Athletic clubs, and the City Club of New York.

On the countenance of Mr. Weil are strongly depicted that will-power, fidelity and tenacity of purpose which throughout his career has been so strikingly manifested. Of deep convictions and great force of character, he belongs to that class of men who wield a power which is all the more pervasive and dominating from the fact that it is moral rather than political and is exercised for

the public weal rather than for personal ends. His tastes and temperament would alike incline him to shun publicity, but his rare ability in achieving results causes him to be constantly sought and often brings him into a prominence from which he would naturally shrink were less desirable ends in view. Dignified and courteous on all occasions, his genial personality has drawn around him a large circle of warmly attached friends.

Mr. Weil married, April 11, 1883, Cassie, daughter of Ferdinand and Minnie Ritter, of Youngstown, Ohio, and they are the parents of three children: A daughter, Aimee Leona, married to Julian H. Stein, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; a son, Ferdinand T., aged twenty-five, who is a graduate of Princeton, class 1913, now taking the law course in the University of Pittsburgh, and is a law student in his father's office; a son, A. Leo Jr., aged nineteen, who is now a junior in Princeton University. The Weil family are active socially, and their beautiful home in the East End is one of the social centres of the city.

Albeit not a native of Pittsburgh, Mr. Weil has shown himself, in all phases of his career, to be an incarnation of her spirit. Both at the bar and in the civic arena he has been a leader of force and magnetism. Nor can the phrase "has been" be applied to him in any sense which implies limitation. With a man of his type the past is a warrant for the future, and the record of A. Leo Weil, rich in achievement as it is, gives abundant assurance of greater things to come.

WALLACE, James O., M. D.,

Specialist, Hospital Official.

Among the young surgeons of Pittsburgh is Dr. James Oliver Wallace. James Wallace, his grandfather, was a native of Ireland, and married there.

James (2), son of James (1) Wallace, was born in Ireland, and in 1852 emigrated to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh, where he conducted a successful grocery business, retiring five or ten years before his death. He was a man of prominence in his adopted city, a Democrat in politics and in a quiet way very charitable. He married Letitia Mathews, born in Freehold, North of Ireland, who came with her parents to the United States, making their home in Pittsburgh. Their daughter was then twelve years old and they were also accompanied by three sons, one of whom, James, is still living in Pittsburgh, having retired from business. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace: Isabel; Mrs. John Hamilton, of Pittsburgh, has two children; John T., of Pittsburgh; William Charles, in steel business in Pittsburgh, is married and has four children; James Oliver, mentioned below; Robert D., of Independence, Kansas, in oil and gas business, is married and has one child; and three others, all of whom died young. Mr. Wallace died January, 1900, and his widow resides in Pittsburgh.

James Oliver, son of James (2) and Letitia (Mathews) Wallace, was born January 17, 1877, in Pittsburgh, and first attended the public schools, passing thence successively, to the high school, the Park Institute and Kenyon College, where he graduated, in 1902, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Pittsburgh, and in 1906 received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving for thirteen months as interne in the Allegheny General Hospital and for thirteen months filling the position of resident physician in the Children's Hospital, Dr. Wallace entered upon a career of general practice in his native city. His attention

however, was especially attracted toward orthopedic surgery, and in 1912 he began to devote himself exclusively to that branch of his profession. He was for a time shortly after graduation a member of the staff of the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary, and for some years was assistant orthopedic surgeon to the Allegheny General Hospital. He is also orthopedic surgeon to the Children's Hospital, outpatient department, the Industrial Home for Crippled Children, Mercy Hospital, and the Sewickley Convalescent Home for Crippled Children. He is Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery to the University of Pittsburgh. In addition to his other official duties he discharges those of secretary of the staff of the Children's Hospital. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, and the Allegheny County Medical Society.

Dr. Wallace takes an interest in local and national politics, voting with the Independent Republicans. He belongs to the Alpha Kappa Kappa and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities and is a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. His only club is the University.

Dr. Wallace married, November 23, 1914, Edith B., daughter of the late George R. Boswell, of Pittsburgh, Mr. Boswell was a merchant of the North Side.

HUSTON, Abraham Francis,
Leading Ironmaster.

Abraham Francis Huston was born at Coatesville, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1852, one of the seven children of Dr. Charles Huston and Isabella Pennock Lukens. His grandfather, Dr. Robert Mendenhall Huston, was a member of the faculty of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and his father, who was a physician, was



A. F. Weston

also a graduate of the same institution, later studying in Paris and Heidelberg. His grandmother was descended from the brother of Benjamin West, the famous painter, who for many years was historical painter to King George III. of England, and president of the Royal Academy, and who painted about four hundred pictures, of which probably the most noteworthy are "Aggripina Landing with the Ashes of Germanicus," "Death of General Wolfe," "Battle of La Hougue," "Death on the Pale Horse," "Christ Healing the Sick," the "Crucifixion," and the "Ascension." His mother was a daughter of Dr. Charles Lukens, head of the Lukens Iron & Steel Company of Coatesville.

Having received a good education in his native town and having completed a course at Taylor Academy, Coatesville, the young man was prepared for college by private tutors. He was then sent to Haverford College, at Haverford, Pennsylvania, and graduated from that institution in 1872 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Dr. Charles Huston (the father of A. F. Huston) entered the iron business in 1850 and was actively engaged in it up to the time of his death in 1897. He was considered one of the country's greatest experts on the manufacture of boiler plates, and was chiefly responsible for the development of that branch of the Lukens works, which was the first in America to make boiler plates. In 1877 Dr. Huston was chosen chairman of a committee of representatives from the manufacturers of boiler plates appointed to confer with the board of supervising steamboat inspectors for the purpose of framing a proper standard of tests. Having conducted extensive experiments in the properties of iron and steel, and having had much experience in the testing of boiler plates, Dr. Huston's recommendations were adopted by

the board of inspectors. As a result of Dr. Huston's long experience and great ability he was also selected by Chauncey M. Depew in 1895 as the most capable man to prepare the history of the iron and steel industry for his "One Hundred Years of American Commerce."

It was only natural therefore that the younger Huston should be trained in the iron and steel industry. Immediately after leaving college he entered the Lukens Iron & Steel Company and worked in every department, both in the shops and in the office, so that he might have a thorough, practical knowledge of every branch of the business. In 1875, after three years of experience, he became the junior member of the firm of Huston, Penrose & Company, and ever since has remained a member of this firm and of the company which succeeded it, the Lukens Iron and Steel Company, in January, 1897, upon the death of his father, being elected to the presidency of the company.

The Lukens Iron and Steel Company was originally established about 1780 by Isaac Pennock, who erected a mill for the manufacture of iron at Rokeby, Buck Run, Chester county, only four miles distant from the location of the present works. Twenty years later he bought a saw-mill property at Coatesville and converted it into an iron mill, this being the foundation of the present large works of the Lukens Company. From 1816 until his death in 1825 Dr. Charles Lukens, Pennock's son-in-law and the maternal grandfather of the present head of the company, carried on the business and upon his death was succeeded in the management by his widow, Rebecca W. Lukens. Mrs. Lukens developed the business in a most remarkable manner and displayed a wonderful and extraordinary amount of business acumen. Upon the death of Mrs. Lukens, her sons-

in-law, Abraham Gibbons and Dr. Charles Huston, undertook the direction of the company's affairs, but in 1855 Mr. Gibbons retired, leaving the entire management in Dr. Huston's hands.

Dr. Huston and his partner, Charles Penrose, who entered the business in 1859, carried on the business together until 1881, when Mr. Penrose died, and thus Dr. Huston was called upon to manage the business. He had, however, the aid of his two sons, A. F. and C. L., the former of whom, as said before, entered the company in 1872, and the three together gradually expanded the business until at the present time the works cover an area of more than two hundred acres upon which stand twelve large buildings and employ nearly two thousand operatives. Up to the time of Dr. Huston's death in 1897, the steel works were of rather small proportions, although they had been enlarged in 1890. Two years after Dr. Huston's death at the time of a boom in the iron business, his sons began to greatly enlarge the plant, and as a result of their efforts during a period of three or four years, the plant was expanded to four times its previous extent. It had been Dr. Huston's openly avowed policy never to fall behind in the race but to keep well abreast of the times. He frequently said, "It is better in the iron and steel business to be ahead of the times rather than behind in the smallest degree." In 1881, shortly after the death of Mr. Penrose, Dr. Huston's health began to fail, and the active management of the business devolved upon his eldest son, A. F. Huston, the doctor simply acting in an advisory capacity from that time until his death in 1897.

But the younger Huston's time has not been entirely occupied with the affairs of the Lukens Company. With the advance in position and accumulation of means came further responsibilities and new

offices, and at the present time, in addition to his office of president of the Lukens Iron and Steel Company, Mr. Huston is president of the Coatesville Trust Company, a director of the Wilmington & Northern branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, and in 1902 was president of the Association of American Steel Manufacturers. He is also interested in many institutions of a benevolent character, and was for years president of the Coatesville Hospital.

Mr. Huston has always been very fond of traveling, and has not only traversed a greater part of his native land but also of Europe. In 1883 he visited Europe and traveled from North Cape, Norway, to Naples, Italy, covering Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain and the Continent. He again went abroad in 1886 and a third time in 1889. A fourth trip was taken to Europe in the early summer of 1914. After touring over England, Wales, and Scotland, largely by automobile, with his family, he went to Paris and was there when the great war broke out about August 1st. After going through many trials and inconveniences, he was able to get to Havre by automobile with only such baggage as could be carried in it. The ship's sailing was delayed by war conditions for about a week, but finally the passage was made homeward without mishap. In 1885 he visited many of the principal cities of Mexico, New Mexico, California, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. His favorite recreation is golfing, his skill in which has earned him many handsome trophies, and he is a member of the St. Davids Golf Club (of which he was for two years president), and the Merion Cricket Club.

Mr. Huston has twice been married; his first wife was Miss Alice Calley, whom he married in Philadelphia in 1889, and who died in April, 1906, and his

second wife, whom he married in October, 1907, was Miss Alfie Frances Sly, of Virginia. To the first union three daughters were born: Isabel (born 1890), Alice R. (born 1897), and Marjorie C. (born 1899).

MAGEE, Christopher,

Lawyer, Jurist, Legislator.

The late Christopher Magee, for many years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and for more than two-score and ten a distinguished member of the Pittsburgh bar, was one of the city's most commanding figures during the latter decades of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth. Throughout the long period of his residence in the metropolis, Judge Magee was zealous in the promotion of her leading interests, and took an active and influential part in the sphere of local and State politics.

Robert Magee, grandfather of Christopher Magee, was born in 1737, in County Derry, Ireland, and in 1788, with his wife and seven children, emigrated to the United States, finding a home in the then infant city of Pittsburgh.

(II) Christopher, youngest child of Robert Magee, was but two years old when brought by his parents to the United States. He married Jane Watson, born in 1796, in Pittsburgh, of Scotch parentage. She was a granddaughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Edmundson) Thomson, who in July, 1771, embarked on the ship "Friendship," in the harbor of Greenock, Scotland, arriving in Boston, Massachusetts, in the following September, accompanied by their twelve children, and soon made their way to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where they settled. Alexander Thomson was the American progenitor of Frank Thomson, who became president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the late

Dr. William Thomson, a famous oculist of Philadelphia. The family of the Watsons was one of the most conspicuous of that day in Pittsburgh, two of them at one time owning most of the land extending from Wylie street to the Monongahela river, and between what is now High street and a line near Stevenson street. A brother of Mrs. Magee was a practicing lawyer, but was more devoted to scientific studies, building the first Allegheny County Observatory, an entirely private one, on a part of the Hill, near what is now Chestnut street. He also took the first "sun-types" (then called daguerreotypes, from the inventor, Daguerre) that were ever made in America.

(III) Christopher (2), son of Christopher (1) and Jane (Watson) Magee, was born December 5, 1829, in Pittsburgh, his first recollections being of a home in Second street, now Second avenue. Later the family moved to Wylie street. The boy Christopher received his preparatory education in private schools of his native city and at the Pittsburgh Academy. His father having died soon after the removal to Wylie street, Mrs. Magee removed with her family to Philadelphia, and there the future judge, who had already studied for a time at the Western University of Pennsylvania, matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1849 as Bachelor of Arts. He was later honored by his *alma mater* with the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws.

The legal studies of Mr. Magee were begun in the office of William B. Reed and Alexander McKinley, of the Philadelphia bar, and he also attended lectures at the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, then under the direction of Judge Sharswood. Mr. Magee graduated from the law school in 1852, and in December of the same year was admitted

to the Philadelphia bar. Soon after he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

Standing thus on the threshold of his professional life, the heart of the young man turned toward his native city, and there awoke in him an earnest desire to make Pittsburgh his field of labor and the scene of his future career. Accordingly he returned to his boyhood's home, and on April 11, 1853, on motion of Colonel Samuel W. Black, was admitted to practice in the Allegheny county courts. In entering upon the practice of his profession in his native city, Mr. Magee had the support of ancestral tradition and family prestige. Colonel Black, on whose motion he had been admitted to practice, and who was at one time governor of Nebraska, was a kinsman, and Matthew J. Magee, of the Pittsburgh bar, and later of the United States army, was an uncle. Another uncle was Robert Watson, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1820. Other kinsmen, near and more remote, were W. W. Thomson, who prepared the "Pittsburgh Digest;" the Rev. Samuel B. Wylie, D. D., of the University of Pennsylvania; the Rev. John Black, D. D., a professor in the Western University of Pennsylvania; the Hon. Christopher L. Magee, of Pittsburgh, and Thomas A. Hendricks, who became Vice-President of the United States.

But anyone who imagined that in returning to Pittsburgh, Mr. Magee thought of relying on anything but his own native ability and unaided efforts would show himself totally unacquainted with the character of this remarkable man. From the day of his opening an office in the Iron City he was the maker of his own fortune. By dint of thorough equipment, inborn talent and devotion to duty he acquired a large clientele, representing individuals and many import-

ant corporations, rising rapidly to a position of prominence and becoming one of the representative lawyers of the metropolis.

In 1885 Mr. Magee was appointed by Governor Pattison, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, of Allegheny county, and in November, 1886, he was elected for the full term of ten years from January, 1887. During this period Judge Magee presided at the trial of thousands of civil and criminal cases, proving himself throughout a learned, discerning and impartial jurist. In 1897 he retired from the bench, leaving a record which forms one of the brightest pages in the legal annals of Allegheny county.

In politics Judge Magee was a lifelong Democrat, and in 1856 was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. On two occasions he was the candidate of his party for mayor of Pittsburgh. He was also nominated for Judge of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, and in 1895 the Democrats made him their candidate for Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. He served once as a Presidential elector.

Among the associations and institutions with which Judge Magee was connected were the Shady Side Academy, of which he was one of the incorporators, as he was also of the Hospital for Children and the Allegheny Cemetery. He was a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the University Club of Philadelphia, the Delta Phi Club of New York and the Pennsylvania Forestry Association. He was given degrees by many institutions of learning.

It was said of Judge Magee that "he was as true as steel and as pure as gold," and one glance at his countenance would confirm the statement. It was a face of mingled strength and refinement, a face

radiant with kindness and good will, the face of a man who drew men to him. There could be no better proof of his immense personal popularity than the fact that, in a strong Republican district, he was elected to the Legislature. Gray moustache, with a short beard of the same hue, emphasized the distinction of his finely cut features and his dark eyes were at once deeply thoughtful and keenly penetrating.

Judge Magee married, January 12, 1859, Elizabeth Louise, born August 8, 1836, daughter of Rev. John Neil and Margaret Thomson (Wylie) McLeod, of New York City, and they became the parents of the following children: John Neil McLeod, born October 22, 1859, died in infancy; Margaret McLeod, born June 7, 1861, became the wife of Kier Mitchell, of Pittsburgh, and died October 13, 1894, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth Louise McLeod; Christopher, whose biography appears in this work; Norman McLeod, born October 14, 1867, died at the age of fourteen years; Jane Watson, born December 23, 1869, died June 15, 1880; and Walter Pollock, born September 23, 1874, of Pittsburgh. Judge Magee and his family were members of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church, and their home life was one of great beauty and simplicity. She who was its heart and centre, the devoted wife and mother, passed away March 4, 1902.

The years of Judge Magee were prolonged far beyond the traditional limit of human life. Within a few months of the eightieth anniversary of his birth he closed his career of usefulness and honor, breathing his last on July 3, 1909, and retaining almost to the latest moment his physical and mental vigor. The mourning for him was universal, men of all classes of the community offering to his memory tributes of veneration and love.

Judge Magee was one of the men whose

work "lives after them." The record of his work forms part of the history of the bench and bar of the Keystone State and in it his name stands as that of a patriotic citizen, a learned counsellor and a just and upright judge.

MAGEE, Christopher, Jr.,

Lawyer, Publicist.

Among the best known civil practitioners at the Pittsburgh bar is Christopher Magee Jr., an acknowledged leader in that department of his profession. Mr. Magee has thus far been a lifelong resident of the metropolis, and all his interests, professional and otherwise, are centered in his native city.

Christopher Magee Jr. was born October 3, 1863, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of the late Judge Christopher and Elizabeth Louise (McLeod) Magee. A biography of Judge Magee, with full ancestral record, appears on a preceding page in this work. Christopher Magee Jr. received his earliest education in private schools of his native city, and after a due course of preparation entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was fitted for his profession at the Law School of the University, and in 1889 that institution conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In June of that year he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar and to practice in the Supreme Court. A bright future opened before him, but, like his father, he was desirous of identifying himself with the city of his birth, and in June, 1890, on motion of Judge J. McF. Carpenter, he was admitted to the Pittsburgh bar. In Philadelphia he read law in the office of Judge George M. Dallas, and in Pittsburgh his preceptor was George W. Guthrie. At the outset of his career, Mr. Magee practiced alone, devoting himself, as he has since

done, to general civil practice. For a short time he was associated with Henry A. Davis, but since the dissolution of that connection has been without a partner. Mr. Magee's standing at the bar is deservedly high. He is remarkable for penetrating and accurate analysis of the matters submitted for his consideration, and in painstaking preparation and skillful presentation of cases is without a superior.

While giving his exclusive attention to his professional obligations and refusing to identify himself with outside interests, Mr. Magee is never found lacking in public spirit. He votes with the Democrats and at the request of his neighbors, repeated many years, has served as Burgess of Osborne Borough. He is a member of the Academy of Science and Arts, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Delta Phi fraternity, the Chamber of Commerce, and director of Pittsburgh Hospital for Children. He attends the Sewickley Presbyterian Church.

Dark hair, reflective dark eyes, their keenness undimmed by the spectacles through which they habitually look, features bearing the imprint of fineness of nature and force of character these are the distinctive personal traits of Christopher Magee Jr. His mind is essentially the legal mind and his temperament the judicial temperament. He is naturally adapted to the profession he has chosen, as his twenty-five years of successful practice have most abundantly proved. Withal he is warmhearted and genial, making friends easily and holding them long, strong and true in his attachments and with the faculty of inspiring equal fidelity in others.

Mr. Magee married, June 1, 1892, Julia Vogdes Heberton, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they are the parents of the following children:

1. Christopher, born March 28, 1893; educated at Sewickley Preparatory School, Allegheny Preparatory School and Cornell University, graduating in 1915 as Mechanical Engineer, and now with the Standard Underground Cable Company. 2. Margaret Mitchell, born January 4, 1895; educated at Sewickley Preparatory School and Dana Hall, Wellesley, class of 1914. 3. Helen Heberton, born April 27, 1897; educated at Sewickley Preparatory School and Dana Hall, Wellesley, class of 1915. 4. Norman Heberton, born December 31, 1899; educated at Sewickley Preparatory School. 5. Julia Heberton, born September 30, 1902; attending Sewickley Preparatory School. 6. Elizabeth Louise McLeod, born July 28, 1905, attending Sewickley Preparatory School. Mrs. Magee is a woman of charming personality, a gracious hostess and an accomplished homemaker, causing her husband, a man of uncommonly strong domestic affections, to find the hours which the strenuous demands of his profession permit him to spend at his own fireside the happiest seasons in a busy life.

Pittsburgh is fortunate in that the history of her bar is the work of men of ability and honor. She is doubly fortunate in that its record of the present day is being written by those worthy of their predecessors—by men of the type of Christopher Magee Jr.

(The Heberton Line).

George Heberton, the first ancestor of record, was presumably born in Scotland and emigrated to the United States. He married Mary Craig (see Craig line).

(II) Alexander, son of George and Mary (Craig) Heberton, was born May 21, 1803, in Philadelphia, and was a minister of the Presbyterian church. He married Elizabeth Parker Brooke (see

Brooke line), who died February 3, 1884. The death of Mr. Heberton occurred in Philadelphia, October 26, 1894.

(III) Edward Payson, son of Alexander and Elizabeth Parker (Brooke) Heberton, was born August 12, 1830, at Bath, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and educated at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, at Lafayette College and Princeton University. After spending a short time in the oil business he served in the United States navy as paymaster, and before the Civil War was connected with the United States Coast Survey and with the engineer corps of the Santa Fé survey. At the breaking out of the Civil War, the vessel on which Mr. Heberton was serving as paymaster was engaged in the battle of Newberne, North Carolina. But notwithstanding the prospect of preferment which opened before him, this earnest man felt that he was called to another sphere of action, that it was incumbent upon him to follow in the footsteps of his father. Accordingly, he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, graduating in the spring of 1868. Thereafter his life was that of an able and devoted minister of the Presbyterian communion.

Mr. Heberton married, April 2, 1868, in Philadelphia, Caroline Eugenia (Titus) Prevost (see Titus line), and their children were: Maxwell, died in infancy; Julia Vogdes, mentioned below; Edward T., born May 19, 1873, married, at Yakima, Washington, Margaret Boyle; Helen Catherine; Carrie Eugenia, married, January 26, 1905, Davenport Plumer, of Philadelphia; and Charles Prevost, died in infancy. The mother of this family, a woman of lovely personality and admirably fitted to be the helpmate of her husband in his sacred calling, passed away February 27, 1903, at Bridgeton, New Jersey, having survived her husband nearly twenty years. It was on August

20, 1883, that Mr. Heberton ended his course of unselfish and beneficent service, breathing his last at Waldo, Florida. "The memory of the just is blessed."

(IV) Julia Vogdes, daughter of Edward Payson and Caroline Eugenia (Titus) (Prevost) Heberton, was born July 2, 1871, and is now the wife of Christopher Magee Jr., as stated above.

(The Craig Line).

John Craig was born in 1733, in Scotland, and emigrated to the province of New Jersey. He was sergeant of the Monmouth (New Jersey) militia, and during the Revolutionary War served in the Continental army. On April 5, 1776, he was appointed sergeant, and in May, 1777, became first lieutenant of Captain Elisha Walters' company of the First New Jersey Regiment, which took part in the battle of Monmouth. Lieutenant Craig was also a member of the Association, Monmouth, New Jersey. He married Jane (Robinson) English, born August 18, 17—, Lieutenant Craig died July 11, 1821.

(II) Mary, daughter of John and Jane (Robinson) (English) Craig, became the wife of George Heberton (see Heberton line).

(The Brooke Line).

John Brooke was born March 27, 1740, and was a soldier of the Revolution, serving as adjutant of the Sixth Battalion, Pennsylvania Line, and captain of the Sixth Battalion, Pennsylvania Militia. On November 8, 1777, he was appointed commissary to collect clothing, and on October 4, 1781, was made commissary for raising effective supplies for the army. He married Elizabeth Way, who was born July 30, 1740, and died November 11, 1786. Mr. Brooke himself passed away June 20, 1813.

(II) Robert, son of John and Elizabeth (Way) Brooke, was born February

23, 1770, and married Charlotte Porter (see Porter line), who was born February 1, 1778, and died August 1, 1850, long surviving her husband whose death occurred November 3, 1821.

(III) Elizabeth Parker, daughter of Robert and Charlotte (Porter) Brooke, was born December 3, 1806, and became the wife of the Rev. Alexander Heberton (see Heberton line).

(The Porter Line).

Andrew Porter was born September 24, 1743, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and belonged to the patriot army of the Revolution. On June 19, 1776, he was made captain of marines, serving on the frigate "Effingham," and on January 1, 1777, was commissioned captain in the Second Regiment of Artillery, commanded by Colonel Lamb. On January 1, 1781, he was transferred to the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, commanded by Colonel Porter, on April 19, 1781, was promoted to major, and on January 1, 1783, became lieutenant-colonel commander. From May 10, 1809, to December 7, 18—, he served as surveyor-general of Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Parker, who was born near Norristown, Pennsylvania, and his death occurred November 16, 1813, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

(II) Charlotte, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Parker) Porter, was born February 1, 1778, and became the wife of Robert Brooke (see Brooke line).

(The Titus Line).

Robert Titus, the first of the name in America, was a respectable English agriculturist, living near Stanstead Abbey, Hertfordshire, England, thirty miles northeast of London. In 1635 he emigrated to the province of Massachusetts, settling at Weymouth, near Boston, and removing, in 1644, to the neighborhood

of Providence, Rhode Island. In 1654 he migrated to Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York. Robert Titus married, in England, Hannah ———, and their children were: John, who became the ancestor of the New England Tituses; Edmond, settled in Westbury, Long Island, New York, and died at the age of eighty-five, having had eleven children; Samuel, settled in Huntington, Long Island, New York; Content, mentioned below; Abiel, settled in Huntington, Long Island, New York, and died at the age of ninety-six; and Susannah.

(II) Content, son of Robert and Hannah Titus, was born in 1643, at Weymouth, and in 1672 removed from Huntington to Newtown, Long Island, New York, where he became an active and valued member of the community, presumably serving as a soldier, inasmuch as he was styled "captain." So vigorous were his powers at eighty, that in 1724 he was elected to an eldership in the Presbyterian church of Newtown. Captain Titus married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Moore, and seven children were born to them. Among them was John, mentioned below. Captain Titus died in 1730.

(III) John, son of Content and Elizabeth (Moore) Titus, migrated, prior to 1722, to the township of Hopewell. He married Rebecca ———, and among their four children was Andrew, mentioned below. John Titus died in 1761 and his widow passed away the following year.

(IV) Andrew, son of John and Rebecca Titus, lived on his farm near Titusville. He married Hannah Burrowes, and they were the parents of three children, including John, mentioned below. Andrew Titus passed away in 1800.

(V) John (2), son of Andrew and Hannah (Burrowes) Titus, married Sarah, daughter of Henry Mershow, and



John A. Winston

of their three children Theodore is mentioned below. Mr. Titus died in 1827 and the death of his widow occurred January 28, 1828.

(VI) Theodore, son of John (2) and Sarah (Mershow) Titus, was engaged in the lumber business. He married Catharine Howell (see Howell line), and among their children was a daughter, Caroline Eugenia, mentioned below.

(VII) Caroline Eugenia, daughter of Theodore and Catharine (Howell) Titus, was born November 10, 1848, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and married (first) Eugene Prevost and (second) the Rev. Edward Payson Heberton (see Heberton line).

(The Howell Line).

The Howell family was originally of the county of Kent, England, and appears to have been transplanted to the American colonies at least two centuries ago.

Daniel Howell, the first ancestor of record, removed from Long Island, New York, to Ewing, New Jersey, where he seems to have passed the remainder of his life. He married Mary ———, and among the children born to them was Hezekiah, mentioned below. Daniel Howell died April 25, 1732, and his widow survived him many years, passing away September 26, 1760, at the age of seventy-six.

(II) Hezekiah, son of Daniel and Mary Howell, was born August 7, 1727, and was an elder in Ewing Church. He married Hannah Ellett, and of their children Ellett is mentioned below. Hezekiah Howell died in 1800.

(III) Ellett, son of Hezekiah and Hannah (Ellett) Howell, was a lieutenant of the First Hunterdon Regiment and also filled the position of assistant quartermaster. He married Catharine Flick, of Philadelphia, and they were the parents of a daughter, Catharine, mentioned below. Mrs. Howell died in 1808, at the age

of forty-nine, and the death of her husband occurred in 1821, when he was sixty-four years old.

(IV) Catharine, daughter of Ellett and Catharine (Flick) Howell, became the wife of Theodore Titus (see Titus line).

WINSTON, John Clark,

Publisher, Leader in Civic Reform.

Political revolutions bring into prominence men possessing strong qualities of leadership, who have never asserted themselves in public life, preferring the less troublous activities of business life. But when corruption in high places threatens the life of their city they come from bank, store, office, or factory, and by applying the strong arm of correction to politicians and bosses redeem the city, State, and nation.

In 1905 there was a political revolution in Philadelphia. The city was shaken from League Island to Bridesburg by a mighty force which overturned the machine and quickened the public conscience. Philadelphia will never again be "corrupt and contented." Men arose, little heard of heretofore in public affairs, who displayed such qualities of masterful leadership that they have ever since been prominently in the public eye. One of the foremost of these men is John Clark Winston, a successful business man, a lifelong Republican, who, as chairman of the Committee of Seventy, has been very active in all efforts to reform municipal conditions. He is of Virginia and Carolina ancestry, and of Quaker blood on both sides. He is of commanding presence, and has a direct way of stating facts, but the blunt speech that tends upon first contact to repel friendship is but his way, and those who have known him longest are his warmest friends, for, to use a homely phrase, he "wears well." It being his duty, as head of the Commit-

tee of Seventy, openly to oppose many prominent public men, he has been a target for malicious attack, but his armor has not been pierced, and every move he has made has stood the fierce light of publicity, and no malice, self-interest, or dishonest bias has been charged, but only a sincere desire to advance the public good and to have the committee serve the purpose for which it was formed. As one of Philadelphia's leading publishers, he has acquired large business interests, and in the commercial world has won the highest and most honorable standing.

The Winstons trace from early days in Virginia, the family being members of the Society of Friends. Isaac (1) Winston had a son Isaac, who married Mary Ann, daughter of Rev. Peter Fontaine, rector of "Westover" parish, Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1719, who was a descendant of John de la Fontaine, martyred in France in 1563. Pleasant Winston, grandfather of John C. Winston, was a prominent commission merchant in Richmond, Virginia, his residence being near the old church wherein Patrick Henry (whose mother was a Winston), delivered the immortal sentences that fired the revolutionary heart. Through his wife, Pleasant Winston became the owner of slaves which, under the laws of Virginia, he could not free, and, being a Friend, he could not keep. He could, however, and he did, send them to Liberia. Later he left Virginia, and moved to Indiana, with a large family of young children. Bowling Henry Winston, son of Pleasant Winston, was born in Virginia, went west with his father, but soon returned to Virginia, living with his uncle near Lynchburg, and attending the University of Virginia. Later he joined his family in Indiana, and there married Anna, a daughter of John Clark, a Friend, who with others of his faith left North Caro-

lina on account of slavery, they becoming early settlers of Indiana.

John Clark Winston, son of Bowling Henry and Anna (Clark) Winston, was born on a farm near Darlington, Indiana, November 22, 1856, and there resided until he was thirteen years of age. He then was taken to Virginia by his father, there prepared for and later entered Haverford College, near Philadelphia, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1881. In college he was president of his class, and in the years 1895-96 was president of the Alumni Association of Haverford College.

He had fully intended to pursue a course of legal study and to become a lawyer, but, after graduation, a Philadelphia publishing house with a branch in Indianapolis made him so tempting an offer that he accepted it, the commercial world gaining and the professional world losing a bright light. Mr. Winston spent two years in Indianapolis, liked the business, and so thoroughly mastered its every detail that on his return to Philadelphia in 1884 he established himself in the publishing business, his first location being at No. 1009 Arch street, directly opposite the present large establishment that bears his name, the John C. Winston Company, Publishers. The years have brought him nothing but honor and success as a publisher and man of affairs. The business, now incorporated, still has him as its efficient executive head, and, in addition to the presidency of the John C. Winston Company, he is president of the Standard Roller Bearing Company, whose plant extends on Girard avenue from Forty-seventh to Fifty-second streets. He is an aggressive business man, very energetic and very determined. One of the departments of his publishing business is devoted to the making of Bibles in every size, and in that line of publishing he is one of the largest producers in the coun-

try. Printers' ink may be said to have made him big commercially. Nature created him so big physically and mentally that had he chosen his first ambition, the law, or had entered any other field of work, he would have succeeded in the same degree. But as a publisher he began and as a publisher he continues.

Prior to December, 1904, little had been heard of Mr. Winston in a public way, so thoroughly had he been engrossed in his own business. He knew of the political conditions affecting Philadelphia so unfavorably, and when a friend met him on the street on December 19th and invited him to attend a citizens' meeting in the assembly room of the Bourse to form an organization for permanent reform work in municipal affairs, he accepted the invitation. There he was surprised by being made chairman of the meeting, and on him devolved the appointment of the Committee of Seven which the meeting voted should be chosen to formulate a plan of organization for the promotion of good government in Philadelphia. This committee reported to a subsequent meeting of which Mr. Winston was chairman, advising the establishment of a Committee of Seventy, which was done. That was the beginning of the Committee of Seventy, and Mr. Winston's entry into public life, as he was chosen chairman of the committee, and such was the confidence the citizens reposed in him that he was ordered to select his own executive board and later the members of the committee. Since that time his activity in all efforts to bring about better municipal conditions has never ceased. He took prominent part in the gas lease fight against the United Gas Improvement Company, worked hard for the City Party and its candidates, supported Rudolph Blankenburg as mayor, and in 1912 Theodore Roosevelt for President. His public utterances show lofty sentiments

and some are here preserved: "Where offices are the spoils of victory they will be distributed by the bosses, and where office holders are the creatures of the bosses there will be graft. Our own experience, that of other cities, and of the Federal Government, points to the one conclusion, that it is only by the destruction of the 'spoils system' and the faithful enforcement of the 'merit system' that honest and efficient administration can be obtained." "It is now more evident than it ever was before that the only political salvation of the people of Philadelphia lies in the utter destruction of this organization, root and branch." As chairman of the Committee of Seventy he addressed a letter to Governor Pennypacker, under date of May 1, 1905: "The present attitude of our City Councils regarding the gas lease will, I trust, remove from your mind any possible doubt as to the great danger to the interests of the city which would result from transferring power and responsibility from the mayor to Councils. In the name of the ten thousand representative citizens who signed our petition and in the name of the one hundred thousand equally interested who would sign the same petition if opportunity presented, let me again implore you to veto the so called ripper bills. No single act of your administration will so gratify the vast majority of our citizens. We are trusting to you for protection." The objectionable bills were vetoed by the Governor. Defining the committee's position on municipal ownership, he said in part: "We do not oppose the public utility corporations. We only ask them to deal fairly and honestly with the municipality. My own individual opinion is that it is better to encourage private enterprise and capital by the most liberal treatment. Let the railroads and all public utility corporations learn once for all that we will no longer tolerate

bribery and corruption, but that they can obtain all that is fair by honorable methods. Let the people learn and never forget that in dealing with astute and able heads of these corporations their interests must be protected by having astute and honest men of ability to represent them. I do not find serious fault with the United Gas Improvement Company for making the best bargain it could provided it went about it honestly and did not seek to corrupt the representatives entrusted with the city's interests. I for one would be willing to give corporations even more than their just due if only they can be made to stop all attempts to corrupt public officials. On February 12, 1912, in discussing Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy he said: "Unless the Republican party nominates a man in sympathy with the aspirations of the people we may expect a democratic administration, with radical legislation which will be of no benefit to the country."

A lifelong Republican of national reputation and a leader in the reform fight for many years, it was with regret that he saw President Taft renominated, believing that he was not a "man in sympathy with the aspirations of the people." In declaring for the Progressive candidate he said: "President Taft has allowed himself to be bamboozled by men like Payne, Aldrich, and Cannon, with the result that we had imposed upon us the wretched Payne-Aldrich measure, which is a disgrace and a rank injustice to the Republican party. President Taft missed his great opportunity to insist upon a proper revision and permitted, then commended the iniquitous Payne-Aldrich bill. I prefer to have the needed tariff revision in the hands of those who do not think it wrong and unconstitutional to protect wages and legitimate business by a protective tariff." He personally directed the fight of the City Party in 1905 as chair-

man of the Committee of Seventy, arranging his private business so that he might give his entire time to the campaign. In 1906 he was prominently mentioned for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, and has since been equally active in all reform movements and has many victories to his credit. Although his large business interests keep him fully employed, he gives a great deal of time to the study of municipal problems, and in all Philadelphia there is no more devoted, unselfish, patriotic citizen than John C. Winston. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and finds social enjoyment in various clubs, including the University, City, Manheim Cricket, and Huntingdon Valley Country. In 1915 he was elected president of the Science and Art Club of Germantown, where he resides. His business office is at No. 1010 Arch street.

Mr. Winston married, July 19, 1883, Samuella Terrell Hicks, of Richmond, Virginia. He has no children.

WAKEFIELD, James Alfred,

Lawyer, Insurance Expert.

James Alfred Wakefield is one of the lawyers now practicing at the Pittsburgh bar who can look back upon twenty-five years of successful and honorable endeavor. Mr. Wakefield has been active in the political life of his city and State, and enjoys a high degree of popularity both as a lawyer and a citizen.

The Wakefield family is of ancient English origin, tracing lineal descent from Gilbert Wakefield, the author of a version of the Bible which is now numbered among the treasures of the British Museum. The original Tower—the Round Tower—of London, in which the crown jewels are kept, was named when built and is still known as the Wakefield

Tower. The branch of the family to which the Pennsylvania Wakefields belong is understood to have migrated from Yorkshire, England, to County Antrim, Ireland.

Thomas Wakefield was born October 2, 1757, in Ireland, and emigrated to the United States, presumably during the Revolutionary War. He married, September 25, 1779, Elizabeth, born March 5, 1760, daughter of Samuel Morton, a brother of John Morton, who was one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Wakefield served during the Revolution as a private in Captain Noah Abraham's company, Cumberland county militia. This was in 1780, and shows that he was at that time a resident of Pennsylvania. The death of Thomas Wakefield occurred November 20, 1844, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and his widow survived him but six months, passing away May 9, 1845.

(II) Samuel, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Morton) Wakefield, was born March 6, 1799, and was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was the author of "Wakefield's Theology" and of many other works, religious, musical and literary. He also constructed the first pipe-organ west of the Alleghenies, preached the gospel for seventy-five years, and at the time of his death was the oldest living Free Mason. Dr. Wakefield married, August 21, 1821, Elizabeth Hough, born August 22, 1803. Mrs. Wakefield died September 29, 1894, and her husband did not long survive the faithful companion of more than seventy years, dying September 13, 1895, at the venerable age of ninety-six.

(III) David H., son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hough) Wakefield, was born August 16, 1822, and led the life of a country gentleman. He was noted for introducing many new fruits into Western Pennsylvania, and his conservatory

of flowers was greatly admired by all who were privileged to behold it. Mr. Wakefield married, July 31, 1844, Mary Covert, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they were the parents of seven children among whom James Alfred is mentioned below. Mr. Wakefield died April 4, 1900, and his widow passed away December 11, 1902.

(IV) James Alfred, son of David H. and Mary (Covert) Wakefield, was born May 3, 1865, in Redstone, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and received his elementary education in local public schools, afterward attending Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he took several oratorical prizes and successfully represented his college in the Intercollegiate Chautauquan Oratorical Contest. In 1889 Mr. Wakefield graduated and immediately thereafter began the study of law in the office of the Hon. C. E. Boyle, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, completing his course in Pittsburgh under the instruction of George W. Acklin. In 1890 he was admitted to the bar and is now a member of the Superior and Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania, also of the United States District and Circuit Courts and the Supreme Court of the United States. After entering into practice, Mr. Wakefield rose steadily into prominence, proving that he possessed the essential qualities of a truly successful lawyer and winning the confidence of the profession and the public. He has been connected with many important cases and has devoted special attention to complicated insurance litigation, achieving some of his greatest successes in this department.

In politics Mr. Wakefield is an ardent Democrat, but has never allowed the attention he gave to public affairs to interfere with his legal practice. In 1910, in compliance with urgent entreaties, he allowed his name to appear as the candi-

date of his party for Congressman from the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, opposing John Dalzell, who was nominated by the Republicans. Mr. Wakefield was defeated, but made a highly creditable canvass against great odds, receiving the full party vote and adding to his already great popularity in his district.

Among the organizations in which Mr. Wakefield is enrolled are the Sons of the Revolution, the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania and the National Democratic Club, also the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Church Club of Pittsburgh and the New York Club. He retains his membership in the Delta Tau Delta fraternity and is a past master of Hailman Lodge, No. 321, Free and Accepted Masons. He is the local representative of the Pocahontas Memorial Society.

Mr. Wakefield married, in 1890, Annie, daughter of Washington Lowry, of Pittsburgh, formerly of Philadelphia. The Lowry family was originally from France. Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield were the parents of one daughter: Dorothy Randolph, who was educated in schools of Paris, Berlin and Florence, and is now studying the piano abroad. While in Paris Miss Wakefield was the winner of a fencing medal.

James Alfred Wakefield will leave a record worthy of his race and name to be incorporated in the legal annals of his county and State.

(The Randolph Line).

The Randolph family is of Virginia and traces descent from Pocahontas. At some time in the eighteenth century a branch was transplanted to Pennsylvania.

Thomas Randolph, great-grandfather of Mrs. Mary (Covert) Wakefield, was a son of Brett Randolph and a grandson of Richard Randolph, of Virginia.

Thomas Randolph was of Redstone township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and made his will July 21, 1801. It was recorded July 27, of the same year. His wife Abigail and his eldest son Richard were named as executors. He was survived also by three other sons—Stephen, Thomas and Edward, and by one daughter, who was married to Robert Richardson. It is recorded that Thomas Randolph received depreciation pay for services rendered in the War of the Revolution.

(II) Richard, son of Thomas and Abigail Randolph, was born in 1773, married and left descendants.

(III) Abigail, daughter of Richard Randolph, was born in 1801, and in 1820 was married to Benjamin Covert (see Covert line). Mrs. Covert died in 1865.

(The Covert Line).

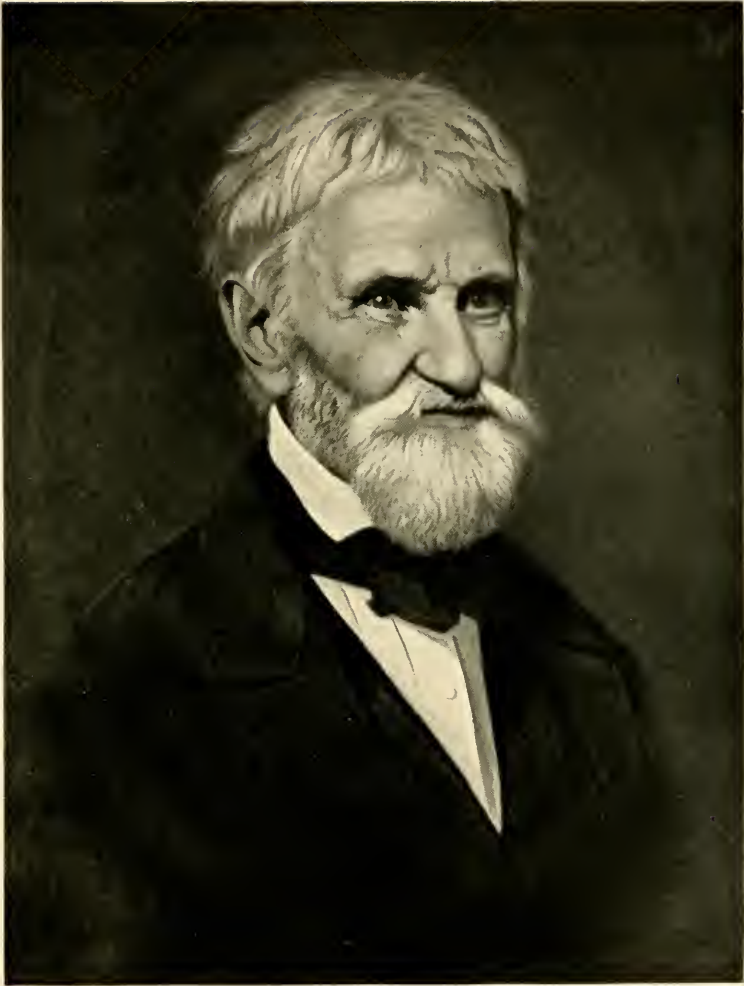
Benjamin Covert, presumably of Pennsylvania, married Abigail Randolph (see Randolph line), and died in June, 1888.

(II) Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail (Randolph) Covert, was born August 8, 1823, and became the wife of David H. Wakefield, as stated above; died December 11, 1902.

BAIRD, Thomas Harlan,

Lawyer, Jurist, Litterateur.

Hon. Thomas Harlan Baird was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1787. Of his grandfather, Lieutenant John Baird, an officer in the Colonial army, we find, on referring to the Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, volume II., page 479 and following, mention of the second battalion of one of the Pennsylvania regiments, Colonel James Burd, commandant. This battalion joined the British army at Carlisle; marched with it to Fort Duquesne; was present at Grant's defeat and at the capture of the



Hon. Thomas Harlan Baird

fort. On page 481 will be found the name of John Baird as ensign (second lieutenant) in Captain Work's company of this second battalion, the date of his commission being March 13, 1758. On page 520, in the list of officers of the Pennsylvania regiment for 1760, will be found the name of Lieutenant John Baird, with April 13, 1758, as the date of his commission, he having been promoted subsequent to the capture of Fort DuQuesne. On page 523 Lieutenant John Baird is reported dead. Lieutenant John Baird married, in 1756, Catharine McClean, and when he joined the Pennsylvania regiment he resided at Kennett Square, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he left his wife and their only child, Absalom, then aged about three years. Lieutenant John Baird died, as stated, in 1760, while in military service. Catharine, his wife, died at Washington, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1802.

Dr. Absalom Baird, son of Lieutenant John and Catharine (McClean) Baird, was born in Philadelphia; was a surgeon in the Continental army during the Revolution, enjoying the intimate friendship of many of its most distinguished officers; afterwards practiced his profession for some years at Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. He married, July 14, 1783, at Wilmington, Delaware, Susanna Harlan Brown. He subsequently removed to Washington, Pennsylvania, where he attained the distinction of being the most able physician and surgeon of his time in Western Pennsylvania. He was eminent also for his classical, scientific and literary attainments, his early education having been pursued at the famous Log College on the Neshamony, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Dr. Absalom Baird's residence in Washington, Pennsylvania, was on West Maiden street, and it was here that the Bourbon Prince, Louis Phillipe, afterward King of France,

was entertained June 20, 1797. This historic old house, after standing one hundred and seventeen years, was torn down to make way for the Government Building. Dr. Absalom Baird died at Washington, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1805; his wife's death occurred at the same place, November 16, 1802. Children of Absalom and Susanna Harlan (Brown) Baird: 1. John Baird, born at Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1784, died at Washington, Pennsylvania, November, 1836. 2. George Baird, born at Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1785, died at Washington, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1860. 3. Thomas Harlan Baird, see below. 4. William Baird, born at Washington, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1789, died at same place October 6, 1834. 5. Sarah Baird (Mrs. William Hodge), born at Washington, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1793, died at Maysville, Kentucky, May 30, 1833. 6. Susan Baird (Mrs. Campbell), born at Washington, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1796, died at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1824.

At the time of Dr. Absalom Baird's death, his son, Thomas Harlan, then about eighteen years of age, was a student in the classical school of David Johnston, in Brooke county, Virginia. The embarrassed condition of his father's estate compelled him to leave school, and he commenced the study of law in the office of Joseph Pentecost, at Washington, Pennsylvania, where he was admitted to the bar in March, 1808, before completing his twenty-first year. His success in the rapid attainment of a large and remunerative practice was remarkable at a bar which boasted such practitioners as James Ross, Henry Baldwin, Parker Campbell, Philip Dodridge and other eminent lawyers of that day. In October, 1818, he was appointed by Governor Findlay, President Judge of the newly

formed district (the Fourteenth) composed of the counties of Washington, Fayette, Greene and Somerset—the last was taken off in 1824, to form part of the Sixteenth District. In December, 1837, he resigned his seat on the bench, which he had filled with great honor and rare ability for more than nineteen years. Upon resigning his judgeship he removed to Pittsburgh and resumed the practice of the law, being admitted to the bar of that city January 2, 1838. After ten years or more of continuous professional labors he withdrew from active life to the retirement of his farm, near Monongahela City, Washington county, Pennsylvania. He did not, however, lose his interest in public affairs, and was a frequent contributor to the newspapers upon the topics that were from time to time agitating the public mind. In 1854 he was the candidate of the Native American party for Judge of the Supreme Court, Judge Black, the Democratic nominee, being his successful competitor.

As a profound, discriminating, acute and ready lawyer, Judge Baird had few equals in the State, and probably no superior. His opinions when on the bench always commanded the high respect of the Supreme Court, and the reversal of any of his decisions was extremely rare. In his judicial career perhaps the most prominent event was his striking from the roll of the Fayette county bar, in 1835, a majority of the attorneys. This led to his impeachment before the Legislature, by which tribunal he was, upon trial, honorably acquitted. The case will be found in the fifth volume of "Rawle's Reports," and the whole correspondence and proceedings are detailed in "Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania," volume xv., pp. 113, 245. While practicing as an attorney, it seemed impossible for the most acute practitioner to catch him unawares. So thorough and exten-

sive had been his reading, so retentive was his memory and so quick was his reasoning faculty, that his conclusions appeared to come like intuitions and were almost invariably correct. Among the most able and searching productions of the presidential campaign of 1827-28 was a pamphlet address from a county meeting to the people of Washington county, against Jackson, written by him. An argument from his pen against "Sabbath Mails and Sabbath Desecrations in General" was published in pamphlet form and widely circulated. His charges to the grand jury were frequently published. His series of papers on the slavery question over the signature of "Aethes," in the Pittsburgh "Commercial Journal," in 1851, attracted much attention on account of their marked ability. As a friend of internal improvements and commercial enterprise he was among the foremost men of his time, if not occasionally in advance of his time. As one of the original suggesters and active promoters of the National Road, of the Monongahela navigation improvement, of the method of coal transportation by tow-boats and barges, of the construction of the Chartiers' Valley railroad—the first survey for which was made largely, if not entirely, at his expense—as president of a bank and builder of a mill in his native town, and in numerous other ways, he gave constant evidence of his active and enlightened public spirit.

Though deprived of the advantages of a thorough academical course of instruction in early life, Judge Baird's thirst for knowledge and his facility in its acquisition soon carried him far in advance of the great majority of those who have completed the ordinary college curriculum. His attainments in classical learning were of a high order; philological studies were to him a virtual recreation; and the reading of the Scriptures in the

original tongues was with him a lifelong habit and one of his greatest enjoyments. One of the occupations of his later years was rendering the Psalms of David from the original Hebrew into a metrical English version, and he advanced as far as the Forty-second Psalm. In history and general literature his reading was unusually extensive; his power of memory was remarkable, and his taste highly cultivated. In person he was tall, slender and slightly stooped—always appearing to be in a deep study, with his eyes fixed on the ground. On this account, when walking on the street, he seemed to be unsocial. But on meeting friends and acquaintances he was free, easy and communicative, possessing a fund of information which he freely imparted to others. His friends were glad to visit him and enjoy his conversation, because of his fine literary tastes and his large attainments in every branch of knowledge. His sense of right and wrong was very acute, and as a judge his sole object was the administration of justice. He was somewhat impulsive and irascible, which betrayed him sometimes into speaking unadvisedly. But when on reflection he saw his error, no man was more ready to make amends. Being conscious of uprightness in all his conduct, he never shunned—nay, even courted—the most rigid scrutiny. His bitterest enemies at the bar accorded to him integrity and honesty of purpose and an anxious desire to do right. He possessed a remarkably kind disposition and was liberal even to a fault. His latest professional act was the prosecution before the Court of Claims at Washington, D. C., of a claim for compensation for the services rendered by his father, Dr. Baird, during the Revolutionary War. For the manner in which he conducted this case, and for his lucid and forcible argument, he was highly complimented at the time by many of the

distinguished lawyers then in Washington. A decision in his favor was rendered by the court, and he was immediately and urgently solicited by a number of similar claimants to conduct their cases for them, but his impaired health compelled him to decline. He was endowed by nature with rare intellectual gifts, and distinguished for his profound legal attainments, his diversified and highly cultivated literary taste, his kindness of heart and his spotless integrity.

Judge Thomas H. Baird died at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles McKnight (whose biography and portrait appear elsewhere in this work), in Allegheny City (now Northside, Pittsburgh), November 22, 1866, having completed his seventy-ninth year seven days before. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Washington, Pennsylvania.

Judge Thomas Harlan Baird married Nancy Acheson McCullough, and they became the parents of thirteen children, among them being: Eleanor, who married Dr. R. R. Reed, Washington, Pennsylvania; Sarah, married George Morgan, Washington, Pennsylvania; Susan, died in young womanhood; Mary, married Joseph Patterson, of Pittsburgh; Eliza, married Robert Patterson, Pittsburgh; Thomas H. Jr., married Louise King, of Monongahela City, Pennsylvania; Harriet; Emily; Margaret Wilson; Jeanne, married Charles McKnight, of Pittsburgh.

CHANDLER, Amasa Franklin, M. D.,

Physician, Enterprising Citizen.

Twenty years of successful medical practice crowned by a brief but successful business career, is a combination rarely met with, but the life of the late Dr. Amasa Franklin Chandler furnishes a striking instance of it. As a physician, Dr. Chandler resided in Akron, Ohio, but

on turning his attention to business he removed to Pennsylvania, where he was chiefly known and is best remembered as the organizer, secretary and general manager of the Charleroi Plate Glass Company, and the founder of Charleroi, Pennsylvania.

William Chandler, founder of the American branch of the family, settled, in 1637, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he became a landed proprietor. He brought with him from England his wife Annis, and four children: Thomas; Hannah; John, mentioned below; and William. The fifth child, Sarah, was born in Roxbury, and it was there that Mr. Chandler died, November 26, 1641.

(II) John, son of William and Annis Chandler, was one of the six who bought of Captain James Fitch, of Norwich, Connecticut, "The Mashamoquet Purchase," of fifteen hundred acres for the consideration of thirty pounds. John Chandler was one of the deacons of the church in Woodstock. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Anna (Mattle) Douglas, and among their eight children was John, mentioned below. John Chandler died April 15, 1703, and is interred in the burying-ground of Woodstock.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) and Elizabeth (Douglas) Chandler, was born April 16, 1655, and in 1690 was one of the first selectmen of Woodstock. He also held the office of town surveyor, and during the Indian disturbances rose to the rank of colonel in the colonial forces. For nearly forty years he served as a commissioner of the peace, and for seven years was a member of his majesty's council. Colonel Chandler married (first) November 10, 1692, Mary, daughter of Deacon Joshua and Elizabeth (Smith) Raymond, and they were the parents of ten children, one of whom was Thomas, mentioned below. The Raymonds were of

New London, Connecticut. Colonel Chandler married (second) November 14, 1711, Esther Britman, widow of Palsgrave Alcock. The death of Colonel Chandler occurred August 10, 1743.

(IV) Thomas, son of John (2) and Mary (Raymond) Chandler, was born July 23, 1709, in Woodstock, Connecticut, and was known as "Judge." He was extremely public-spirited, aiding in all that made for the advancement of his community. Judge Chandler married, November 23, 1732, Elizabeth, born May 14, 1712, daughter of Judge John and Mary (Wolcott) Elliott, of Windsor, Connecticut, and of their five children Thomas is mentioned below. Judge Chandler died June 20, 1785, and his widow passed away December 22, 1794.

(V) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Elizabeth (Elliott) Chandler, was born September 23, 1740, and held the following offices: Secretary of the State of Vermont; speaker of the House of Representatives; member of Council; justice of the first Superior Court; and Commissioner of Sequestration of Tory Estates. He married, July 21, 1763, Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Wait) Lord, of Chester, Vermont, and among their seven children was Thomas Lord, mentioned below.

(VI) Thomas Lord, son of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Lord) Chandler, was born August 24, 1768, and studied law with his father and brother-in-law, Ezekiel Colburn, but did not practice. He married, September 14, 1794, Asenath, born June 13, 1774, in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, daughter of Levi Adams and his wife, whose maiden name was Perry. Levi Adams was a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler were the parents of seven children, of whom Levi Lord is mentioned below. The death of Mr. Chandler occurred October 25, 1810, and his wife died in the fiftieth year of

her widowhood, passing away on April 10, 1860.

(VII) Levi Lord, son of Thomas Lord and Asenath (Adams) Chandler, was born November 1, 1810, and followed the calling of a farmer. In March, 1868, he removed to Pecatonica, Illinois, where he owned another farm which he made his home for the remainder of his life. He married Nancy, daughter of Jonathan and Persis (Gay) Grundy, originally of Norfolk, New York. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Amasa Franklin is mentioned below.

(VIII) Amasa Franklin, son of Levi Lord and Nancy (Grundy) Chandler, was born January 24, 1844, in Lawrence county, New York, and received his education in local schools. Ere he attained his majority the current of his life was diverted by the Civil War into military channels. In 1864 he enlisted in Company B, 146th Regiment Illinois Infantry, and served to the close of the conflict, receiving in July, 1865, an honorable discharge.

On his return home, Mr. Chandler matriculated in the medical department of the University of Chicago, completing his studies at the University of Stuttgart, Germany, and returned to his native land fully equipped for the practice of his profession. Opening an office in Akron, Ohio, he devoted himself for many years to the active and faithful discharge of the obligations and responsibilities of a practitioner of general medicine and surgery, his labors being attended by success and recognition.

In Dr. Chandler's nature, however, professional ability was combined with the essential qualities of a man of affairs, and these qualities, in the course of time, demanded a field for their exercise. In 1888 he abandoned the practice of his profession, becoming secretary and treasurer of the Standard Plate Glass Com-

pany of Butler, Pennsylvania. The following year his business talent found still fuller scope in the organization of the Charleroi Plate Glass Company, of which during the remainder of his life he was secretary and general manager. He was also one of the founders of Charleroi, Pennsylvania, and a director of the Charleroi Land Company.

The political principles advocated by the Republican party always received the aid of Dr. Chandler's vote and influence. During his professional career he was for a time assistant surgeon in the Roman Catholic Hospital in Chicago. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The countenance and manner of Dr. Chandler were indicative of the union of the reflective and executive faculties by which he was distinguished, marking him as both the student and the man of action.

Dr. Chandler married, September 11, 1877, Ida H. Hartupee, whose family record is appended to this biography, and their children were: Andrew Hartupee, superintendent of Works No. 5 of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company at Ford City, Pennsylvania, married Lucile, daughter of R. R. Brown, of Pittsburgh, and they have three children—Dorothy Phipps, Caroline Augusta, and William Hartupee; Lee Lord, whose biography appears in this work; Sellers McKee, whose biography may also be found on another page; Clarence Amasa, of Cleveland, Ohio, local manager of the Toledo Plate and Window Glass Company, has one son, Clarence Amasa. Mrs. Chandler, in her widowhood, is blessed with the devotion of her children and the warm attachment of her many friends.

In the prime of life and in the fullness of prosperity Dr. Chandler passed away, breathing his last on December 17, 1890, at Charleroi, Pennsylvania. A quarter of a century has passed since then, but his

work still bears abundant fruit. Dr. Chandler was a resident of two States, and in both proved his value to the commonwealth. He helped to sustain the prestige of the medical profession of Ohio and was largely instrumental in the development of one of Pennsylvania's most important industries.

(The Hartupee Line).

(I) Aaron Hartupee, grandfather of Mrs. Ida H. (Hartupee) Chandler, was a citizen of Pennsylvania.

(II) Andrew, son of Aaron Hartupee, was born February 29, 1820. He was a prominent man in his day, actively identified with the affairs of Pittsburgh, and was one of the pioneers in the engine and iron industries of Pennsylvania. In 1863 he completed and patented the compound engine which revolutionized the business of heavy engine building all over the world, and made him one of the ablest inventors of his time. He was also the builder of the Brilliant Water Works on the Allegheny river for the city of Pittsburgh, having designed and installed the enormous pumping engines which are still operating there today. At the time of the Civil War, Andrew Hartupee contracted with the United States government to furnish a great number of the engines, installed on the Mississippi gunboats. He lost millions of dollars through the defective wording of one of his patents, but nevertheless made a fortune from his inventions. He married Louise David, born March 11, 1828, daughter of Henry Cook, and their children were: Jeannette E., wife of H. Sellers McKee, of New York and Paris; Ida H., mentioned below; Florence, married William B. Burke, of Rochester, New York, and is now deceased; and William D., of Pittsburgh, formerly president of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and president of the Pittsburgh Valve and Fit-

tings Company, now deceased. Andrew Hartupee died September 16, 1891, in Charleroi, Pennsylvania.

(III) Ida H., daughter of Andrew and Louise David (Cook) Hartupee, became the wife of Dr. Amasa Franklin Chandler, as stated above.

CHANDLER, Lee Lord,

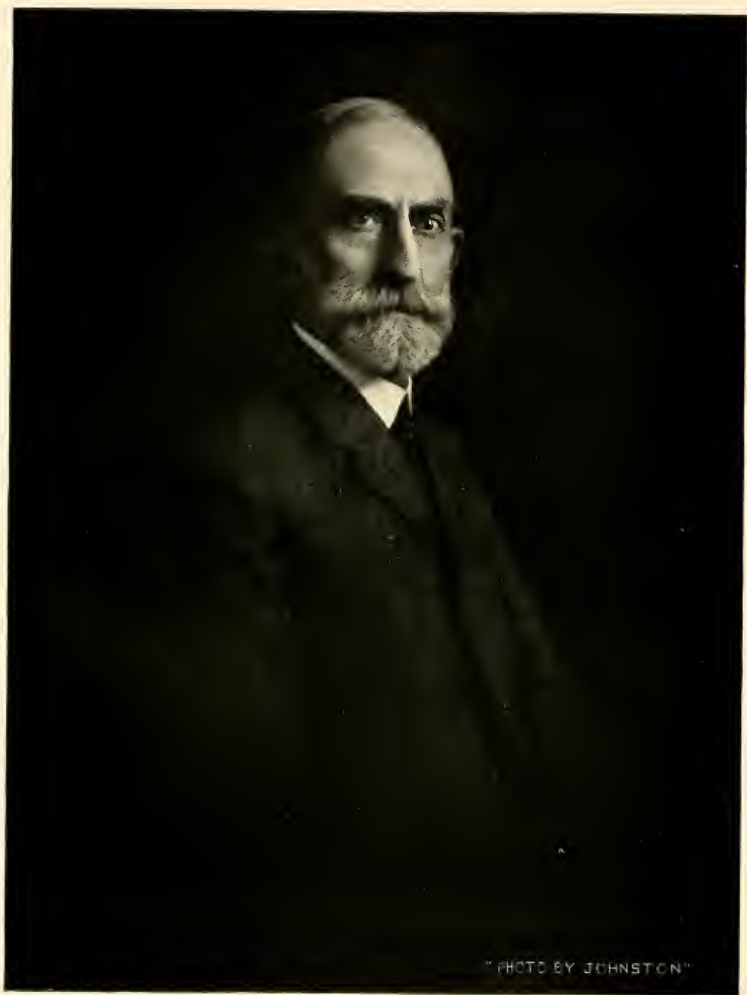
Corporation Official.

Lee Lord Chandler was born October 29, 1879, in Akron, Ohio, and is a son of Dr. Amasa Franklin and Ida H. (Hartupee) Chandler. A biography of Dr. Chandler, with full ancestral record, appears on a preceding page in this work.

Lee Lord Chandler received his earliest education in local schools, afterward attending the West Jersey Academy, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, and then entering the Case School of Applied Science, of Cleveland. From this institution he graduated in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Science as mechanical engineer. Entering the service of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Mr. Chandler steadily advanced, and now holds the position of efficiency engineer. Since 1910 he has been treasurer and director of the Chandler-Boyd Supply Company, and he also fills the office of president of the Charleroi Land Company. To the duties and obligations of each of these positions he gives full attention.

The political principles of Mr. Chandler are those advocated by all steadfast Republicans, but he takes no active part in the affairs of the organization. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, having reached the Knight Templar degrees, and belongs to the Oakmont Country Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Missouri Athletic Association of St. Louis, Missouri. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Chandler married, October 26,



Henry A. T. Breed

1911, Maud M., daughter of Judge Edward F. and Ann (Gibbons) Crawford, of Washington, District of Columbia. Mrs. Crawford is a niece of Archbishop Gibbons, of North Dakota, and of the same family as Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler are the parents of one son: Edward Crawford, born July 17, 1912.

CHANDLER, Sellers McKee,
Corporation Official.

Sellers McKee Chandler was born June 6, 1881, in Akron, Ohio, and is a son of Dr. Amasa Franklin and Ida H. (Hartupee) Chandler. A biography of Dr. Chandler, who is now deceased, appears, with full ancestral record, on a preceding page of this work.

Sellers McKee Chandler, after attending local schools, became a pupil at the West Jersey Academy, Bridgeton, New Jersey, passing thence to the Case School of Applied Science, of Cleveland, and graduating in 1902, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1905 he received from the same institution the degree of Mechanical Engineer. In 1902 Mr. Chandler obtained the position of assistant superintendent of the Pittsburgh Valve and Fittings Company of Barberton, Ohio, remaining eight years and acquiring the knowledge and experience which have borne fruit in recent years. He is an authority on certain scientific lines regarding the strength of materials, the results of his researches having been widely published in engineering journals and are now in use in the text-books of leading technical schools.

In 1910 he was instrumental in forming the Chandler-Boyd Supply Company, of which he has ever since been president and director. The concern makes a specialty of mill, mine and railroad supplies and has a large and growing

business. Mr. Chandler is also vice-president of the Pittsburgh Jobbers' Supply Association.

Mr. Chandler is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Pittsburgh Association of Credit Men, Royal Arch Masons, the Oakmont Country Club, the Pittsburgh Commercial Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, also the Beta Theta Pi, Sigma Xi and Theta Nu Epsilon fraternities. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Chandler is and looks an heir of the traits which caused his remoter ancestors to be distinguished for public service and made his father a noted representative of the glass industry of Pennsylvania.

BREED, Henry A.,

Civil War Veteran, Model Citizen.

There are men whose memories are always green in the minds of those who knew them; whose personalities are so vivid that the recollection of them is fadeless; men of whom we cannot say, "They are dead," because their life still throbs in the hearts that loved them. To this class of men belonged Henry A. Breed, for many years prominent in business circles of Pittsburgh, in which city he was born on August 1, 1842. His parents were George and Rhoda (Edwards) Breed, who belonged to old New England stock, Mrs. Breed having been a lineal descendant of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, the noted New England divine of Colonial times.

(1) The founder of the Breed family in America was Allen Breed, who as early as 1601 spelled his name Bread. Soon after he settled in America the name was changed to Breed. Allen Breed came with Governor Winthrop to this country.

in 1630, accompanied by his first wife and two sons. Two more sons were born in this country, at Lynn, Massachusetts.

(II) Allen Breed, son of the founder of the American branch of the family, married, and among his children was a son named John Breed.

(III) John Breed, son of Allen Breed (2), married for his first wife, Mercy Palmer.

(IV) Gershom Breed, son of John and Mercy (Palmer) Breed, married Dorothy McLaren, and among their children was a son, Shubael.

(V) Shubael Breed, son of Gershom and Dorothy (McLaren) Breed, married Lydia Perkins, by whom was born George Breed, the subject's father.

(VI) George Breed, son of Shubael and Lydia (Perkins) Breed, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, March 27, 1799. A biographer gives the following account of George Breed in a history of Pittsburgh:

He received the plain, ordinary education of the times in which he lived, and when fourteen years of age went to Taunton, Massachusetts, where he entered the store of a certain Captain Ingalls as "boy" and clerk. He received a thorough training in method, accuracy and economy, and cultivation of inherited qualities of honesty and thrift. In 1823 he came to Pittsburgh and established himself. In 1826 he gave up his business in Pittsburgh and went to Ravenna, Ohio, where he remained about two years, returning to Pittsburgh in 1828. He was from this time engaged in the dry goods business and located on the north side of Market street, between the Diamond and Fifth avenue. On October 8, 1833, he was married to Miss Rhoda Ogden Edwards, a great-granddaughter of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, the eminent divine and president of Princeton College. In 1835 Mr. Breed sold his dry goods business and engaged in the queens-ware and glass business, being located on Wood street, just south of the Diamond, and later at old No. 100, where he continued until his death.

Mr. Breed belonged to the "heroic age" of Pittsburgh's development and enterprise, before

even the day of palatial canal boating, when the stage coach and Conestoga wagon were the means of transit. He was active in practical matters, but in no sense a public man. He was modest, his interest in events manifested by quiet and solid results. He was deeply interested in the construction of the old Pennsylvania canal, and was a party to the idea of transporting canal-boats across the mountains in sections over the inclined planes of the old Portage road.

He was the prime mover in the establishment of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital after numerous efforts had failed; and when the charter had about lapsed he raised by individual effort a subscription which secured the grant, called a meeting of subscribers and organized a board. He was also one of the original incorporators of the Third Presbyterian Church, of which he continued a member until his death. In politics he was an old-line Whig and threw no obstacle on the track of the "underground railroad" before the Civil War. In 1842 he was one of the parties who purchased the ground and settled at Oakland, at that date known as the "Third Church Colony." In stature he was a large man, being six feet and four inches high and weighed two hundred and seventy-five pounds, but perfectly erect and active in all his movements. He belonged to the old school of merchants and gentlemen.

George and Rhoda Ogden (Edwards) Breed were the parents of eight children, three of whom died in infancy. The others were as follows: 1. Richard E., who engaged in trade in Chicago, Illinois. He married Mattie Lyon, of Covington, Kentucky, and they had four children, including George, who married Clara Meade, daughter of Admiral Meade, and had six children: Richard Edward, Edwards, George, Rebecca, Mary Paulding and Henrietta. 2. Sarah M., who married Charles H. Zug, Esquire, of Pittsburgh. 3. Henry A. (subject). 4. Emma B., wife of T. F. Phillips, a merchant in Philadelphia. 5. Rev. David R. Breed, D. D., who became pastor of a church in Chicago and later was a professor in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny City. He married Eliza-

beth Kendall, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and they are the parents of four children: Esther K., Mary E. (who married Captain Frank Pierpont Siviter of the regular army, who died and left one child, Elizabeth Breed Siviter), Maurice Edwards, M. D., located at St. Louis, Missouri, and Allen Breed.

(VII) Henry Atwood Breed (subject), son of George and Rhoda Ogden (Edwards) Breed, was a student at the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), and later became a soldier in the Civil War. He was a lieutenant in the 155th Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment. He was in the Army of the Potomac, took part in the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg, and served until the autumn of 1863, when he was discharged on account of ill health. After the close of the war he traveled extensively in Europe, and then he engaged in the manufacturing business for about fifteen years. After giving this up he conducted a real estate business along special lines for upwards of twenty years. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Sons of the Revolution, having joined the latter through his mother's ancestry. He was also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of the Duquesne Club. He was an early member of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church, of which he was a ruling elder, deacon and trustee, over a period of more than thirty years. In politics he was an independent Republican.

On October 1, 1868, he married Cornelia Bidwell, a native of Pittsburgh, daughter of John C. and Sarah S. (Dilworth) Bidwell. Mr. and Mrs. Breed had three children: 1. Mary Bidwell, born September 15, 1870, who is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, and who was dean of women at the University of Missouri, and now is dean of the Margaret Mor-

rison Carnegie School, of Pittsburgh. 2. Henry Atwood, who died in infancy. 3. Charles Henry, born March 11, 1876, who is a graduate of Princeton, and is master at Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He married Frances De Forest Martin, a daughter of Robert L. and Annie (Smith) Martin. Issue, three children: Anne Martin, born March 2, 1905; Elizabeth Leiper, born December 29, 1907; Henry Atwood, born November 29, 1910.

Henry A. Breed died on February 26, 1914. His death was a great loss to Pittsburgh. Forceful, sagacious, and resourceful, he was recognized as one of those in the inmost circle who are closest to the business concerns and financial interests which have most largely served the growth and progress of the city. He had gained a success in life not measured by financial prosperity alone, but gauged by kindly amenities and congenial associations. Brief and imperfect as this biography necessarily is, it falls far short of justice to him if it fails to excite regret that there are not more citizens to equal him in ability and virtue, and gratitude that there are some so worthy of honor and of imitation.

ELLIOTT, William S.,

Prominent Manufacturer.

William Swan Elliott, president, treasurer and director of The Elliott Company, a widely known manufacturing corporation, is a true type of the Pittsburgh business man. Mr. Elliott, though not a Pittsburgher by birth, has spent the greater part of his active life in the metropolis and is intimately associated not only with her manufacturing interests, but also with other elements essential to her prosperity as a municipality.

The Elliott family is an ancient one of Scottish origin. Many branches are found

not only in Scotland, but also in England, Ireland and America and members of the race have achieved prominence in the professions and in other walks of life.

John Elliott, grandfather of William Swan Elliott, was a first cousin of the second Earl of Minta, of Scotland, and a lineal descendant of Sir Gilbert Elliott, of Golden Garter fame. John Elliott was born in Scotland, and bred there. He married Mary Robinson and they appear to have emigrated to the United States.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Mary (Robinson) Elliott, was born in Scotland, near the border, and in early life was a schoolmaster, later turning his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was six years old when brought to the United States, his parents settling in Ohio, and there the remainder of his life seems to have been passed. He was a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in religion. Mr. Elliott married Catherine, born in County Tyrone, Ireland, daughter of John and Jane (Moore) Adams, the latter a relative of the Irish poet, Thomas Moore, beloved not only of his own island, but of the world at large. Catherine Adams came in girlhood to the United States and was adopted by an uncle, Andrew Adams, of Ohio. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Elliott: Mary Jane, widow of D. S. McBean, of Wellsville, Ohio; Elizabeth, deceased; Andrew A., a physician of Steubenville, Ohio, now deceased; and William Swan, mentioned below. The death of Mr. Elliott occurred in 1869. He was the eldest of four children, the others being George, Richard and Minta, now Mrs. Gilchrist, of Sharpville, Ohio.

(III) William Swan, son of John (2) and Catherine (Adams) Elliott, was born October 8, 1863, in Columbiana county, Ohio, and received his early education in public schools, afterward attending the Pennsylvania State College and then

entering Cornell University. From this institution he graduated in 1887 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer.

The same year Mr. Elliott engaged in business in Chicago and in the west, working as an electrical engineer and after a time establishing himself independently. In 1896 he came to Pittsburgh, becoming general sales manager of the Sterling Boiler Company and retaining this position until 1904. In 1901 Mr. Elliott organized the Liberty Manufacturing Company, becoming president and director. The concern manufactured steam-power accessories and proved very successful. In 1910 Mr. Elliott organized the Elliott Company for participation in the same line of industry, and now controls the two companies, being president and director of both, also treasurer of the latter. The Elliott Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania with a capital stock of \$850,000. The offices of both companies are in Pittsburgh, but the plant is at Jeannette, Pennsylvania, on a thirty-three acre plot. Its product has markets in all parts of the world.

In politics Mr. Elliott is an Independent Republican, but takes no active part in the affairs of the organization. He belongs to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia, the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, and the Engineers' Club of New York. His other clubs are the University and the Pittsburgh Press Clubs and he is also enrolled in the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-second degree. Active in all that tends to improve his city and a thoroughly progressive and virile business man, he looks what he is.

Mr. Elliott married, February 18, 1890, Anna M., daughter of Daniel and Louise

(Alexander) Leyden, of Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Leyden being a retired business man of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are the parents of the following children: George Frederick, born July 13, 1892, educated in Pittsburgh schools, Bellefonte Academy and Pennsylvania State College, class of 1915, mechanical engineering course; Margaret Alexander, born October 30, 1901; Gilbert Leyden, born January 2, 1903, educated in Pittsburgh schools; and William Adams, born March 1, 1904. Mrs. Elliott belongs to various clubs, among them the Twentieth Century and Tuesday Musical and is a suffragist and an accomplished home-maker.

BROWN, John Robert, M. D.,

Practitioner, Hospital Official.

The rapid development of surgical science during the last quarter of a century has led many physicians to devote themselves almost exclusively to the surgical branch of their profession, and among these must be numbered Dr. John Robert Brown who has, for the last fifteen years, been practicing in Pittsburgh. Dr. Brown is known not only as a surgeon, but also as an occasional contributor to the literature of his profession.

John Robert Brown was born February 12, 1868, in County Down, Ireland, and is a son of the late Samuel and Margaret (Orr) Brown. The boy was educated in national schools of his native land and in 1888, having reached the age of twenty, he emigrated to the United States, where he was for a time employed as book-keeper for a firm. This position, however, was but a stepping-stone to the profession which he intended to make his life-work, and in 1895 he entered the Medical Department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the Univer-

sity of Pittsburgh, graduating in 1899 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After spending a year as interne in the West Pennsylvania Hospital Dr. Brown began general practice in Pittsburgh, and very soon, by reason of taste and natural aptitude, directed the greater part of his attention to surgery, gradually eliminating the medical element. Success has attended his efforts and he is now in possession of a large and increasing clientele. Since 1900 he has been a member of the assistant surgical staff of the West Pennsylvania Hospital. For some years he served on the surgical staff of the South Side Hospital and for a time on that of the Passavant Hospital. For a number of years he has been surgeon to the Wabash Railroad Company.

Among the professional organizations of which Dr. Brown is a member are the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society. He has, from time to time, contributed to medical magazines. Politically Dr. Brown is a Republican. In Masonry he has taken the thirty-second degree and his affiliations are with Milnor Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Brown married, November 29, 1908, Lottie Margaret, daughter of Lachlin McIntosh, of North Side, Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of two children: Robert McIntosh, born February 25, 1910; and John Samuel, born November 3, 1911. Mrs. Brown is a woman of winning personality and she and her husband are popular in the social circles of Pittsburgh, their charming home in the Schenley Farms portion of the East End being a centre of genial hospitality. The parents of Dr. Brown did not come to the United States, but his two brothers,

Samuel and William Brown, are both active in the business world of Pittsburgh.

By reason of its magnitude and importance there is probably no other industrial centre in the world as greatly in need of skillful surgeons as the metropolis of Pennsylvania and the success which has attended Dr. Brown in the city of his adoption attests the wisdom of his choice.

CARTWRIGHT, Harry Barlow, M. D.,
Practitioner, Hospital Official.

One of the best known physicians in Pittsburgh during the last fifteen years or more was the late Dr. Harry Barlow Cartwright. Dr. Cartwright was especially devoted to hospital work and was assiduous in the duties of citizenship no less than in those pertaining to his profession.

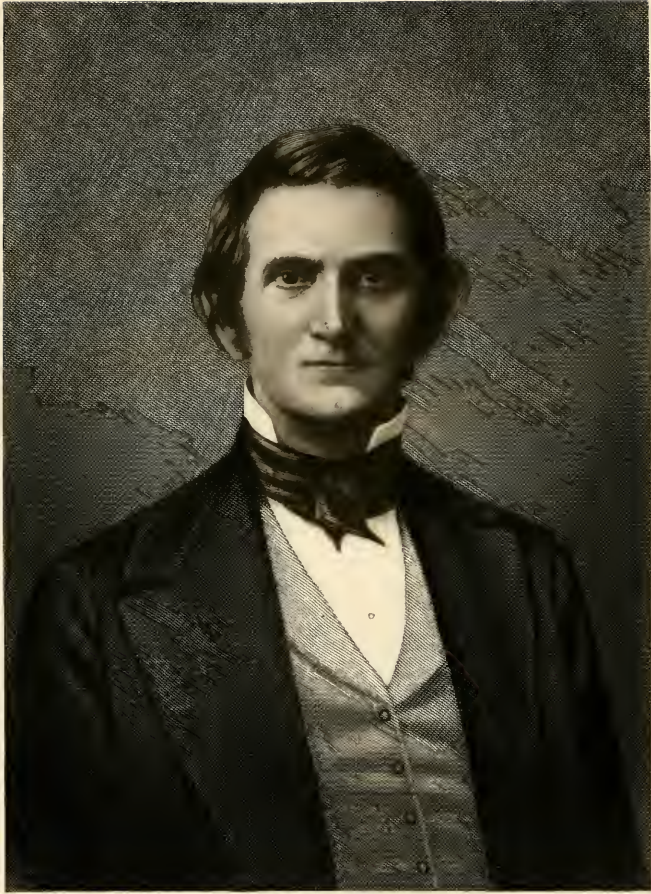
Richard Cartwright, great-grandfather of Harry Barlow Cartwright, was born in England and was a farmer and civil engineer, laying out all the roads in the neighborhood of Church Stretton, Shropshire. The name of his wife was Susan Beddis.

(II) Edward, son of Richard and Susan (Beddis) Cartwright, was born February 28, 1793, in Stoneacton, Cardington parish, Shropshire, England, and was a farmer. Presumably in middle life he emigrated to the United States, but was never naturalized. He belonged first to the Church of England and afterward to the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Cartwright married, in 1819, Mary Hamer, born August 11, 1790, and their children were: Henry; Richard, mentioned below; Susan; Edward; James; Thomas; Charles; and William. Mrs. Cartwright died January 28, 1871, and her husband passed away March 2, 1874.

(III) Richard (2), son of Edward and

Mary (Hamer) Cartwright, was born April 15, 1822, at Ruckley, England, and at the age of eighteen began to study for the ministry. He preached in England until 1848, when he came to the United States, where he preached in West Virginia and was long a member of the Pittsburgh Conference. In politics he was always a Republican. Mr. Cartwright married, August 20, 1855, at Norwich, Ohio, Louise, born at that place, May 20, 1834, daughter of David and Mary Sinsabaugh, and a descendant of German ancestors, and their children were: Charles Lewis Edward, born June 25, 1856; Mary Virginia Josephine, born November 12, 1858; David Trott, born February 4, 1861; Harry Barlow, mentioned below; and Emma Louise, born February 20, 1878. In 1895 Mr. Cartwright retired from the active work of the ministry, having labored forty-seven years in the United States and several in his native land, making a total of about half a century devoted to preaching the gospel. On April 15, 1901, the day on which he completed his seventy-ninth year, this good man passed away at West Bridgewater, Pennsylvania, one of the oldest members of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. The death of Mrs. Cartwright occurred at the same place, May 2, 1902.

(IV) Harry Barlow, son of Richard (2) and Louise (Sinsabaugh) Cartwright, was born February 6, 1864, at Summerfield, Noble county, Ohio, and attended the public schools of Pittsburgh. He was fitted for his profession at Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating in 1891 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For a few months thereafter Dr. Cartwright practiced in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and in the autumn of 1891 came to Pittsburgh, where he remained to the close of his life, building up one of the largest clienteles in the city. He was a member



Wm J Howard

of the staff of St. Francis' Hospital, his work being of great value to that institution; also a member of the Academy of Medicine and Allegheny County Medical Society.

In politics Dr. Cartwright was a Republican, but the demands of his profession together with a disinclination for public life prevented him from taking any part more active than that always required of a good citizen. From childhood he had belonged to the Methodist Episcopal communion and at the time of his death was a member of the Emory Church. One of his most marked characteristics was a love of nature and he was enrolled in the Black Hawk Hunting and Fishing Club which has its headquarters near Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. Birds, flowers, all that was beautiful in the life of the open, appealed strongly to him and yielded him the keenest delight. His countenance, with its high, broad forehead, well moulded features accentuated by a moustache and calm, searching eyes, was expressive of the fine intellect, candid disposition and warm heart which surrounded him with friends both within and without the pale of his profession.

Dr. Cartwright married, February 22, 1893, at Homestead, Pennsylvania, Emma Jeannette, born August 18, 1870, at that place, daughter of John and Elizabeth Jane (Jones) Wesley. Mr. Wesley was brought to the United States from Wales at the age of five years and spent the remainder of his life in Pittsburgh, where he became a dry-goods merchant; he retired about twelve years before death. During the Civil War he was drafted, but peace was declared before he could reach the seat of war. He died December 24, 1914, at the age of seventy-nine. Dr. and Mrs. Cartwright were the parents of one son: Harry Wesley, born December 23, 1893, attended the Pittsburgh high school, spent one year at the University

of Pittsburgh and is still pursuing his education. Mrs. Cartwright, a charming, cultured woman, and a devoted wife and mother, presided over a home which was to her husband the happiest and most restful spot on earth. The widowhood of Mrs. Cartwright is brightened by the warm and faithful attachment of many steadfast friends.

Scarcely had Dr. Cartwright passed the fiftieth milestone when he was suddenly summoned from the scene of his labors, passing away March 29, 1914. Widely and deeply was he mourned, by the medical fraternity and by the multitudes to whom he had wisely, faithfully and unselfishly ministered. Dr. Cartwright was the son of a man eminently useful in his sacred calling whose record is worthily supplemented by that so imperfectly outlined here—the story of the life of an able and devoted member of a most noble profession.

HOWARD, William Jordan,

Mayor of Pittsburgh, 1845.

William Howard (father of the late William Jordan Howard, one of the early mayors of Pittsburgh), was born in England, about 1766, and came to America about 1794. He was married, near Wilmington, Delaware, at Mill Creek Hundred, on the Brandywine river, about 1798, to Elizabeth Jordan, daughter of William Jordan and Rebecca, his wife. They lived in Delaware for a time then moved to Columbiana county, Ohio. After the death of his wife, in or before 1815, William Howard left Ohio and moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. William Howard died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mackey, in April, 1828, aged sixty-two years, and is buried in Trinity churchyard, Pittsburgh. Issue of William and Elizabeth (Jordan) Howard: 1.

William Jordan Howard (see below). 2. Rebecca Howard, born 1801; married Robert Mackey, of Pittsburgh; died 1855. 3. Levi Howard, born 1803; died 1855; unmarried. 4. Myrtila Howard, died as a child. 5. James Boyd Howard, born near Little Beaver river, Ohio, 1805; died 1900; married Louisa Pinder Nicholls. 6. Eliza J. Howard, born 1810; died 1887; married Robert H. Hartley, son of Thomas Hartley.

William Jordan Howard, son of William and Elizabeth (Jordan) Howard, was born at Mill Creek Hundred, near Wilmington, Delaware, about midnight, December 31, 1799. He was married, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1824, at the home of the bride, on Smithfield street between Fifth avenue and Diamond Alley, to Lydia Updegraff, daughter of Abner Updegraff and Jane, his wife. William Jordan Howard was mayor of Pittsburgh at the time of the "Big Fire" of 1845. He died October 2, 1862, at his residence on Third street, Pittsburgh, and is buried in the Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh. Issue of William Jordan and Lydia (Updegraff) Howard: 1. Caroline Howard, married William Jack, of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, and left issue. 2. William Jordan Howard Jr., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, married Mrs. Sophia B. Angue, a daughter of Jonathan Swain and Anna Maria Fenner, his wife, and left issue. 3. Jane Howard married John Christmas Reno, son of John Reno and Elizabeth Christmas, his wife; left issue. 4. Byron Howard, died as a child. 5. Eliza Howard, died aged eighteen years, unmarried. 6. Henrietta Howard, married Alexander Nimick, of Pittsburgh, son of William Nimick and Jane Kennedy, his wife, and left issue. 7. Rebecca Howard. 8. Abner Updegraff Howard, of Pittsburgh; married (first) Fannie Canfield, daughter of John Canfield; married (second) Martha Albertson, daughter of

Morton Albertson and Sarah Lee, his wife, of Norristown, Pennsylvania. 9. Hartley Howard, of Pittsburgh, married Olivia Chambers, daughter of Alexander Chambers; left issue. 10. Mary Howard, married, November 17, 1869, Henry Blake Hays, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. 11. Virginia Howard, died aged eighteen, unmarried. 12. James Mackey Howard, of Los Angeles, California, married Annie Thomas, daughter of Robert Thomas and Susan Watson Dixon, his wife; issue, one child.

Abner Updegraff, father of Mrs. Lydia (Updegraff) Howard, was a son of John Updegraff, of York county, Pennsylvania, and Anne, his wife, and a direct descendant from the Updegraffs who settled Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1683. Abner Updegraff was born 1771; died 1846; buried in Allegheny Cemetery. His daughter, Lydia Updegraff Howard, was born May 14, 1804; died July 2, 1871, and is buried in Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh.

CRANE, Monsignor Michael J.,

Distinguished Prelate.

How beauteous was that temple of the Lord,
 Reared to His glory by King Solomon!
 Victims he offered there the Holy One,
 And in its place, the Ark devoutly stored.
 Triumphant music swelled in sweet accord
 For eight long days; and sounds of jubilee
 Thro' all the gorgeous fane were gladly pour'd
 As earth re-echoed heavens minstrelsy!

And yet this temple's treasures far outshine
 King Solomon's—The Eucharistic Ark
 Is here upraised. The Victim of this shrine
 Is Christ Himself, our very God—and hark!
 Celestial strains the choristers entone—
 The great De Sales hath come to bless his own!

Thus wrote Eleanor C. Donnelly in honor of the dedication of St. Francis DeSales Church, in West Philadelphia, probably the most valuable, certainly the

most handsome, church property in Philadelphia. Father Crane came to that parish, its second pastor, and there his splendid abilities and genius for organization has found full vent. His remarkable pastorate at DeSales began in 1903, and his work for the new temple of worship was unceasing until October 12, 1911, when the magnificent church at Forty-seventh street and Springfield avenue was dedicated and blessed with solemn and appropriate ceremonies.

The dream of Father Crane's boyhood was to become a priest, and from the date of his ordination in 1889 until the present, his career has been one of unceasing effort and great usefulness. Churchly honors and appreciation have been conferred upon him abundantly, the culminating honor being bestowed on September 23, 1915, by His Holiness Pope Benedict XV., who in recognition of his learning, piety and zeal, nominated him Domestic Prelate with the title of Monsignor.

Right Rev. Monsignor Michael J. Crane was born in Ashland, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1863, and received his early education in the public schools of that town. He entered the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo at Overbrook in 1880, and was ordained to the priesthood in the Cathedral by Archbishop Ryan on June 5, 1889, celebrating his first mass the following Sunday in his own home, Ashland, in St. Joseph's Church.

The Visitation parish in Philadelphia was the scene of his first labors in the ministry; he was then placed in charge temporarily of St. Joseph's, at Downingtown, Pennsylvania. He was the first of the three pioneer priests of the Archdiocese assigned to pursue higher studies at the Catholic University, Washington, District of Columbia, entering the university at its opening. After finishing the course at the university he was awarded

the degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology, and in June, 1890, was assigned as assistant at St. Peter's, at Reading, Pennsylvania, continuing in service there until the following September. In that month he was appointed to St. Malachy's, in Philadelphia, where as assistant to the present Archbishop Prendergast he labored unceasingly for thirteen years, winning love and esteem from all that came in contact with him, irrespective of creed. The splendid new interior of St. Malachy's is largely due to the untiring efforts of Father Crane, and as one of the few priests assigned by the late Archbishop Ryan to procure funds for the new protectory, he was remarkably successful. He had charge of the Blessed Virgin Mary Sodality, which increased in membership under his care until it numbered seven hundred, and when the pastor was appointed Auxiliary Bishop of Philadelphia much of the immediate direction of the parish fell on Father Crane.

When on October 3, 1903, Rev. Joseph H. O'Neill laid down life's burdens and left a vacancy in the pastorate of St. Francis DeSales parish, of which he was the first pastor, Father Crane was chosen to fill the vacancy. He assumed charge of the parish October 14, 1903, and there he has not only built a church of stone and marble, most beautiful in every sense of the word and one that will stand as a monument to his earnest zeal, remarkable enthusiasm and great ability, but what is of more moment and a most lasting monument, is the deep, strong religious spirit that he has cultivated which animates every heart within the confines of the parish. On October 6, 1907, the corner stone of the new church was laid by Right Rev. Edmond F. Prendergast, Bishop of Philadelphia, in the presence of Right Rev. John E. Fitzmaurice, Bishop of Erie, Right Rev. William

Jones, Bishop of Porto Rico, one hundred priests, and thousands of people, all anxious to show their esteem for the pastor, their appreciation of the faith and a fitting temple for its practice.

During the following four years a beautiful temple of Romanesque architecture with Byzantine details grew upon the ample lot at Forty-seventh street and Springfield avenue, that when completed was, with its great polished dome, visible for miles in every direction, one of the most magnificent edifices in the city. The beautiful church was dedicated on Sunday, September 12, 1911, by Most Rev. Edmond F. Prendergast, D. D., assisted by Right Rev. John E. Fitzmaurice, Bishop of Erie, Right Rev. John Hoban, Bishop of Scranton, Right Rev. James J. Carroll, D. D., Bishop of Nueva Segovia, Philippine Islands, one hundred priests and church dignitaries assisting in the solemn services conducted before large audiences at every service.

In addition to this evidence of the material prosperity of the parish under Father Crane, much might be said concerning every department of DeSales Church work, its schools, its societies and its many philanthropies, all keeping pace. He is beloved by young and old, numbering his friends both within and without the parish he has served so well. He has always taken a deep interest in the Catholic University of America, which he entered with its first class, and has served as president of the Alumni Association. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the university, the Alumni Association presented its *alma mater* with a fine portrait painting of Bishop Sheehan, the rector, and by vote the donors chose Father Crane to make the presentation speech, which he did in a most eloquent, happy manner.

His elevation to the higher dignity of Domestic Prelate with the title of Mon-

signor, to which previous reference has been made, came through the favor of His Holiness the Pope of Rome, by whom he was nominated September 23, 1915, the brief arriving in Philadelphia on October 16, and on the following November 14 he was invested in St. Francis DeSales Church by Most Rev. Edmond F. Prendergast, D. D., with the insignia, authority and dignity of his office, the sermon being delivered by Rev. Francis J. Sheehan, professor at the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook. Solemn Pontifical mass celebrated by Right Rev. E. M. Albrecht.

Although now "Monsignor" Crane, and a high church dignitary, it is as "Father" Crane, pastor of St. Francis DeSales, that Philadelphia knows and loves him.

TUSTIN, Ernest Leigh, A. M., LL. D.,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs, Public Official.

The ancestral lines which gave to Philadelphia her present Recorder of Deeds, Ernest L. Tustin, trace to England and Holland, the blood of Tustin, Phillips and Probasco uniting to produce the highly esteemed lawyer, prominent business man and public official of today. Son of a learned, devoted divine of the Baptist church and a college professor, Mr. Tustin rightfully inherits his scholarly tastes and interest in the welfare of church and school, while from his grandfather, John Tustin, an active and successful business man of Chester county, comes the business acumen that has marked his rise to positions of trust and honor in the commercial world. The law to Mr. Tustin is an acquired taste, but since his admission to the bar in 1887 he has given that profession first and prominent place among his varied activities. With the years have come civil honors through election and appointment, these



Ernest L. Justin

including a State Senatorship and membership on important commissions, and his present position, Recorder of Deeds of Philadelphia. In educational and philanthropic circles his ability as a lawyer, his clear business understanding, and devoted interest has been freely drawn upon, his official connections with such institutions being varied and extensive.

Ernest Leigh Tustin is a son of Rev. Francis Wayland Tustin, and a grandson of John and Mary (Phillips) Tustin, of Chester county, the Phillips family one of the prominent Colonial and Revolutionary families of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Rev. Francis Wayland Tustin was born in Philadelphia, November 8, 1834, and from graduation at Lewisburg University in 1856 his life work was that of instructor and minister. He was made tutor of Lewisburg University in 1857, his being the first appointment of an alumnus of the university to a position upon the faculty. In 1860 he was appointed Professor of Natural Sciences, filling that chair for fourteen years and meriting the encomium of President Loomis, "He made the department of natural sciences in the University." Also an eminent classical scholar, he assisted in the teaching of classes in Latin and Greek. In 1874 failing eyesight compelled him to abandon laboratory work and the chair of Natural Sciences, but the trustees, anxious to retain his valuable services, elected him Professor of Greek Language and Literature, a chair he most worthily filled. In the absence of President Loomis in Europe, Professor Tustin acted as president, presiding at the commencement exercises of 1879.

In 1866 Professor Tustin was ordained a minister of the Baptist church, accepting a call from the First Church of Lewisburg. Thereafter his life was de-

voted to the services of that church and the university, and he refused many offers from other churches and institutions, preferring to bestow upon the two most near his heart all of his energy and ability. He was a man of liberal culture, refined in nature, fond of Greek art, of music, and lived a beautiful, simple daily life. Morally and intellectually he was splendidly strong, and to the university and church was most valuable. Tustin Gymnasium is named in his honor, the library at Bucknell University was enriched by the gift of the Greek department of his own fine private library; while, in appreciation of his higher character, learning, and service, the university conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Professor Tustin did not neglect the plain duties of life, great or small, but performed faithfully his obligations as a citizen. A Republican in politics, he used his powers for the furtherance of the principles of that party, and in personal work served as a director on the school board of Lewisburg. He believed not only in mental progress, but in Christian instruction for youths during the formative period, when character foundations are being laid.

Professor Tustin married, in August, 1859, Maria M., daughter of John and Mary H. (Bacon) Probasco, of near Greenwich, New Jersey. She was a great-great-granddaughter of Christopher Probasco, who came from Holland in 1662 and located on Manhattan Island, becoming a judge and man of importance. John Probasco was a large land owner and prosperous farmer of New Jersey. Children: Ernest Leigh, and Margaret, who married I. Harrison O'Harra, of Philadelphia.

Ernest Leigh, only son of Rev. Francis W. and Maria M. (Probasco) Tustin, was born in Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1862. He pre-

pared in Lewisburg schools, entered Bucknell University, and was graduated in the class of 1884, afterward taking post-graduate courses at the University of Pennsylvania and there completing his classical education. Deciding upon the profession of law, he prepared under the preceptorship of Simon P. Wolverton, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. Soon afterward he moved to Philadelphia, and there has risen to a high position at the bar, specializing in corporation and orphans' court law. His present practice is as a member of the legal firm of Tustin & Wesley.

Mr. Tustin is a Republican in politics, and in 1906 was elected State Senator from the Fourth Senatorial District. In 1910 he was elected to succeed himself. He introduced and had passed the preliminary Educational Act which has disposed of the issues regarding preliminary education for students in pharmacy, medicine and dentistry, and at his suggestion the One Board Medical bill created a bureau of the educational department which settled the medical controversy which had lasted for twenty years. He introduced sixteen bills reforming the Road Jury System, which he followed up with the presentation of the bill which is now a law providing for a permanent road jury. He took charge in the Senate of the bill making a needed increase to judicial salaries, and introduced and had passed the bill allowing judges from outside districts, when not engaged in judicial duties, to be assigned for aid in congested districts. The State Fire Marshals' bill, the Uniform Sales, Uniform Bill of Lading and the Uniform Warehouse acts and the present excellent banking law, are among enactments for which he was sponsor. He was appointed a member of the commission to revise the election laws of Pennsylvania under

the joint acts of 1909 and 1911, and is also chairman of the Panama-Pacific International Commission authorized by resolution of the Legislature, June 14, 1911. He took charge of the new School Code in the Legislature, securing its favor with passage. Upon its adoption Dr. Nathan S. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, wrote: "You have shown rare skill and most excellent good judgment in managing this difficult piece of legislation. The schools owe you a debt of gratitude which they can never repay;" and the Governor presented Senator Tustin with the pen with which the code was signed. In 1911 Mr. Tustin was elected Recorder of Deeds of Philadelphia, an office he most efficiently fills.

In business relations Mr. Tustin is associated with corporations mercantile and financial. He is vice-president and treasurer of the William H. Hoskins Company, director of the Quaker City National Bank, director of the Warrior Copper Company, director of the Belmont Trust Company, and managing executor of the Alexander Reed Company, and a member of the executive council of the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

He is interested in church, educational and philanthropic institutions, giving to these the fruits of his legal and business ability without stint. By reason of his great service in the formation and passage of the School Code, Bucknell University in 1914 conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws.

He is treasurer of the Wisler Memorial Home, treasurer of the Pennsylvania Baptist Education Society, director of the American Baptist Education Society, trustee of Bucknell University, trustee of the American Baptist Publication Society, trustee of Crozer Theological Seminary, trustee of Hahnemann College and Hospital, trustee of West Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association and solicitor



Thos. C. Bell.

for the Young Women's Christian Association and for a number of charitable societies. His clubs are the City, University, Lincoln, Overbrook Golf, Merion Cricket and Union League. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, through the services of his patriotic great-grandfather, Lieutenant Josiah Phillips, born in 1761, died in 1817, second lieutenant of Second Company under Captain David Phillips, Seventh Battalion, Colonel William Gibbons, Chester county, Pennsylvania militia, 1777. He is also a member of the Colonial Society through descent from Christopher Probasco. He is also a member of different fraternal organizations and bar associations, and in religious faith is a Baptist, belonging to the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

BELL, John C.,

Lawyer, State Official.

The name of John Cromwell Bell has been added to the list of Philadelphians who have been called to high position in the State government, have stood the strain of public life with honor and distinction, and have returned to private pursuits bearing naught but favorable judgment from the people they served. As chief legal adviser in the cabinet of Governor John K. Tener, Mr. Bell ably and successfully handled the interests of the commonwealth, and during his four years in the office of Attorney General of Pennsylvania added to the worthy reputation he had gained in another high public office and in private practice.

John Cromwell Bell was born at Elders Ridge, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish parentage, October 3, 1862, and obtained his preparatory education in public, high, and normal schools, prior to beginning the study of law in the University of Pennsylvania. His legal studies were a most congenial pursuit, as have

been his legal activities of later years, and he took his LL. B. in the class of 1884, being awarded at graduation two of the highest class honors. His work in his profession began at once at the Philadelphia county bar, and through achievement in the law of exceptional merit he rose to prominent place in local legal circles, being appointed District Attorney of Philadelphia county by the Board of Judges in April, 1903. He subsequently was honored by the nomination of his party, the Republican, for that office, and at the following election was chosen for a three years term. He assumed the duties of his office January 1, 1904, returning to private practice in Philadelphia at the expiration of his term, and so continued until appointed to the Attorney-Generalship by Governor Tener. Taking the oath of office January 17, 1911, Mr. Bell at once began the exercise of his new functions, and his faithful and competent discharge of his duties forms one of the most brilliant points of the Tener administration. The task of reviewing his accomplishments is a lengthy and laborious one, the public utilities law, chiefly his work, standing out against a background of uniformly creditable service, as does his defense of the constitutionality of Pennsylvania statutes before the Supreme Court of the United States.

With the inauguration of Governor Brumbaugh, Mr. Bell turned a perfectly ordered office over to his successor (Francis S. Brown), and returned to his Philadelphia home. It is his privilege to serve the University of Pennsylvania in the office of trustee.

John C. Bell married, December 10, 1890, Fleurette de Benneville Myers, daughter of Hon. Leonard Myers, Congressman from Philadelphia from 1862 to 1874, and Hethe de Benneville (Keim) Myers, and has children: John Cromwell Jr., and de Benneville.

SPANG, Charles Frederick,

Famous Ironmaster, Sterling Citizen.

For three-quarters of a century the name of Charles Frederick Spang was synonymous with the development of Pittsburgh's colossal iron industry. As head of the famous old firm of Spang & Company, Mr. Spang was one of the iron magnates of Western Pennsylvania and as one of the sterling citizens of Pittsburgh he was identified with all her most essential interests. Mr. Spang was a representative of a family which, for one hundred and fifty years, has been largely instrumental in giving to the iron manufactures of the Keystone State their international reputation and supremacy.

Hans George Spang (originally Spong), great-grandfather of Charles Frederick Spang, emigrated in 1751 from Rotterdam, Holland, and settled in Greenwich township, Berks county, Pennsylvania. He was the father of six sons: Frederick, mentioned below; Leonard; George; and three others whose names have not been preserved. Leonard and George served in the Revolutionary War, the former dying in captivity. George went to Europe with General Knyphausen, the commander of the Hessians, and became a resident of Bremen, where he acquired a large fortune and died in 1826 without issue, having married a relation of General Knyphausen.

(II) Frederick, son of Hans George Spang, associated himself with the iron industry, then in its infancy, becoming owner of the Oley Furnaces at Semple, Pennsylvania, among the oldest in the United States, having been built in 1772. At his death his son, Henry S., mentioned below, inherited this valuable property.

(III) Henry S., son of Frederick Spang, operated the Oley Furnaces until about the time when the Pennsylvania canal was completed to Huntingdon,

when he removed to Huntingdon county and established iron works at Etna, now in Blair county. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that Mr. Spang came into possession of iron works which had been recently erected and were still in a state of incipiency. Through the combined enterprise of Mr. Spang and his son, Charles Frederick, mentioned below, they acquired, as the Etna Iron Works, an international celebrity. Henry S. Spang died in 1845. Pennsylvania owes him much as one of the most notable among her pioneer iron masters.

(IV) Charles Frederick, son of Henry S. Spang, was born May 6, 1809, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and early became the associate of his father in the iron business. His duties called him frequently to Pittsburgh, and although but a youth he had foresight sufficient to realize the advantages of the city, its situation making it the market of the east and west, and he also perceived its prospective importance as a manufacturing centre. In 1828 the firm of H. S. Spang & Son was organized, Charles Frederick Spang being made business manager of the Etna Iron Works. He removed to Pittsburgh, and the firm, largely through his efforts and ability, at once took a prominent place among the iron manufacturers of Western Pennsylvania. In 1845 the style became Spang & Company, the firm being then dissolved by the death of Henry S. Spang. It was reorganized as Spang & Company, being composed of Charles Frederick Spang, James McAuley and Joseph Long. At the end of a year Mr. Long retired, but the style of the firm remained unchanged until 1858, when Spang & Company sold the works to the firm of Spang, Chalfant & Company, composed of Charles H. Spang, eldest son of Charles Frederick Spang, John W. Chalfant, Campbell B. Herron, A. M. Byers, George A. Chalfant and Alfred G.



L. J. Spang

Loyd. Of these members only Charles H. Spang is now living. Biographies and portraits of John W. Chalfant, A. M. Byers and George A. Chalfant appear elsewhere in this work.

At this time Mr. Spang retired, having achieved exceptional success, and wishing to devote the remainder of his life to the enjoyments afforded by cultured tastes and a social temperament. In addition to being an able business man he was a kind employer, invariably just and considerate and never allowing any Sunday work in his mills. After his retirement he removed to Nice, France, where he resided during the remainder of his life, making occasional trips to the United States. He corresponded regularly with his son, Charles H. Spang, keeping in close touch with affairs, and although nearly half a century elapsed between his departure from Pittsburgh and the time of his death, and during that period he was seen by his old friends and neighbors only at long intervals, our city never ceased to claim him as her own, regarding him as one to whom she owed, in large measure, her wonderful progress and her world-wide fame.

In politics Mr. Spang was first a Whig and later a Republican, but could never be induced to become a candidate for office, preferring to concentrate his energies on his immense business concerns. As a true citizen he was earnestly interested in all enterprises which meditated the moral improvement and social culture of the community and actively aided a number of associations by his influence and means. Widely charitable, so quietly were his benefactions bestowed that their full number will, in all probability, never be known to the world. He was a director of the Dixmont Hospital for the Insane.

It is a noteworthy fact that although Mr. Spang's father and grandfather were

the founders of the business which became the inheritance of their descendants, bringing them both wealth and fame, he himself was, in one sense, a pioneer. To him belongs the distinction of having been *the first manufacturer of wrought-iron tubes west of the Allegheny mountains*. Nor is this all. His descendants and successors have shown themselves worthy of their heritage, keeping pace, to the present time, with the ever-increasing demands of the most progressive age of the world.

The personality of Mr. Spang was that of a man nobly planned, possessing, in combination with strong mental endowments, generous impulses and a chivalrous sense of honor. The time-worn but most forceful phrase, "His word was as good as his bond" admirably epitomized his dominant trait. Always of fine presence, his appearance in his later years was strikingly courtly and noble. He was of medium height and dignified bearing, his intellectual head crowned with iron gray hair and his strong, sensitive, patrician features accentuated by white moustache, side whiskers and beard, worn rounded, in the fashion of a bygone day. His dark eyes, piercing though they were, were yet most kindly in expression and his manner, unvaryingly courteous to all, had in it, when he addressed the young or those who were in misfortune, something peculiarly gentle and gracious. He was ardent in his friendships and his ripe and varied experience and judicial mind rendered him the trusted counsellor of young and old. He was a genial, kindly gentleman and a wise and courageous man.

Mr. Spang married Sarah Ann, born October 4, 1817, daughter of Alfred G. and Alice (McLanahan) Loyd. Mr. Loyd was born March 19, 1792, in England, and emigrated to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh, where he engaged in busi-

ness as a saddler. He died May 28, 1835, and his wife, who was born March 21, 1799, passed away October 23, 1869, at Etna, Pennsylvania. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Spang: Two who died in infancy; Charles H.; Josephine, deceased; Norman, formerly connected with Spang, Chalfant & Company, and now living in France; Rosalie; and Alice.

Charles H. Spang, formerly head of the firm of Spang, Chalfant & Company, but now retired, is of Pittsburgh and New York, devoting his time to looking after his large private interests and to traveling.

The influence of the Spang family has left an indelible stamp on Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, and not in business only, though in that direction most conspicuously so, has this influence been exerted, but in many other spheres of thought and action. Perhaps the extent to which Charles Frederick Spang was identified with the essential interests of Pittsburgh will be more fully appreciated when it is stated that he was one of the early directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh, one of the founders of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, a corporator of the Allegheny Cemetery and a vestryman and member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, being thus associated with the financial, philanthropic and religious elements of the life of the municipality.

In his domestic relations Mr. Spang was peculiarly happy. His wife, a woman of charming personality and admirably fitted by her excellent practical mind to be a helpmate to her husband in his aspirations and ambitions, was an accomplished home-maker. Mr. Spang was devoted to the ties of family and friendship and his happiest hours were passed at his own fireside. The presiding genius of that fireside passed away November 18, 1887, at Nice, France.

With Mr. Spang the attractions of the home circle were superior to those of clubs and fraternal orders to none of which he belonged.

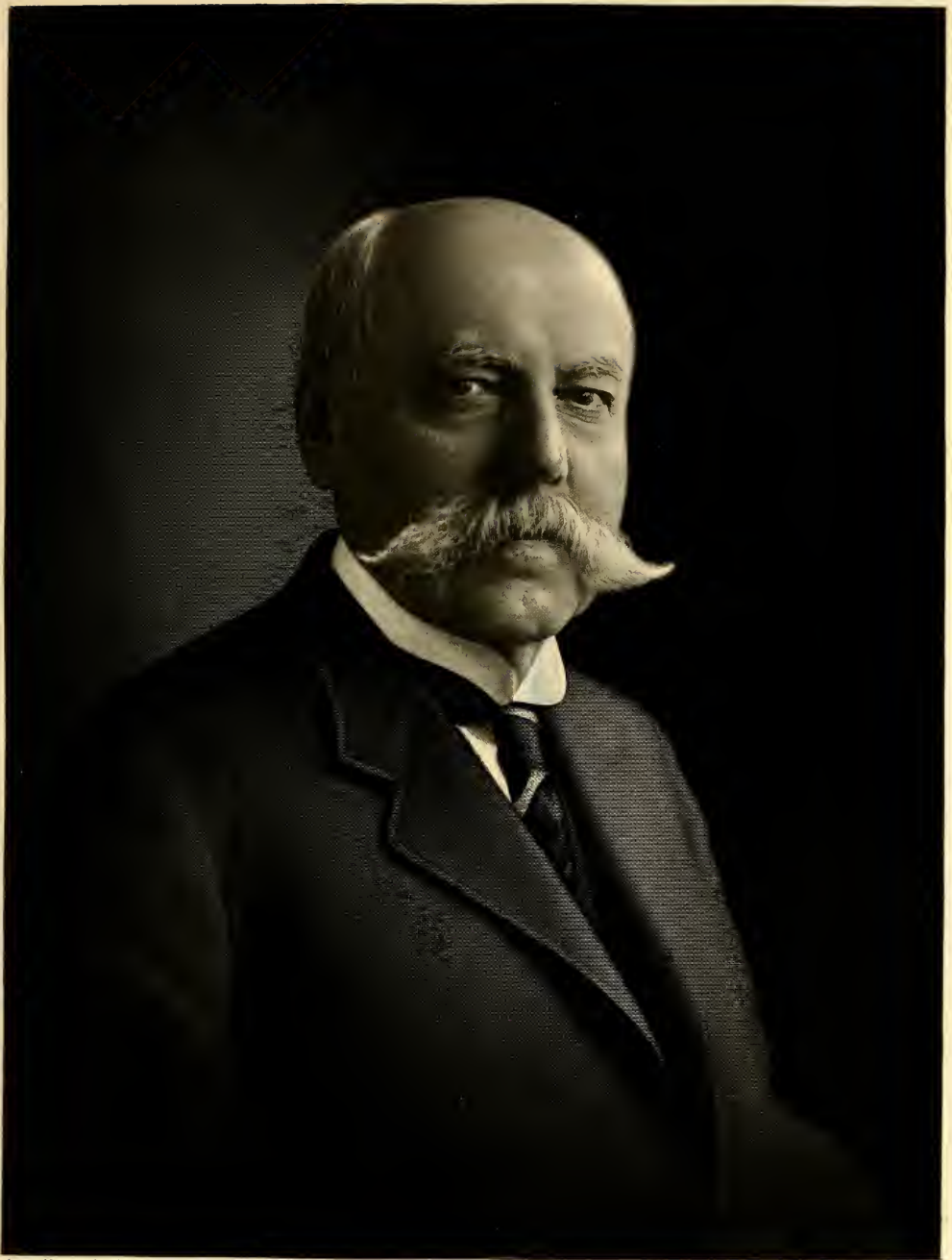
This life so noble and beneficent was prolonged a quarter of a century beyond the traditional three-score and ten, and then, on July 18, 1904, at his residence in Nice, France, Mr. Spang passed away, mourned in the foreign land where he had so long sojourned and doubly mourned in his native country and his own city of Pittsburgh. All felt that they had lost one who was a foremost representative of that distinctively public-spirited class of citizens whose private interests never preclude active participation in movements and measures that concern the general good, one who builded and lived for the time to come and had left an example to animate future generations.

Charles Frederick Spang was the last survivor of the famous Iron Masters of the former half of the nineteenth century. He is the most commanding figure in an industrial dynasty. A descendant of ancestors who laid enduring foundations, he reared on those foundations the noble structure of a mighty industry which was largely instrumental in giving to the Iron City her proud and unassailable pre-eminence and which caused the story of the life and work of this noble and high-minded manufacturer to become part of the industrial annals of the city of Pittsburgh and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SPANG, Charles H.,

Ironmaster, Financier.

Charles H. Spang, son of the late Charles F. Spang, of Pittsburgh, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He received his education in the schools of his native city, later attending Burlington College, of Burlington, New Jersey. In



Lewis Historical Pub. Co.

Photo by Strickler

Eng. by E. C. Williams & Bro. NY

L. H. Sprang

1858 he became officially connected with the firm of Spang, Chalfant & Company, Incorporated, which succeeded the firm of Spang & Company, which his father founded. He was actively identified with this concern for many years, and now serves on its directorate. Mr. Spang is also a director of the Peoples National Bank; Fayette Coal Company; Monongahela Insurance Company; Pittsburgh Junction Railroad Company; Dixmont Hospital for the Insane; and the Allegheny Cemetery Company. He is a member of the Duquesne and Pittsburgh clubs and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, of Pittsburgh; also the Union League, New York Athletic and New York Yacht clubs, of New York. In politics Mr. Spang is a Republican.

AMBLER, Harry Smith, Jr.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Choosing the law as a profession, Mr. Ambler was a trail breaker in that profession in his direct family, who, tracing back to their first settlement near Lansdale, now Montgomery county, prior to the year 1700 had been agriculturists or skilled craftsmen, often both. But if without inherited legal traits, he had a rich inheritance from his Quaker ancestry who bequeathed him their good blood, strong mentality, high principles, good judgment, tact, common sense, level headedness and untiring energy. On that foundation he has built his own life and in his sixteen years of practice in Philadelphia and Montgomery county courts he has won honorable distinction as a learned and upright lawyer.

Harry S. Ambler Jr. was born at Abington, the Montgomery county homestead, March 2, 1877, son of Henry S. and Mary (Slugg) Ambler. He began his education in the public schools, prepared for college at the Abington Friends School, then

entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of '99. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and has been continuously in general practice until the present date. He is also a member of the Montgomery county bar, and has a large practice in the county, State and Federal courts of the district. He is devoted to his profession and believes that as law is the principle of maintaining justice and equity between man and man, that the practice of the laws established to enforce those principles is a study worthy of the most exalted minds. He is solicitor for Abington township, Abington Memorial Hospital and as an active trial lawyer represents several corporations in defense of negligence cases and enjoys a large private practice. Mr. Ambler is a member of the various County and State Bar associations; the North Hills Country Club; is a Republican in politics and affiliated with the Abington Presbyterian Church.

He married, October 22, 1902, May, daughter of Samuel and Anna (McConnell) Jones and has Harry S., born April 10, 1904; Samuel Jones, November 27, 1906; Bruce, born September 18, 1915. Douglass, born January 30, 1910, died September 6, 1910.

MARKEL, J. Clyde, M. D.,

Ophthalmologist, Hospital Official.

Among those Pittsburgh physicians who have made a specialty of ophthalmology is Dr. James Clyde Markel. Emmanuel Markel, grandfather of James Clyde Markel, was a representative of a family of German origin long resident in Eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Markel married Margaret Frey and spent his life as a farmer and blacksmith in York county, Pennsylvania.

Chester Franklin, son of Emmanuel

and Margaret (Frey) Markel, was born November 13, 1853, in Shrewsbury, York county, Pennsylvania, and was educated in schools of the neighborhood. After teaching for a time he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, graduating in 1875 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then engaged in general practice in Winterstown, Pennsylvania, removing at the end of two years to Columbia, Pennsylvania, where he has since resided, having retired from active practice in 1912. In that year he became president of the Central National Bank of Columbia, of which he had been long a director, and he also holds directorships in a number of financial and industrial enterprises of his community. Dr. Markel owns and conducts a large drug store in his home town. He is a Democrat, and for sixteen years occupied a seat in the council of Columbia. He belongs to the Pennsylvania State and York County Medical associations, the Order of Artisans and the Heptasophs, and is a member of the Lutheran church, in which for a number of years he served as treasurer and deacon. Dr. Markel married, in February, 1876, Zana, daughter of Cornelius S. and Rebecca (Klinefelter) Beck, of Shrewsbury, Pennsylvania, and their children are: James Clyde, mentioned below; Maude, wife of Albert A. Becker, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and mother of two children: Elva, of Columbia, Pennsylvania; Chester F., of Jacksonville, Florida, is married but has no children; and Clarence Beck, of Columbia, Pennsylvania.

Dr. James Clyde Markel, son of Chester Franklin and Zana (Beck) Markel, was born December 17, 1877, at Winterstown, York county, Pennsylvania, and received his education in schools of Columbia, Pennsylvania, attending its high school, from which he graduated. In 1900 he received from Gettysburg College the de-

gree of Bachelor of Science and later that of Master of Science. Immediately after graduating he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and in 1904 the institution conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After spending fourteen months as interne in the Germantown Hospital, Philadelphia, and one year at the Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, Dr. Markel came in 1907 to Pittsburgh, and entered into practice as an ophthalmologist. In 1912 he associated himself with Dr. William F. Robeson, maintaining the connection until Dr. Robeson's death, but has since practiced alone. He is a member of the staff of the Eye and Ear Hospital and of that of the Mercy Hospital, also holding the position of ophthalmologist for the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind. Dr. Markel is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the Pittsburgh Ophthalmological Society, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society. He also belongs to the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and the Alpha Omega Alpha, an honorary medical fraternity.

In politics Dr. Markel is a Democrat, but the demands of his profession allow him to give no more attention to public affairs than is required of every conscientious citizen. He is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church.

HUSSEY, Christopher Curtis,

Leading Manufacturer.

Christopher Curtis, son of Curtis Grubb and Rebecca (Updegraff) Hussey, was born October 23, 1840, in Pittsburgh, and received his early education at Travelli's school at Sewickley, finishing his course at Cleveland, Ohio. He then became the business associate of his father, first in



W. H. & C. M. 1872

C. C. Hussy

Lowell Historical Pub. Co.

the firm of C. G. Hussey & Company, and later in that of Hussey, Wells & Company, becoming in the course of time chief manager of the concern. He speedily gave evidence of having inherited the great business ability of his father, and everything indicated that a bright future was opening before him.

In the early seventies Mr. Hussey organized the firm of Hussey, Binns & Company, manufacturers of shovels, his partner being Edward Binns, his brother-in-law. The enterprise was successful, largely in consequence of Mr. Hussey's executive and administrative ability, and the firm built up a flourishing business. To the close of his life Mr. Hussey was president of the company, also retaining his connection with the firm of Hussey, Wells & Company. He was likewise identified with several local concerns.

As a citizen Mr. Hussey was intensely public-spirited, never refusing the support of his influence and means to any project which, in his judgment, tended to advance the welfare of Pittsburgh. He was a Republican in politics, but always steadily declined to accept office, even when urgently solicited to become a candidate for Congress. His charities were numerous but bestowed in the quietest manner possible. His only club was the Duquesne, and he belonged to no fraternal orders. He was a member and vestryman of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in the work of which he took an active interest.

The personality of Mr. Hussey was that of a man of great vigor of moral character, inflexible integrity and benevolence of purpose and his appearance was in harmony with the high ideals inseparable from the possession of these qualities. He was six feet in height, of slender frame, and singular distinction of bearing. His patrician features, accentuated by beard and moustache, light like his hair, bore

the stamp of strength and refinement and his brown eyes were at once penetrating and thoughtful. Gentle and courteous, yet firm, courageous and honest, he was both aggressive and tactful, adamant where a principle was involved and in friendship unswervingly loyal. Loved by many and respected by all, he was a true and perfect gentleman, "without fear and without reproach."

Mr. Hussey married, October 26, 1865, Harriet, daughter of William H. and Susan G. (Haselton) Byram, who were from Maine. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hussey: 1. Mabel G., married Dr. Thomas Turnbull, of Pittsburgh; children: Thomas, Curtis, Hussey, Harriet Byram, Janet Duncan, John Gordon and Frederick William. 2. Clara Eliza, married A. Lochner de Villiers, of South Africa. 3. Curtis Grubb, of Pittsburgh, formerly connected with Colonial Steel Company, now an official of East Palestine Rubber Company. 4. William Byram, died in infancy. 5. John Updegraff, married Edmée Corlies; children: John Updegraff and Prudence Byrd. 6. Frederick Byram, of New York, married Ethel Dean, of San Francisco. Mrs. Hussey, a thoughtful, clever woman of culture and character, takes life with a gentle seriousness that endears her to those about her and that caused her husband, the ruling motive of whose life was love for his wife and children, to find his home a refuge from the cares of business, a place where he enjoyed the companionship of the members of his household and the society of his friends. Mrs. Hussey is a member of the Twentieth Century Club of Pittsburgh and the Adirondack League Club of New York. In her widowhood she resides in the stately old Hussey home on the North Side, the residence of the family for many years, devoting much of her time to works of charity and benevolence.

Just as he was entering early middle life, a period which in his case promised to develop into splendid maturity, Mr. Hussey was stricken, and on March 1, 1884, passed away, in Florida. When the sad news was received in Pittsburgh it was felt by all that a calamity had befallen the city's manufacturing interests, and that the business world had sustained a well-nigh irreparable loss.

Mr. Hussey was the bearer of two names, each of which, at periods widely separated, had been rendered notable—Christopher, that of the brave and sturdy Englishman who crossed the sea to found a home in the New World; and Curtis, that of his true and worthy descendant, who led the way into hitherto untrodden fields of industry. Christopher Curtis, of a later time, able and aggressive as his ancestors, added lustre to their united names, and, had he been granted greater length of days, the three words, Christopher Curtis Hussey, would have represented talents and achievements second to none in the history of the industrial world.

VINCENT, James Rankin, M. D.,

Hospital Official, Sanitationist.

Dr. James Rankin Vincent, of Pittsburgh, was a man distinguished not only as a member of the medical profession, but also as a leader in the introduction and promotion of measures having for their object the furtherance of improved sanitary conditions both in his home city and throughout the State of Pennsylvania. Dr. Vincent was for a quarter of a century a resident of the metropolis, and for many years stood in the front rank of her physicians and citizens.

The Vincent family was founded in America at an early date, and its representatives, in the successive generations, have been active and prominent in differ-

ent professions and have wielded an influence for good in their communities. James Vincent, grandfather of James Rankin Vincent, was a farmer living in the neighborhood of Harrisville, Pennsylvania. He married Charity Gilmore and they were the parents of seven sons and three daughters.

George Carothers, son of James and Charity (Gilmore) Vincent, was born April 4, 1813, on his father's farm, and enjoyed such facilities of education as the neighborhood schools afforded. In the autumn of 1833, at the solicitation of friends, he visited Belmont county, Ohio, and later in the year entered Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, graduating in 1836. Not long after he became a student in the Theological Seminary of the Associate Presbyterian church at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and on the completion of his course was sent as a missionary to western Illinois and Iowa. Early in the summer of 1841 he was called to the pastorate of the First Associate congregation of Washington, Iowa, and of the church at Grandview, Iowa, which he had established as the home missionary of that section. In November, 1841, he became resident pastor, in doing so accepting the toils and hardships inseparable at that time from such a position. In addition to serving his own churches, Mr. Vincent was obliged to travel on horseback to preaching stations distant from fifty to one hundred miles; the country was almost destitute of money, and for months he could scarcely find the means of paying postage. But food was plenty, and his parishioners were eagerly and gratefully appreciative of his services. In the autumn of 1847, being forced by failing health to seek a change of climate, Mr. Vincent accepted a call to the First Associate congregation of Mercer, Pennsylvania. During his pastorate there he was principal of the



Eng. by E. C. Williams & Bro. NY

J. R. Vincent

— 1870. Boston: Pub. Co. —

Mercer Academy, an institution which, consolidated with the Greenville Academy, became the nucleus of Westminster College which was founded in 1852 at New Wilmington, Mr. Vincent being chosen vice-president. At this time he founded the "Westminster Herald," a weekly religious newspaper which was afterward merged with "The Preacher," a similar paper published in Pittsburgh. The new paper took the name of "The United Presbyterian," Mr. Vincent becoming an associate editor.

During the period of Mr. Vincent's connection with Westminster College, many gifted men and women were graduated and sent forth into the ministry, law and medicine, and also into the profession of teaching, and the influence of the institution was felt far and near. In 1871 he resigned his professorship and accepted a call to the First United Presbyterian Church of Brookville, where he labored successfully for a number of years. In 1877, without his own knowledge, he was elected to the presidency of Franklin College, his *alma mater*, at New Athens, Ohio, and he deemed it his duty to accept the office. Under his administration the faculty was enlarged, a new college building was erected and a multitude of young people prepared for a career of usefulness. As early as 1864 Mr. Vincent had received from Washington College the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1884 Franklin College conferred upon him that of Doctor of Laws. In the same year Dr. Vincent resigned the presidency and accepted a call to the pastorate of the First United Presbyterian Church of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, with which was associated the neighboring congregation of Fairmount.

Dr. Vincent married (first) September 10, 1838, Margaret Cowden, daughter of Dr. John Walker, of New Athens, Ohio, and three children were born to them:

John Walker, Alvan Stuart, and Robert Milton. In June, 1844, Mrs. Vincent died, and in July, 1845, Dr. Vincent married (second) Mrs. Martha (Hanna) Carnahan, the widowed daughter of James Hanna, of Cadiz, Ohio. The children of this marriage were: James Hanna, William Hanna, Mary Margaret, Charity Jane, James Rankin, mentioned below; and Anna Martha.

In the summer of 1889 Dr. Vincent resigned his pastorate at Latrobe and removed to Allegheny, where he passed away, on October 16, of the same year. The death of his widow occurred at the same place, September 25, 1899. The Rev. J. B. McMichael, president of Monmouth College, who had been privileged as a student to enjoy Dr. Vincent's instructions, wrote of him: "Fifty years in the ministerial armor, a true, knightly soldier of the cross."

James Rankin, son of George Carothers and Martha (Hanna) (Carnahan) Vincent, was born July 28, 1855, at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, and received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native place and of Brookville, whither his parents removed when he was about fifteen years old. When his father became president of Franklin College, James was enrolled among the students of that institution, taking a four years' course. He then spent three years at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, graduating in 1884 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In March of the same year Dr. Vincent began practice at Wilksburg, Pennsylvania, where he was soon in possession of a profitable clientele. In 1891 he removed to East Liberty, Pittsburgh, where he practiced uninterruptedly until his death, October 23, 1915, meeting with exceptional success, the result of intense application, thorough and comprehensive knowledge, rare skill in reducing theory to practice

and a real love for the profession of his choice. Dr. Vincent was one of the leaders in the establishment of the Pittsburgh Hospital, and until his death was a member of the staff. He belonged to the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the Allegheny County Medical Society.

One of the most notable episodes of Dr. Vincent's professional career was his work as a member of the Filtration Commission. This was a body of twelve men appointed by the mayor to investigate the water supply of the city of Pittsburgh, and to devise some means of getting rid of the impurities which had long been a menace to the health of the inhabitants. Dr. Vincent's part in the work was an important one and it was largely owing to his influence that the labors of the commission resulted in the establishment of the present filtration plant. An exceptional degree of public spirit has always been one of Dr. Vincent's dominant characteristics and in 1901 this found expression in an action fraught with blessing to the community. In that year he prepared and drafted a bill which he introduced into the Legislature, and which was triumphantly passed. This was called the Pure Milk Bill, and since it became a law, has been in successful operation, resulting in a marked decrease in mortality among infants and children.

The principles of the Republican party always found in Dr. Vincent a staunch supporter, albeit his professional obligations have prevented him from taking an active part in politics. He affiliated with Fraternal Lodge, No. 321, Free and Accepted Masons, also belonged to Pittsburgh Chapter, Duquesne Commandery and Syria Shrine. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

In Dr. Vincent's personality the attributes of the student and the man of

action were harmoniously blended. Deeply read in his profession, he was a bold but never rash practitioner. Force of character and promptness in execution were combined with delicate insight and gentleness of manner. His appearance was in accordance with his character. To use a familiar phrase, "he looked the man he was." All Pittsburgh knew him and respected him and many loved him, for he was a true friend and an inspirer of friendship in others.

Dr. Vincent married, December 16, 1886, in Wilkesburg, Pennsylvania, his father, the Rev. Dr. Vincent officiating, Fannie, daughter of the late Wilson and Anna (McNeary) McLean. Mrs. Vincent was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and brought up in Wilkesburg. Before her marriage she was a successful teacher in the schools of that city. A woman of character and culture, uniting fine executive ability with charm of manner and much sweetness of disposition, she was admirably fitted to be the wife of such a man as her husband, one in whom strong domestic affections were conjoined with unusual vigor of intellect and uncommon breadth of view.

Dr. Vincent's own record and that of his father, placed side by side, present a striking example of the force of heredity—a father and son animated by the same spirit—love of their fellow-men. The father, as a devoted minister of the Gospel and a high-minded instructor, inspired to lives of usefulness and honor men and women of two generations. The son, by his patient, progressive and unwearied labors for healing and enlightenment in the realm of the physical and his brave and victorious efforts in the cause of public health and the saving of human life has accomplished a work which has lived after him and made the world better than he found it.

LYON, Walter,

Lawyer, State Official.

Walter Lyon, of Sewickley, former Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania and at various times the incumbent of other offices in the gift of his fellow-citizens, is a man whose political life has been interwoven with his professional career. A number of years ago Mr. Lyon withdrew from active participation in public affairs and has since devoted himself exclusively to his duties as a leader of the Allegheny county bar.

The original home of the Lyon family was in Scotland and from that country a branch was transplanted first to Ireland and then to the American colonies. The arms of the Lyon family of Pennsylvania are: Argent, a lion rampant azure. Crest—A lion's head erased proper.

John Lyon, founder of the American branch of the family, was a son of William Lyon, and in 1763 emigrated from Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, province of Ulster, Ireland, to the province of Pennsylvania, settling in Cumberland county, now Milford township, Juniata county. The warrant for his tract of land, consisting of two hundred and seventy-three acres and situated about two miles west of Mifflintown, is dated September 18, 1766. In 1773 the Proprietaries granted to John Lyon *et al.* twenty acres of land for the use of the Presbyterian church of Tuscarora. John Lyon married, in Ireland, Margaret Armstrong, sister of Colonel John Armstrong, one of the prominent and patriotic Pennsylvanians of provincial and Revolutionary times. Colonel Armstrong married John Lyon's sister Rebecca, who had emigrated with her brother to Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon were the parents of the following children, all born in Ireland: William, born March 17, 1729, married Alice Armstrong; James, married one of

the name of Martin; Samuel, married Eleanor Blaine; John, mentioned below; Mary, born in 1748, married Benjamin Lyon; Frances, born in 1752, married William Graham, and died May 4, 1839, leaving descendants; Margaret Alice, married Thomas Anderson, and lived in Ireland; and Agnes. John Lyon, the father, died in 1780, and his widow, who was a woman of remarkable intelligence and fine conversational powers, passed away about 1793.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Margaret (Armstrong) Lyon, inherited by the terms of his father's will, dated December 13, 1779, one half of the homestead, his brother Samuel coming into possession of the other half. John Lyon resided on this land until June 1, 1797, when he conveyed it to Stephen Douglleman, who in turn conveyed it to the Sterrett family. In 1896 it was in possession of the late Hon. James P. Sterrett and his brother, Dr. John P. Sterrett, father of James Ralston Sterrett, of Pittsburgh. After selling his land, John Lyon removed to Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married Mary, daughter of Captain Thomas Harris, and their children were: Thomas Harris, mentioned below; William, John, James, Margaret, Mary Catharine, and Nancy. The death of Mr. Lyon occurred about 1820.

(III) Thomas Harris, son of John (2) and Mary (Harris) Lyon, was of Butler county.

(IV) Henry Baldwin, son of Thomas Harris Lyon, was a school teacher, and married Mary Ann White.

(V) Walter, son of Henry Baldwin and Mary Ann (White) Lyon, was born April 27, 1853, in Shaler township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the public schools of Pittsburgh and at the Wakeam Academy. He was then for five years engaged in

teaching, pursuing, meanwhile the study of the law in the office of Samuel A. Purviance, and in January, 1877, was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county. He has ever since been engaged in successful practice in Pittsburgh. For a number of years he was a member of the firm of Lyon, Hunter & Burke, but since the death of Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Burke going to Congress some few years since, has practiced alone.

Early in his career Mr. Lyon became active in the sphere of politics. In 1889 he was appointed United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and retained the office until 1893, when he resigned, having been elected State Senator to fill the unexpired term of John N. Neeb. In 1894, when Daniel Hartman Hastings was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Lyon, who had been nominated on the same ticket for Lieutenant-Governor, was also the choice of the people. That choice was justified during the period of his incumbency, and when in January, 1899, he retired from office, he left a record highly satisfactory to all good citizens. Since that time Mr. Lyon has accepted no political honors, nor has he taken any active part in politics, his attention having been exclusively devoted to his large law practice. He belongs to the Duquesne and Union clubs, and the Allegheny Country Club of Sewickley Heights, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. His tall, erect figure and gracious, genial manner tell of the man of fine old stock and worthy family traditions.

Mr. Lyon married, in 1878, Charlotte Wible, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they are the parents of the following children: Lotta, wife of Charles L. Monroe, of Pittsburgh, has five children; Edwin, born in 1881, married Betty B. McKown, and has two children; Walter, born in

1883, studied at the University of Michigan, and is with his father in Pittsburgh; Stanley, born in 1888, studied at Yale University, he is a lawyer in Pittsburgh, and married Jane Hood; Ethel, educated at Miss Marshall's school, Philadelphia; and Jack Wible, born in 1897, attending Allegheny Preparatory School, and later will go to Yale University. By his marriage Mr. Lyon gained the life companionship of a charming and congenial woman who combines with many social gifts the essential qualities of a homemaker.

The career of Mr. Lyon comprises thus far a period of nearly four decades. He has helped to uphold the prestige of the Pennsylvania bar, and at the call of his fellow-citizens has ably and worthily served the old commonwealth.

(The Wible Line).

August Weible (as the name was then spelled), the first ancestor of record, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and married Katharine Snyder, aunt of Simon Snyder, third Governor of Pennsylvania.

(II) Andrew, son of August and Katharine (Snyder) Weible, was born in 1767, in Lancaster county, whence he migrated in 1790 to East Liberty, Pittsburgh. While there he drew the pickets to build the old block house on the Point. Later he removed to Shaler township, Allegheny county, where he took up a large tract of land on which he made his home for the remainder of his life. Andrew Weible married Mary Smith, and their children were: John, Adam, George, Andrew; Harrison, mentioned below; William, James, Susan, Katharine, Sarah, Mary Ann, and Elizabeth.

(III) Harrison, son of Andrew and Mary (Smith) Weible, was born in 1818, in Shaler township, Allegheny county, and received his education in the public

schools. He passed his life as a farmer in his native township, residing on a portion of the homestead, and in politics was first a Whig and later a Republican, as became one named in honor of William Henry Harrison. Andrew Wible (Weible) was a personal friend of General Harrison and named his son for him and so the son had the honor of casting his first vote for the man for whom he was named, the hero of Tippecanoe, giving his last for Benjamin Harrison, the hero's grandson. Mr. Wible (Weible) was a member of the Presbyterian church. He married Rachel, daughter of William and Jean (McClean) Wilson.

(IV) Charlotte, daughter of Harrison and Rachel (Wilson) Wible, is now the wife of Walter Lyon.

WHYEL, George,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

George Whyel, president and general manager of the Consolidated Coke Company, at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, is one of those enterprising, energetic men, whom obstacles seem only to spur to renewed effort, and who have thus found their way from humble beginnings to the topmost rung of the ladder of business and social standing. He is of German descent, and combines with American progressiveness that trait of calm deliberation so characteristic of the German race.

Matthias Whyel, his father, was born in Germany, and died in Pennsylvania in 1889. He emigrated to the United States in the year 1851, and at once proceeded to Pittsburgh, where he made his home. He found employment as a laborer in the coal mines, and for a period of a quarter of a century was in the uninterrupted employ of the Castle Shannon Coal Company. Being of a thrifty and economical nature, he, by means of this laborious

work, laid the foundations of a substantial fortune. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him, and was regarded as a valuable citizen. He married Christiana Mink, also born in Germany, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom four are living at the present day.

George Whyel was born in Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1863, and may truly be said to be the sole builder of his present magnificent fortune. He was obliged to commence the battle of life at an early age, and without the advantages given by a fine education. The disadvantages, however, seemed but to steel the lad to endure hardships, and perhaps he was rendered more efficient by this very lack. He was but a child when he commenced working in the mines, and it was not long before he was doing a full day's work, and spent his evenings at a night school, and thus equipped himself for a rise in the social and business world. So faithful was he in the discharge of the various duties which fell to his share that, in 1884, he was appointed superintendent of mines; in 1890 became mining engineer, serving in this capacity till 1900. In 1893 he commenced to operate mines on his own account, and continued this until 1910. In 1905 he organized the Monroe Coal Company; in 1906, the Utility Coal Company; in 1909, the Sterling Coal and Coke Company. Then he and his brother operated the Whyel Coal Company, and the former companies were consolidated under the name of the Consolidated Connellsville Coke Company, and Mr. Whyel was appointed to his present office. He built the Calumet plant, now owned by the H. C. Frick Coal and Coke Company, and a number of other coke plants. The mines with which Mr. Whyel has been so extensively connected are situated in Westmoreland and Fay-

ette counties. He has also been successfully identified with a number of other important business enterprises. His devotion to his business interests does not, however, prevent him from taking an active part in the social life of the city, in which he is always a welcome personage. He is publicspirited to a degree, and always gives his warm and substantial support to any project for the public welfare in any direction. He has never been very desirous to hold public office, but yielding to popular demand, he accepted the office of auditor of Fayette county, and served faithfully from 1893 to 1896, having been elected by the Republican party, to which he has always given his political allegiance. He has also served as a member of the common council of Uniontown for five years. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Whyel married Emma V. Real, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of Fayette county, and they have five children.

CROW, William E.,

Eminent Lawyer and Prominent Citizen.

The Crow family, represented in the present generation by William E. Crow, actively and prominently identified with the varied interests of Uniontown, and an active factor in political circles, is of either Dutch or German origin, and traces back to an early date, the members in the various generations residing in the State of Pennsylvania, and they have always taken an active interest in community affairs.

Michael Crow, the first of the line here-mentioned, was, in all probability, born in the State of Maryland, from whence he removed to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in early life, settling in Springhill township, where he erected a

grist mill on Georges creek, which he operated until his death, aged nearly one hundred years. His wife, who was known as "Granny Crow," bore him nine children, among whom was Isaac, through whom the line of descent is carried. He was born at Crow's Mill, German township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1799, died February 3, 1889. He continued the operation of the mill established by his father for thirty-one years, and for the remainder of his active years operated a farm in his native township. His wife, Nancy (Kendall) Crow, born in Springhill township in 1800, died June 6, 1872, bore him ten children among whom was Josiah Brown, through whom the line of descent is traced. He was born at Crow's Mill, German township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1841. After his father's death he purchased the homestead farm, which he cultivated until 1905, when he moved to Uniontown, erected a modern house on Ben Lamond avenue, and is now enjoying a well earned period of rest. He is a Presbyterian in religion, and a Republican in politics. His wife, Elizabeth (McCombs) Crow, whom he married February 8, 1866, was born in German township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1841, daughter of John McCombs. They were the parents of eight children, the eldest son, William Evans, of whom further.

William Evans Crow was born in German township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1870. His elementary education was obtained in the district public school, and this was supplemented by attendance at the Pennsylvania State Normal School at California, from which institution he was graduated. He began his active career by accepting a position as teacher in the school in German township, in which capacity he served for two terms, discharging the duties to the satis-

faction of all concerned. He resigned from school teaching in order to devote his time and attention to journalism, and from 1891 to 1894 was a reporter on Pittsburgh papers. He then became local editor of the Uniontown "Standard" and continued as such until that paper was merged with "The News," and he then became local editor of the consolidated "News-Standard," one of the leading publications of that day. In the meantime he took up the study of law in the firm of Boyd & Umbel, of Uniontown, and in December, 1895, was admitted to the Fayette county bar. In the following month he was appointed assistant district attorney of Fayette county under Ira E. Partridge, the then district attorney, and in November, 1898, was elected district attorney, his three years' term of service being noted for efficiency, capability and thoroughness in every detail. After his retirement from office, he again resumed the practice of his profession, which he has continued up to the present time, having a large practice in State and Federal courts. The success he has attained in his profession is the result of indomitable energy, perseverance and patience, coupled with the rare ability of saying in a convincing way the right thing at the right time, and he is one of the ablest representatives of the bar in his native State. Mr. Crow is not learned in law alone, for he has given considerable attention to political affairs and to subjects of great import, keeping in touch with new thoughts and new ideas. His allegiance is given to the Republican party. In 1895 he became secretary of the county central committee, and in 1899 was elected chairman, serving three years in that capacity. In 1902 he was the candidate of his party for the State Senate, but through an unfortunate rupture in the party was defeated. In 1906 he was again the candidate for the Senate and

was elected, serving with distinction, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected, and served as president *pro tempore* of the Senate during the session of 1911. He has frequently represented his district at the county and State conventions, and was chairman of the Republican State conventions of 1909 and 1910. He is an attendant at the services of the Presbyterian church. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a member of the Uniontown Country Club, Duquesne Club, Young Men's Tariff Club and the Athletic Club, the last three of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Crow married, March 24, 1897, Adelaide, daughter of James P. Curry, of North Union township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Children: Evans Curry Crow, born April 19, 1898; William J. Crow, born January 22, 1902; Warren Emlyn Crow, born September 25, 1911.

BRENEMAN, Joseph P.,

Leading Contracting Builder.

From the time of the arrival in the Pennsylvania colony of Melchior Breneman, whose depth of religious conviction and attendant persecution had compelled him to leave his home in Switzerland, his native land, the fortunes and prominence of the family he founded have steadily increased. The interval of nearly two hundred years between the time of the arrival of the immigrant Melchior and the present has witnessed the members of his family in important public position, active in the founding of the institutions of progress and advancement, and in every way discharging to the full the duties and responsibilities inseparable from patriotism and citizenship.

Joseph P. Breneman, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, is a present day representative of the line, son of Captain Henry

N. Breneman, grandson of Henry Breneman, and great-grandson of Rev. Henry Breneman, a minister of the Old Mennonite Church, descendant of Melchior Breneman. Melchior Breneman was granted a tract of seven hundred acres of land south of Lancaster, lying on both sides of Mill creek, by the Penns, and subsequently added to this property until his holdings were large and valuable.

Rev. Henry Breneman, a member of the ministry of the old Mennonite church, great-grandfather of Joseph P. Breneman, was born September 8, 1764, and died in October, 1847. In 1792 he moved from Manor township, Lancaster county, purchasing one hundred and forty-seven acres in Strasburg township from Henry Bowman. This he farmed during the remainder of his life, continuing his activity in the Mennonite Church, and erected a dwelling and other necessary buildings. He married Anna Musser, born October 25, 1772, died April 3, 1857, daughter of Benjamin Musser, and had six children, one of his sons, Henry, of whom further.

Henry, son of Rev. Henry and Anna (Musser) Breneman, was born in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1795, and died May 10, 1859. In 1833 he purchased a farm of two hundred and three acres from his father, its cultivation his lifelong occupation, and in addition to this he operated a mill thereon with good success. He married, June 1, 1819, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Herr) Neff, born July 8, 1796, died November 8, 1870, and had issue: Anna, married Daniel Herr; Elizabeth, married Henry Musser; Susan, married Amariah Herr; and Henry N., of whom further.

Captain Henry N. Breneman, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Neff) Breneman, was born on the old Breneman homestead in Strasburg township, Lancaster county,

January 13, 1830, and died in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1901. His youthful education was the result of training received in the public schools and in Lititz Academy, and when he attained his majority he learned the trade of miller in his father's mill at Camargo. He subsequently engaged in mercantile dealings at Camargo, then, after a period of farming, became a member of the firm of Herr, Breneman & Company, in 1886 entering upon the manufacture of agricultural implements, continuing this line, in connection with farming operations, for many years. In May, 1894, he brought his family to Lancaster, and in this city, in partnership with his son, Joseph P., under the firm name of H. N. Breneman & Son, started in the field of contracting and building, success attending their efforts almost from the beginning of business. Lancaster and the surrounding country was the field they covered, and the scope of their business widened far beyond the planned boundaries, expansion exceedingly gratifying to the members of the firm. Captain Breneman held influential positions in other circles than those of business, and as a Republican rendered valuable service to his party, in State and national as well as in local affairs. He served his township as assessor, for fifteen years as justice of the peace, and for a number of years as school director, in 1875 being elected to the office of sheriff of Lancaster county and filling that position for three years. As a public servant he was efficient and scrupulous, discharging to the full any trust reposed in him, however arduous or distasteful.

He gained his military rank in the Union service in the War between the States, serving for a time as lieutenant in Company G, 22nd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, resigning his commission because of illness and broken health. Immediately after the battle of



Oliver Roland—

Gettysburg, however, he recruited a company for the three months service, which became Company B, 15th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and of this organization he was elected captain. Captain Henry N. Breneman was a member of the Masonic order, holding the Knight Templar degree; his lodge was Washington, No. 156, Free and Accepted Masons, of Quarryville. Henry H. Breneman married, March 17, 1858, Anna M. Potts, of Strasburg, Pennsylvania, and had issue: Winona S.; Park P.; Anna M.; Joseph P., of whom further; Elizabeth B.; Maude M.; Herbert N.; and Lida.

Joseph P., son of Captain Henry N. and Anna M. (Potts) Breneman, was born on the homestead in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1865. He was educated in the district schools of the place of his birth and in the State Normal School at Lockhaven, Pennsylvania, where his studies were completed. He then learned the trade of carpenter, and after finishing his apprenticeship traveled for about six years as a journeyman in his calling, upon his return to Lancaster becoming associated with his father in business, afterward becoming a member of the firm of H. N. Breneman & Son, general building contractors. As previously stated, the career of this firm has been one of continuous success, its operations extending over a wide area, and among the more noticeable of the buildings erected in Lancaster under its direction are the silk mills, the Reformed Church, the Wheatland Hotel, the Conestoga Building, the Slaymaker Building, and the Colonial Theatre. Since his father's death Mr. Breneman has continued operations independently, and is the occupant of leading place in his business, the reputation of twenty years an impressive recommendation.

Mr. Breneman is a thirty-second degree Mason, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and is a past master of Washington Lodge, No. 156, Free and Accepted Masons, also belonging to Lancaster Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Lancaster Lodge of Perfection, and Harrisburg Consistory.

He married Miss Hollinger, daughter of Amos Hollinger, a prominent tanner of Lancaster, and is the father of Harry, Elizabeth, and Anna N.

ROLAND, Oliver, M. D.,

Physician, Estimable Citizen.

In the summer of 1727 the ship "William and Sarah" sailed from Rotterdam with ninety families of Palatinates, arriving in Philadelphia in September of that year. The head of one of these families, John Diffenderfer, loaded his family and household goods on a wagon, started westward, and in 1728 halted his weary team beneath an immense oak in the vicinity of the present borough of New Holland, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. There he erected a cabin and in the course of a few years quite a number of other German families located in the neighborhood, among them one named Roland, whose head came from Germany in 1733, purchasing land from the Penns and settling at New Holland, in Earl township. In 1754 Jacob Roland was collector of taxes; in 1757 there were three Rolands on the tax list; and in 1766 Jonathan Roland was township constable. In 1775 Jonathan Roland was chosen committee-man, and in 1832 Brevet Major John F. Roland, son of Henry Roland, entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, later serving with distinction in the Seminole War and in the war with Mexico, earning his major's brevet on the hard-fought field of Monterey. The lands originally owned by Rolands are still

partly held in the family name, many generations of the family having continued to reside in the locality first known as Saeue Schwamm, then as Earltown, now as New Holland, an incorporated borough. Dr. Oliver Roland, for many years an eminent physician, was a descendant of the Palatinate family, son of Henry Augustus Roland and grandson of Henry Roland and his wife, Margaret Seeger. Henry Roland had five sons: Henry Augustus and Major John F., of previous mention; Cornelius, was president of the New Holland Bank; William, and Jonathan H., and two daughters, Catharine and Julia. John F. was a graduate of West Point, class of 1836, a distinguished officer of the United States army, died September 28, 1852, at the early age of thirty-five years, but leaving behind him a deservedly high reputation, gained in his country's service on the frontier and in the Mexican War. Henry Roland was a man of prominence in New Holland, a farmer in calling, his wife, Margaret Seeger, also a descendant of an early German family.

Henry Augustus, son of Henry and Margaret (Seeger) Roland, was born in New Holland, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1819, and there died June 21, 1901. The district schools of the locality in which he lived and Beck's Boys Academy at Lititz, Pennsylvania, supplied him with excellent educational opportunities, and after the completion of his studies he began farming, in which he prospered. In after years he devoted himself less closely to farming and became active in many of the newer business enterprises of the region, promoting them with his means and supporting them with his services, frequently in official capacity. His part in the organization of the New Holland Bank was an important one, and although he did not become an official thereof, subscribed for

a large share of its capital stock and became one of its principal stockholders. For more than fifty years he was a director of the New Holland Turnpike Company, during that time having in charge its control as manager. Mr. Roland strongly advocated the incorporation of New Holland as a borough, and used his influence with tireless energy to that end, New Holland receiving its borough charter in 1895, while his earnest efforts hastened the organization of the New Holland Water Company. Henry Augustus Roland was shrewd and sagacious in business dealings, but at the same time alert, forceful, and upright, and in all things relating to the place of his residence was unselfishly and usefully public-spirited. He married, in 1849, Jane Whann, daughter of Philip and Margaret (Whann) Heyl, of Philadelphia, and had issue: Oliver, of whom further; William H., an attorney of Lancaster, Pennsylvania; and Frederick A., a bank cashier of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Oliver Roland, son of Henry Augustus and Jane Whann (Heyl) Roland, was born in New Holland, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1850, and after preparatory education entered Princeton University, where he received both the Bachelor's and Master's degrees. After his graduation in 1872 he began the study of medicine under the tutelage of the late Dr. John L. Atlee, and three years after his graduation from Princeton he received his Doctor of Medicine degree from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. For eighteen months following the completion of his studies at the University he was resident physician at the Episcopal Hospital, of Philadelphia, in 1877 establishing in active professional practice, his first office on East King street, between Lime and Shippen streets, while for the last twenty years of his professional life in Lancaster his office was located at No.

211 East King street. In connection with a private practice of large dimensions, which occupied much of his time, he maintained many professional relations of responsibility and importance. For several terms he was visiting physician at the county hospital; was chief of the medical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital for several years; for thirty years medical director of the Home for Friendless Children, of which institution he was at one time a trustee; was a member of the Board of Health of Lancaster for many years; was a consulting physician of the General Hospital; and was also medical examiner for a number of life insurance companies. Dr. Roland was twice elected to the presidency of the Lancaster County Medical Society, also belonging to the State and American Medical Associations, and was a member of the Lancaster Tuberculosis Society. He ranked with the ablest exponents of his profession in knowledge and breadth of experience, and Lancaster has known few physicians more generally beloved than he. Dr. Roland's connection with charitable and beneficent organizations gave him an insight into fields where followers of his profession could have labored for years and still have left much work undone, and among those oppressed by poverty and misfortune he performed works that, in benefit to his and future generations, were unequalled by his ministrations among his clientele better favored in material things. His medical skill and knowledge were to him a means to a noble end, and he used the great powers at his command with charity, discretion, and usefulness.

Dr. Roland was a trustee of the Stevens Industrial School and of the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library, and his most important business interests were as a member of the boards of directors of the Lancaster Trust Company, the New Hol-

land Turnpike Company, and the American Mechanics' Building and Loan Association. He fraternized with the Masonic order, holding the fourteenth degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, his lodge, Lamberton, No. 476, Free and Accepted Masons; his chapter, No. 43, Royal Arch Masons. He also belonged to the Royal Arcanum; Lancaster Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Lancaster Chamber of Commerce.

In any gathering of men of his profession, Dr. Roland was regarded with deference and respect, and his speech in such a body, always convincing and authoritative, received close attention, while on social occasions he was no less a central figure. Broad culture, wide experience, and considerable travel made his contributions to general conversation interesting and entertaining, and he was liked by all. Qualities of the sternest manhood composed his nature, and his death, occurring November 20, 1910, checked a source of benefit to mankind, and took from his many friends one sincerely regarded.

Dr. Oliver Roland married, June 13, 1882, Harriet, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Overly) Hunsecker, her father a farmer and miller of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. She and a daughter, Helen Heyl, survive him.

CARSON, Cornelius,

Retired Merchant, Public Official.

About the year 1800 three brothers by the name of Carson left their native land, Ireland, and came to the United States, seeking an opportunity to better their fortune. After arriving in this country, they soon separated, one of them finding a location in Fallowfield township, Washington county, Pennsylvania. The land on which he settled is still owned in the family. This record follows the fortunes

of a member of the third generation in Pennsylvania—Cornelius, son of John S. and Margaret (Jones) Carson and a grandson of the emigrant. John S. Carson died September 24, 1882; his wife December 16, 1870. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church; the former a Democrat and a man of high standing in his community.

Cornelius Carson was born in Fallowfield township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1848. The son of a farmer, his early life was spent in those tasks belonging to a boy's work on a farm and in attendance at the public school. Later he attended Messenger Academy, and the school now known as California State Normal. His father, John S. Carson, was actively interested in educational matters, serving for thirty years on the school board, therefore, it was but natural that after educating his son, he should give him an opportunity to teach. For two winter terms the young man taught in the public school of Fallowfield township, working on the home farm, the remaining months of the year. He continued at the farm until 1881, when he located at Monongahela City, Pennsylvania, and there engaged in the lumber business, as member of the firm Yohe, Carson & Company, the firm also operating a planing mill. He continued with the firm of Yohe, Carson & Company (now Yohe Brothers) for one year, then for three years was engaged in business in Monongahela City as furniture dealer and undertaker. After disposing of his interests in that business he established a retail grocery and for nine years was successfully engaged in that line. At the end of that period he retired from active business, but still continues his residence at Monongahela City. His life has been an active successful one and not lived selfishly with only a regard for his own interests. He has

ever been mindful of his duties as a good citizen and borne his full share in local public affairs—a Democrat in politics and always living in strongly Republican localities, he has been so highly regarded even by political opponents that in all his campaigns he polled enough votes from the opposition party as to secure an election.

He served as a member of election boards about twenty-five years; as school director several years; member of the city council; mayor of Monongahela City and in November, 1912, as the regular Democratic nominee was elected to the State Legislature. His official life has been one of honorable effort in behalf of the best interests of his constituents and his recent election is a just appreciation of his worth, also an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by the voters of his district, regardless of party affiliation.

He married, October 30, 1873, Sarah Jane, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Sphor) Beazell, of Washington county. Children: Laura I., now Mrs. Charles A. Hayden, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania; Margaret, deceased; Sarah B., married Thomas Anson, of Monongahela City; Van Curtis, deceased; Emma J., deceased; Mary J., deceased; Cornelius George, deceased; Isaac W., of Monongahela City, and Joseph B., of Monongahela City. The mother of these children died July 16, 1906. Both Mr. and Mrs. Carson were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, he a member of the board of stewards for twenty years, a class leader and superintendent of the Sunday school. Although not actively engaged in business, Mr. Carson is not superannuated, but is one of the active, vigorous men of his city and as busily employed as of yore, having only changed his form of activity from private to more public interests. His forthcoming service as a State legislator will be given



Eng by E. G. Williams & Co. N.Y.

J. H. Frederick

with due regard to the welfare of the entire State as viewed by him from a Democratic standpoint, but not from that of a partisan. He is always mindful of the opinions of others, conceding to every man the same liberty of thought and action that he demands for himself in all matters religious, political or private.

FREDERICK, Jonas H.,

Prominent Silk Manufacturer.

Honored and respected by all, there are few men in Emaus who occupy a more enviable position than Jonas H. Frederick in industrial circles, not alone on account of the success he has achieved, but also on account of the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever followed. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is his at the present time (1915). He has clearly demonstrated the truth of the saying that success is not the result of genius alone, but the outcome of a clear judgment and experience.

The Frederick family has been represented in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, for several centuries, the first of the name of whom we have definite information having been John Frederick, who is recorded as having been a taxable citizen of Rockhill township, in 1779, and his name appears in the recorded tax lists of 1781, 1782, 1784, 1785, 1787. He made his last will and testament in January, 1808, and he died at a very advanced age. He was the father of six children: Henry; Barbara, who became the wife of John Rinker; Michael, of whom further; George; John; Catharine, who became the wife of Ludwick Wile.

Michael Frederick, son of John Frederick, was born October 27, 1769, died January 13, 1849, in the eightieth year of his age. He was appointed administrator of his father's estate. He learned the trade of weaver, which he followed in conjunction with the occupation of farming, his property being in the vicinity of Three Mile Run, in Rockhill township. He married Catharine Stump, born January 15, 1764, died July 31, 1849, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. They were the parents of five children: John; Joseph, of whom further; Thomas; Catharine, who became the wife of Casper Johnson; and a daughter who became the wife of a Mr. Hilbert. The remains of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick were interred in the churchyard of Tohickon Church, in Bucks county.

Joseph Frederick, son of Michael and Catharine (Stump) Frederick, was born in Rockhill township, and there spent his entire lifetime, his death occurring in 1833, in early manhood. He was a weaver by trade and followed that occupation throughout his active career. He married Mary Shipe, who survived him many years. They were the parents of six children: Elias; James; Lydia, who became the wife of Lewis Jones; Amos; Daniel; Jonas, of whom further.

Jonas Frederick, son of Joseph and Mary (Shipe) Frederick, was born September 20, 1828. He was only five years old when his father died, and therefore was early thrown upon his own resources, which fact strengthened his character and made him self-reliant and enterprising. He devoted his attention to the tilling of the soil and to the trades of shoemaker and iron worker, for a period of two decades being an employee of the Donaldson Iron Works, at Emaus, where he resided, being one of the respected and esteemed citizens of that place. He is a member

of the Lutheran church. He married, June 16, 1850, Mary Ann, daughter of William and Kate (Gruber) Morder (also spelled Madder), a native of Baden, Germany. Thirteen children were born to them, as follows: Sarah, widow of O. S. Reinhart; William, died in early life; Alice, who became the wife of Jacob Brinker; Wilson C., a resident of Allentown; Milton, a resident of Emaus; Emma, deceased, wife of Allen Dillinger; Kate, became the wife of Obediah Miller, of Elizabeth, New Jersey; Martha, who became the wife of Mahlon Antrim, of Emaus; Watson, deceased; Minnie, who became the wife of Horace Wennig, of Emaus; James, deceased; Cora, who became the wife of Charles Miller; Jonas H., of whom further.

Jonas H. Frederick, son of Jonas and Mary Ann (Morder) Frederick, was born at Limeport, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1875. He was reared upon a farm, the out-door life giving him a robust constitution and great strength both of body and mind, and his education was acquired in the public schools of his native place and in the American Commercial College, at Allentown, from which latter institution he was graduated in the class of 1896. He then served an apprenticeship at the trades of weaver and warper in the Keystone Silk Mill, thoroughly mastering every detail of the business so that in due course of time he was qualified to engage in the same line of work on his own account. In 1905 he established the Central Silk Company at Siegfried, Pennsylvania, which he conducted successfully, and in 1908 he built the silk mill on Ridge street, Emaus, which plant gives employment to more than sixty people. In 1910 he purchased the Bath Silk Mill, and formed the Bath Silk Company, which gives employment to about eighty people, and in 1913, in

company with other business men, he purchased the Keystone Silk Mills, at Emaus, which is now known and trades as the Emaus Silk Company, Inc., which gives employment to upwards of two hundred people, Mr. Frederick being chosen as the treasurer and general manager of the company. In 1912 a silk throwing mill was established at Perkasio, Pennsylvania, which is known as the Perkasio Silk Company, and which gives employment to about seventy-five people. The above statement of facts demonstrates that Mr. Frederick leads an active life, a life of usefulness, and his efforts have also contributed to the building up of Emaus and vicinity, in the welfare of which he takes a keen interest. He is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, and also holds membership in the following organizations: Jordan Lodge, No. 673, Free and Accepted Masons, of Allentown; Mystic Star Lodge, No. 73, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also Emaus Encampment, No. 15, of the same order, and Washington Camp, No. 398, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Emaus.

Mr. Frederick married, October 9, 1898, Quinnie I., daughter of Edwin and Ella (Heinley) Frantz, of Fogelsville, Pennsylvania, and granddaughter, on the maternal side, of John and Helena (Kline) Heinley. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick: Raymond, born March 1, 1899, who was burned to death at the age of eighteen months; Kermit Frantz, born July 5, 1908; Armstrong Jonas, born April 7, 1910. The house in which the family reside was erected by Mr. Frederick in 1914, located at the southeast corner of Third and Ridge streets, Emaus, and is one of the finest in that locality, thoroughly equipped with everything needful for the comfort and convenience of its inmates.

MACK, John Sanford, M. D.,**Veteran of Spanish-American War.**

Dr. John S. Mack, who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Slatington, occupies an enviable position among his professional brethren in Lehigh county, his skill and ability winning him a high reputation. He was born May 6, 1870, son of John Charles and Sarah A. (Remaby) Mack, natives of Lehigh county, and representatives of the oldest settlers. John C. Mack was a son of Ahaha and Elizabeth (Grave) Mack, and his wife was a daughter of John and Laurine (Wert) Remaby, the former named having been a son of George Remaby, a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, but of English descent, and the latter named a daughter of John C. Wert, who was of German descent.

Dr. John S. Mack spent his early life in his native town, Slatington, attended the public schools, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated in 1889, and the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the Medical Department in the class of 1892. Upon the completion of his studies, he began practice at Slatington, and the liberal patronage he now receives attests to his skill and ability in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, and indicates the confidence and trust reposed in him by the public. For the past ten years he has served as surgeon for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and during the Spanish-American War he served as assistant surgeon of the United States army, under Colonel Pettit, in the Fourth Immune Regiment. He has served as school director in his native town, and at the present time (1913) is chief Burgess of Slatington, an office he has capably filled for the past five years. He is a member of the Lehigh County Medical Society; Slatington

Lodge, No. 440, Free and Accepted Masons; Slatington Chapter, No. 292, Royal Arch Masons; Allen Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Allentown; Allen Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar, Caldwell Consistory, thirty-second degree; Irene Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre; Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, Supreme Council, thirty-third degree; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Allentown; Fraternal Order of Eagles; Junior Order of American Mechanics; Patriotic Sons of America; Foresters of America; Modern Woodmen of America; Knights of Pythias; Sons of Veterans and others. Dr. Mack is a member of the Dutch Reformed church, and a staunch Republican in politics, and is honest and upright in all the relations of life.

Dr. Mack married, January 31, 1889, Catherine A. Williams, daughter of Evan J. and Ellen (Williams) Williams. Children: Maud G., graduate of the West Chester Normal School, now teaching school at Jacksonville, Florida; and Helen C., attending high school.

YEAKEL, James Milton,**Manufacturer, Public Official.**

From birth until the present day, Mr. Yeakel has been continuously a resident of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, a city of which he is now (1914) chief executive educator in her schools, acquiring a trade and following it within her borders, becoming an employer and thus contributing to the general prosperity, then accepting her call to the head of government; the title of "native son" of Bethlehem can be supplemented by that of dutiful son. James Milton Yeakel is a son of Peter and Marguerite Yeakel, both of German birth, the former born in Bavaria, the latter in

Wurttemberg. Peter Yeakel came to the United States in 1830 and followed farming until his death.

James Milton Yeakel was born in Bethlehem, March 28, 1860. He attended public schools until thirteen years of age then became a pupil of Professor Ambrose Rondthaler's private school. He began active business life on the farm, then, deciding upon a trade, apprenticed himself to Henry S. Sellers, who taught him the wheelwright's trade. He served three and a half years as apprentice, then continued a journeyman for six and a half years more. In 1890 he became a member of the firm of Fatzinger & Yeakel, carriage and wagon builders. After ten successful years Mr. Fatzinger died, and was succeeded as sole owner by Mr. Yeakel, who purchased his interest and still continues the business at No. 313-315 North Linden street, Bethlehem, well established and prosperous.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Yeakel since 1890 has served eleven years as councilman, three times elected by the people and once by appointment. He was a capable, active and useful member, faithful to every trust, and displaying a devotion to the public interest that so impressed the voting community that on November 4, 1913, he was elected chief burgess of Bethlehem, a city normally Republican. His term expires January 1, 1918. As chief magistrate he is fulfilling the expectations of his friends and is adding to the reputation he already enjoys as faithful public official. Mr. Yeakel is a member of the Moravian church, the Bethlehem Club, South Bethlehem Lodge, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and Woodmen of the World.

He married, June 11, 1891, Lannie Irene, daughter of James R. and Almina (Riegel) Hammel.

HOCHSTRASSER, Arnold,

Prominent Manufacturer.

Arnold Hochstrasser, superintendent of the Whitehall Cement Company, Owenton, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, is a worthy representative of that class of American citizens who claim as their birthplace foreign lands, but who give their full allegiance to this country upon taking up their residence here, being willing if necessary, to offer up their lives in her defense.

Arnold Hochstrasser was born in Switzerland, August 1, 1877. He was reared and educated in his native land, graduating from the State Technical School of Bern in mechanical engineering. In November, 1900, having previously come to the conclusion that the United States offered better advantages for young men than his native land, or, in fact, in any part of the Old World, he left his home and came to this country, beginning his business career as an employee of the Singer Sewing Machine Company at their Boston plant, later being transferred to Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he remained three years. He then devoted his attention to chemical research work at Mount Vernon, New York, continuing for a period of two years. He then engaged in the cement business, accepting the position of engineer in charge of the construction work in the plant of the Maryland Portland Cement Company, at Hagerstown. When the building was completed he was retained as assistant superintendent in the operation of the cement mills, performing the tasks allotted to him in an efficient manner which won for him the commendation of his superior officers. In 1911 he accepted the position of engineer of construction in the building and remodeling of the Whitehall Cement Company plant, of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and was retained

as its superintendent, in which capacity he has since served with great credit to himself and giving entire satisfaction to the company. In appearance and action he is typically an American, and he is essentially a self-made man, this being the result of industry, perseverance and wise judgment. He is the supporter of all measures which have for their object the welfare of the community, and in all respects fulfills the obligations of a good and true citizen.

Mr. Hochstrasser married May Carroll, of New York. They are the parents of one child, Carroll L., born in New York, January 16, 1907.

HARTMAN, Samuel G.,

Oil Corporation Officer, Public Official.

Israel Hartman (I), great-great-grandfather of Samuel G. Hartman, was of Lithopolis, Ohio. Philip (II), son of Israel Hartman, was born May 28, 1779, and married Mariah Cromley, who was born in 1787, and died April 6, 1842. The death of Philip Hartman occurred September 5, 1843.

(III) William, son of Philip and Mariah (Cromley) Hartman, was born October 13, 1813, and migrated from Allentown, Pennsylvania, to Fairfield county, Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He married (first) Hannah, daughter of Barney Fellers, and their children were: Daniel, of Rawson, Ohio; Franklin, deceased; Joshua, of Rawson, Ohio; Catharine, deceased; and Henry, mentioned below. Mrs. Hartman who, before her marriage, was of Jefferson, Ohio, died about 1848, and Mr. Hartman married (second) Susan Crozier, of Arcadia, becoming by this marriage the father of the following children: Jane, Mary, Sarah, Emma, Malinda, Barbara, Alice, John, and Jack-

son. William Hartman died about 1877, in Findlay, Ohio.

(IV) Henry, son of William and Hannah (Fellers) Hartman, was born January 17, 1836, at Green Castle, Fairfield county, Ohio, and was six years old when the family removed to Findlay, Ohio. It was in the schools of that place that he received his education and there he has always lived, following the calling of a farmer. He served in the Civil War as a member of the Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and is a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Hartman is a Republican, and served for many years as school director. He is a member of the Evangelical church. Mr. Hartman married, November 15, 1860, at Findlay, Ohio, Catharine, born May 1, 1838, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Robinalt) Powell, of that place. The Powell family were originally of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Hartman were the parents of two sons: Samuel G., mentioned below; and Claude, born April 24, 1871, a farmer of Findlay, Ohio, and director of the Farmers' Mutual Protective Association of that place. Mrs. Hartman passed away February 11, 1914.

(V) Samuel G., son of Henry and Catharine (Powell) Hartman, was born February 26, 1865, at Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio, and received his primary education in local schools, passing thence first to the Ohio Normal School at Ada, Ohio, and then to Findlay College. He began his business life by going to Missouri, where he was employed for a short time, returning then to his native State and associating himself with the Dalzell, Gilmore & Leighton Glass Company. This connection he severed after a brief period in order to identify himself with the industry with which his name has ever since been inseparably linked. Ten years were spent with the Ohio Oil Com-

pany, during five of which he was stationed at Findlay, afterward representing the company at Oil City, Pennsylvania, where their general offices were situated.

During a portion of this time Mr. Hartman served as assistant treasurer for different companies, including the South Penn Oil Company, the Ohio Oil Company, Indiana Division, and the South Penn Oil Company, Midland Division. In the course of these years he achieved the reputation of a business man of sound judgment, keen foresight and unblemished integrity. In 1902 he was transferred to Pittsburgh by the South Penn Oil Company, and in 1904 became its treasurer. In 1911 he was made a director of the company.

In politics Mr. Hartman is an Independent Republican, and in 1906 served as president and director of the school board of the Old Twenty-second (new Fourteenth) ward of Pittsburgh, that being the time when the new school system became effective. He affiliates with Homewood Lodge, No. 635, Free and Accepted Masons, belongs to the Union Club and is a member and trustee of the Homewood Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Hartman married, July 10, 1889, at Carthage, Missouri, Minnie D. Fellers, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they are the parents of the following children: Esther Katharine, born March 31, 1894; Annette Elizabeth, born March 31, 1896; Lois Pauline, born April 23, 1899; and Henry Paul, born October 22, 1903. All these children are receiving their education in the schools of Pittsburgh. Devotion to family ties and love of home are dominant traits in the character of Mr. Hartman and in the presiding genius of his fireside he finds intellectual comradeship combined with the charm of a perfect domesticity. Mrs. Hartman, who is a member of the Homewood Women's

Club, is a woman of strength of character, breadth of culture and much sweetness of disposition.

(The Fellers Line).

Paul Fellers was a farmer of Carthage, Jasper county, Missouri, and married Elizabeth Jane Dreisbach (see Dreisbach line), and their children were: Lillian D.; Minnie D., mentioned below; Grace Annette, Ortiz D., Harley D., Thurlow D., Emerson D., and A. P. Oswald D.

(II) Minnie D., daughter of Paul and Elizabeth Jane (Dreisbach) Fellers, became the wife of Samuel G. Hartman, as stated above.

(The Dreisbach Line).

Martin Dreisbach, great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Elizabeth Jane (Dreisbach) Fellers, was born in 1717, in the earldom of Witgenstein, Germany. His parents belonged to the middle class, owning considerable property. They were members of the Reformed Church, as was also their son Martin. The latter learned the trade of a blacksmith, and married Anna Eve Hoffman, daughter of a school teacher in Nausausiegen, a small estate adjoining that of Witgenstein. In 1746 Martin Dreisbach and his wife emigrated to the province of Pennsylvania, purchasing a farm in Lancaster county, near the Black Horse Tavern, in Cocalico township. There Martin Dreisbach worked at his trade, and also built a grist and saw mill, but having lost his oldest son by a sudden death he sold his property and bought a farm in Berks county, moving thither in 1763. In 1773 he sold this place also and purchased a tract of land in Buffalo Valley, Northumberland (now Union) county. About three years after their settlement they were obliged to return to their former neighborhood in order to escape from the Indians, but



David Fishler

went back to their new home when the danger was past. Mr. and Mrs. Dreisbach were the parents of the following children: Jacob, Henry, John, Martin, mentioned below; Margaret, and Catharine. Mrs. Dreisbach died in March, 1789, at the age of sixty-five, and in February, 1799, the father of the family passed away, being then eighty-two years old.

(II) Martin (2), son of Martin (1) and Anna Eve (Hoffman) Dreisbach, was born in 1764, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and married Sabina Fredericka Bucks (see Bucks line). Their children were: John, mentioned below; Anna E., Susannah, Leah, Elizabeth, and Martin. Mr. Dreisbach died in 1831, in Union county, Pennsylvania, and the death of his wife occurred in 1849, in Fairfield county, Ohio. Both were for many years members of the Evangelical church.

(III) John, son of Martin (2) and Sabina Fredericka (Bucks) Dreisbach, was born June 5, 1789, in Buffalo Valley, Pennsylvania, and in 1807 entered the ministry of the Evangelical church, then in its infancy. In 1811 he married Catharine Eyer, of Dry Valley, Pennsylvania, who died in 1815, leaving two children—Saloma and Elizabeth. In 1817 Mr. Dreisbach married (second) Fanny Eyer, born September 22, 1791, a sister of his first wife. The children of this marriage were: Abraham E., Isaac E., Catharine, Sophia, Jacob E., mentioned below; Leah E., Martin E., Susanna E., John E., Fanny E., and Martha E. In 1831 Mr. Dreisbach migrated with his family from Buffalo Valley, Union county, Pennsylvania, to Pickaway county, Ohio, where they settled on a farm which remained their home for many years, until their deaths.

(IV) Jacob E., son of John and Fanny (Eyer) Dreisbach, was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, and in after life removed to Hancock county, Ohio. He was a farmer and minister, and in 1844

married Catharine Wagner, of Hocking county, Ohio. This was before his removal to that State. Their children were: Elizabeth Jane, mentioned below; Simon W., Isaiah W., Esther, and William W. Mrs. Dreisbach died January 31, 1892.

(V) Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Jacob E. and Catharine (Wagner) Dreisbach, became the wife of Paul Fellers (see Fellers line).

(The Bucks Line).

George Bucks was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and emigrated to the province of New Jersey, probably removing thence to Pennsylvania. He was twice married, his second wife being Christina Metzger, also a native of Wurtemberg. Among the children of this marriage was Sabina Fredericka, mentioned below. George Bucks and his wife were originally members of the Lutheran church, but Mrs. Bucks in her last years united with the Evangelical communion. Mr. Bucks was eighty-five at the time of his death, and Mrs. Bucks survived to the great age of ninety-seven.

(II) Sabina Fredericka, daughter of George and Christina (Metzger) Bucks, was born in 1762, in Sussex county, New Jersey, and became the wife of Martin (2) Dreisbach (see Dreisbach line).

DESHLER, David,

Man of Enterprise, Founder of Deshler Institute.

The name Deschler is of Swiss origin. The direct ancestor in America was Captain David Deschler, who was aide-de-camp to Prince Lewis, of Baden, Germany, in the war of the Spanish Succession. He married, in 1711, Maria Wuster, born in 1690, daughter of Hans Casper Wuster, and Anna Catharine, his wife.

David Deshler, son of Captain David Deshler and his wife, Maria Wuster,

arrived at Philadelphia on the ship "Hope," on August 28, 1733. He entered the counting house of his uncle, John Wistar, and became a leading hardware and paint merchant. The Philadelphia Directory of 1767-1768, records the following: "David Deshler, Director Phila. Contribution, hardware, paints, etc. Opp. Butchers Shambles, Market St. Sign of Green Frying Pan." David Deshler built historic Morris Mansion, at Germantown. (This mansion, which is situated No. 5442 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia, was built in the years 1772-73-74 by David Deshler, a merchant of Philadelphia, who was so noted for his integrity that his name passed into a proverb—"as honest as David Deshler"). The late David Lewis, a short time before his death, handed to Mr. Elliston P. Morris, the present owner (1898) of the mansion a package of papers in the German language containing memoranda made by David Deshler, his grandfather. Upon deciphering and translating them, Mr. Morris found that one referred to the building of this mansion, giving the description and cost of material and labor for its erection, between the years 1772-1774.

At the time of the battle of Germantown in 1777, Sir William Howe removed his headquarters to this house; the tradition says that Prince William (afterwards William IV.) paid him a visit there. David Deshler continued to live in this house during the summer season, until his death in 1792. It was then sold to Colonel Isaac Franks, of the Revolutionary army, who lived there until 1802. But in the year 1793, when yellow fever was raging in Philadelphia, this house was selected as a temporary residence for General Washington, and Colonel Franks acceded to the request to rent it to the President. General Washington, writing to Burgess Ball from Germantown, under date of

November 24, 1793, makes a reference to this house "The Malady with which Philadelphia has been sorely afflicted, has, it is said, entirely ceased, and all the citizens are returning to their old habitations again. I took a house in this town when I first arrived here, and shall retain it until Congress get themselves fixed; although I spent part of my time in the city."

In 1802 the house was purchased by the brothers Elliston and John Perot, gentlemen of Huguenot extraction, and they used it as a summer residence. On the death of Elliston Perot in 1834, it became a part of his estate, in the settlement of the joint estate of the two brothers. His only daughter, Hannah, had married Samuel B. Morris, of the old shipping firm of Waln & Morris, and Mr. S. B. Morris purchased the house in 1836 from his brother-in-law, Francis Perot. Mr. Morris lived in it until his death in 1859, leaving it by his will to his son, Elliston Perot Morris, who now resides there.

The Germantown Morris house is built in the colonial style, having a frontage of forty feet, which, tradition says, would have been wider, but for a noble plum tree on the south side, which David Deshler, the owner of the property, was averse to removing. The main body of the building is about forty feet in depth, with back buildings, extending into the large beautiful garden, which, commencing alongside and running southward, presents a width of one hundred feet, and extends westward 435 feet. In it may be seen some magnificent trees, and box bushes more than a century old. (Recorded in "History of Morris Family," Philadelphia, Volume II., pp. 679, 680).

David Deshler died at his home on Market street on March 20, 1792, aged eighty-one years. He married, in 1738, Maria, daughter of Isaac and Catharine



*Doshler's Fort, Erected in 1760,
Whitchell Township, Lehigh County, Pa.*

(Feree) Le Fevre. She was born September 24, 1715, died February 25, 1774. They were the parents of six children, namely: Isaac, who died September 18, 1749; Samuel, who died August 17, 1751; Sarah, who died October 11, 1757; Mary, married to Ellis Lewis; Esther, married to John Morton; Catharine, married to Robert Roberts. The first three of the above named children died unmarried. **The three sons-in-law were merchants in Philadelphia.** This family were members of the Friends' Meeting House on Race street, Philadelphia. The archives of this meeting house record the marriages of their three daughters, the death of the three above-named children, and the death of their noble parents.

The family were of the nobility in Germany and at least three branches were honored with escutcheons.

Anthony Deshler, a brother of David, married Mary Elizabeth Benschel, and had two sons and three daughters.

Adam Deshler, son of Captain David and Maria (Wuster) Deshler, was among the pioneer settlers of Whitehall township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. Alfred F. Berlin, the noted historian and archaeologist, in an article read before the Lehigh County Historical Society, quoted the following: "An original warrant now in possession of The Lehigh Portland Cement Company, gave by patent from James Hamilton, then Governor of Pennsylvania, per John and Richard Penn, the proprietaries, to Adam Deshler, dated May 5, 1751. (Patent Book, Phila., Pa., A. Vol. 15, page 593,) three tracts of land situate on the west branch of the Delaware river—the Lehigh river—on or near Indian Copelin's Creek, containing 301¾ acres. One of the boundaries contained in the description of one of the tracts containing 200 acres, is the middle of Indian Copelin's Creek."

Adam Deshler was naturalized April

10, 1755. He was one of the most successful farmers in the township. From 1756 to 1758 he furnished provisions for the provincial troops in the French and Indian War. In the year 1760, Adam Deshler built a stone house* upon this tract, which is still standing and in a good state of preservation, still giving unmistakable evidence by its heavy walls, that it was built to serve other purposes than those of an ordinary farm home. Adjoining the stone building upon the north, was a large frame building in which twenty soldiers might be comfortably quartered, and a considerable quantity of military stores kept. During the Indian troubles this place was a kind of military post, furnished gratuitously by Adam Deshler, who was one of the most liberal and humane men in the region. He was a member of the Egypt Reformed congregation, and is buried in the graveyard there. His last will and testament, dated January 22, 1772, was probated September 20, 1781. Adam and Apollonia Deshler had seven children, namely: Eva Catharine, born 1729, died June 2, 1816; David, born 1734, died December 24, 1796; Peter, born March 18, 1743, died September 28, 1800; Adam, born October 1, 1745, died February 24, 1790; Juliana, born May 7, 1746, died March 12, 1840; Barbara, born November 2, 1747, died October 10, 1832; Catharine, born 1751, died February 11,

*Deshler's Fort, which was a place of refuge in troublous Indian times, stands on the north bank of Coplay creek, in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. It stands on a little eminence overlooking the meadows through which Coplay creek flows. It is a substantially built structure, forty feet long by thirty in width, two and a half stories high with walls two feet thick, and heavy timbers supporting the interior. There were originally but a few small windows in the sides, each with four panes of glass, but more have since been added, and in the gable ends there were a row of loopholes. A large hearth and chimney occupies the center of the house, and divides the lower and upper stories into two apartments. In the mantelpiece above this can be seen the bullet-holes made by the Indians. Adjoining the house on the north was a frame addition which sheltered the soldiers quartered there at the time of the Indian troubles in 1763. The house was well prepared to withstand any attacks, as it was so strongly built, and furthermore it is said there was a well within the walls.

1825. Eva Catharine Deshler married Peter Burkholder, who was a prominent Revolutionary patriot. They had three children, namely: John Peter, married to Dorothea Steckel; Magdalena, married to Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Balliet; and Barbara, wife of Henry Epply.

David Deshler, the eldest son of Adam and Apollonia Deshler, in 1767, purchased from "James Allen, of the town of Northampton, in the county of Northampton, in the Province of Pennsylvania, for and in consideration of the sum of £500, fifty acres and six perches of land situate in Salisbury township, upon the southern bank of the Little Lehi Creek, so called." From the text of the deed, "said David Deshler, intended to erect and built upon the tract of land above described, a certain grist-mill." (Recorded at Easton, Pa., in Deed Book B, Vol. 1, page 181).

He was one of the earliest settlers of what is now the city of Allentown, Pennsylvania, "where is credited as having built the first house." He was assessed £9 in 1762, and in 1768 he was already taxed for a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and seventy-five acres of land situate in Salisbury township. During the Revolution he was one of the most prominent patriots in Northampton county. He acted as commissary of supplies for the army, and with Captain John Arndt, of Easton, also a commissary, advanced money to the Provincial government out of his private means in 1780, when the public treasury was empty, and that, too, at a time when the prospect of it being returned was not very bright. They both labored with unflinching zeal to promote the welfare of the public cause, and to fill the quota of the county, as required by the acts of Congress and the Provincial Assembly. The following letter is of interest here:

David Deshler to Pres. Reed, 1780.

Allentown, 24th Aug', 1780.

Sir,

I have sent Mr. Charles Deshler, my assistant, who will call on you, for a supply of cash, and request you'll be pleas'd to send me fifty thousand pounds for the use of purchasing supplies for the army, without that article it is impossible for me to carry on the Business in the manner I could wish.

I can purchase one hundred head of cattle in one weeks time, if I was supplied with money for that purpose.

I have the offer of five hundred Bushels of Wheat from one person, but cannot have it for want of money.

I am sir, Your Obt HumB St.

DAVID DESHLER,

Commisr for Northm County.

(Penn. Archives 1779-1781, page 5-17).

And further, an extract from the minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania:

Phila., Sat. Aug. 26, 1780.

An order was drawn on the Treasurer in favour of Mr. Charles Deshler, for the sum of one thousand pounds, of the money emitted by an act of the General Assembly, passed the 25th day of March, last, to be by him paid to Colonel David Deshler, Commissioner of Purchases for the county of Northampton, for purchasing supplies for the use of the Army, to be charged to Colonel Jacob Morgan, Jr., Superintendent, etc., and deducted out of an order granted him on the 14th inst.

(Col. Rec. vol. xii, page 460).

Colonel David Deshler was beyond doubt the most substantial resident of Northampton town in his time, and his influence helped very materially in the successful culmination of the War for Independence. In 1787 he was a delegate to the convention called to ratify the Federal Constitution. He was a man of great foresight and ability, and his character and reputation were beyond reproach. In 1782 he purchased from John Benezet, a merchant of Philadelphia, for 81,800 specie, the fine home and tract of

331 acres of land along the Lehigh (then in Allen, now Hanover township) which had been previously owned by George Taylor, who had built the house still standing on the tract in 1768, and which Mr. Taylor had sold to Mr. Benezet in 1776. Here he spent the latter part of his life, and died there December 24, 1796, aged sixty-two years. David and Susanna Deshler had children, namely: Catharine, born October 10, 1761, died December 25, 1837; John Adam, born July 31, 1766, died October 14, 1820; Barbara, born December 17, 1768, died June 17, 1838; Peter, born December 30, 1769, died April 26, 1772; Susanna, born April 21, 1773; Mary Elizabeth, born March 27, 1775, died December 17, 1840; Magdalena, born June 20, 1779; died December 27, 1848; Sarah, born November 24, 1783.

Catharine, eldest daughter of David and Susanna Deshler, in 1778 married Charles Deshler, born in Philadelphia, September 10, 1754. He died February 4, 1841, at Allentown, where he had been a storekeeper, and during the War of Independence he served as quartermaster, also as the assistant commissioner of purchases for Northampton county in 1780-1781. Charles and Catharine (Deshler) Deshler, had the following children: George, born August 13, 1782, died October 26, 1789; Elizabeth, born August 4, 1786, died January 2, 1789; Charles William, born September 24, 1787, died October 4, 1787; Ann, born March 23, 1791.

John Adam Deshler married Deborah Wagner, born in 1764, died October 11, 1820. He removed to Easton, Pennsylvania, where he was a prominent business man. Their children were: Elizabeth, born November 1, 1786; Mary, born November 29, 1788, married Samuel Bitenbender; Catharine, born June 1, 1790, married James Hackett; David, born January 15, 1792, who became the lead-

ing banker of Columbus, Ohio. He was the father of John Deshler, of Buffalo, New York; George W., born September 17, 1795, died May 25, 1857, at Easton. He married Catharine Lawson Dunham.

Charles Dunham Deshler, son of George W. and Catharine Lawson (Dunham) Deshler, was born at Easton, March 1, 1819. He entered the drug business in New Brunswick, New Jersey, from which he retired in 1859 and engaged in literary work, first on the "Jersey City Standard," and later on the "Newark Advertiser." He returned to New Brunswick in 1868 and became connected with "Harper's Magazine," having charge of the Editor's Round Table. He wrote and compiled "Chaucer, With Selections," and "Afternoons with the Poets." He was Associate Judge of Middlesex county, New Jersey, and the first school superintendent of that county. He was postmaster of New Brunswick for one term, and was instrumental in founding the Middlesex Gas Company, and the Middlesex Savings Bank. He had a large and valuable library, principally historical in character. He died, May 10, 1909, aged ninety years. Mr. Deshler married Miss Mary Holcombe, who died in 1893. They had seven children: Kate, Mary, Edith, Edward B., James, Charles, and Frederick.

Barbara Deshler, third child of David and Susanna Deshler, married John Wagner, born in 1764, died December 1, 1840, and had a son, John Wagner, who married Anna Keiper. Descendants of this family are Mrs. Franklin Good; her daughter Hattie Wagner Good, and D. F. Wagner.

George Deshler married Susanna Dreisbach, and had children: George, born October 17, 1797; and Mary.

Susanna Deshler married Frederick Beissel.

Mary Elizabeth Deshler married (first)

Christian Mickley, born 1767, died 1812, and (second) in 1819, Paul Balliet (1766-1845).

Peter Deshler, second son of Adam, was born near Egypt, March 18, 1743, died September 28, 1800. He married Magdalena Mickley, born August 31, 1746, died February 3, 1833. She subsequently married Michael Bieber. Their children were: John Peter Deshler, born April 3, 1767, died October 6, 1854. He married Mary Magdalena Schreiber, born January 29, 1767, died January 11, 1831. They had two sons and two daughters. Valentine Deshler, one of the sons, had daughters: Elizabeth and Salome.

Catharine Deshler, born March 14, 1769.

David Deshler, born April 8, 1773, son of Peter, had a clover mill along the Little Lehigh, and was called "Clover Seed David." He married Regina Bieber, born December 9, 1779, and had eight children: Thomas, who married Matilda Eichman, of Easton; Charles; William; David; Elizabeth, married John Gross; Sallie, married David Heimbach; Edward; and Stephen.

Charles Deshler, son of David and Regina, was born May 18, 1802, died September 2, 1831. He married Veronica Dorney, born January 24, 1804, died July 11, 1873. They had four children, namely: Charles, Tilghman, born December 1, 1825, died May 4, 1908, married Mary Romich; Sarah, born September 27, 1828, died November 4, 1904, married Solomon Kline; and Reuben, born November 23, 1830, and died September 26, 1905. He married Henrietta C. Ritter, born February 14, 1828, died February 26, 1878. He married (second) Mary Zellner, born July 7, 1839, died May 28, 1890. Reuben Deshler had five children: Charles D.; Henry D.; Edward (died in infancy); Emma D., wife of Phaon Kleckner; Oliver R.

Charles D. Deshler, born May 4, 1852, married, in 1870, Annie M., daughter of Frederick and Sophia (Stengel) Eddinger. She died in 1904, aged fifty-two years. They had five children: Sallie H., wife of A. H. Bowman; Emma D., wife of Arthur W. Young, both deceased; Edward R., married Annie C., daughter of John Baker, was born April 2, 1874, and died January 19, 1903, leaving one son, Russell E.; Charles S., married Gertrude Hay and has children: Paul, William, Charles, Ralph, Robert, Howard, and Warren; and Warren F., married Mary White, and has one daughter, Beatrice.

Oliver R. Deshler, son of Reuben, was born May 26, 1861. He married Carrie A. Balliet, and had eight children: George O., Harry H., May K., deceased, Edna N., Walter B., Ruth O., Dorothy A., and Beatrice E.

Edward Deshler, son of David and Regina (Bieber) Deshler, married (first) Eliza, daughter of William Stewart; and (second) Mrs. Ellen Eckert, *nee* Wilson. He died in Allentown in 1889. He had four children: Dr. C. F., who died in 1884; William H.; James B., Esq.; and Jennie E.

William H. Deshler, Esq., was a student at Freeland Seminary and Lafayette College, and was admitted to the bar in 1862.

Catharine Deshler, born April 19, 1775. Susanna, born January 13, 1778, died July 23, 1834. She married John Yundt.

Jacob Deshler, born March 30, 1781, married Elizabeth Hagenbach. He was a prominent resident of Northumberland county, near Milton, where he was a justice of the peace. His children were: Mary A., wife of Dr. Edward F. Martin, of Weaversville, born March 11, 1814, died September 17, 1880; Dr. Edward Deshler, born April 7, 1826, died September 27, 1890. He lived at Aaronsburg, Pennsylvania, where he married,

September 22, 1853, Maria Jordan, and had four children: Dr. J. Jordan Deshler, of Glidden, Iowa; Joseph and Elizabeth Deshler, who died in Northumberland county; the wife of George Stahl.

Magdalena Deshler, born October 5, 1784.

Sara Deshler, born August 23, 1788, married Jacob Weaver.

Adam Deshler, son of Adam and Apollonia Deshler, was born in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1745. He became the owner of the old homestead, which he farmed, and where he died while yet in the prime of life, February 24, 1790. He served in the Revolution in Captain Zerfass' Company, from Whitehall. (Pennsylvania Archives, Fifth Series). He married, in 1769, Mary Catharine, daughter of Paul Balliet; she was born July 28, 1752, died January 28, 1823. After the death of Adam Deshler his widow married Christian Deily, September 13, 1798. Adam Deshler Jr. had eight children, namely: Mary Barbara, born 1771; David, born September 17, 1773, died March 19, 1827; Mary Susanna, born September 4, 1775; Magdalena, born September 28, 1778, died October 1, 1827, married Jacob Stein (1777-1842); Maria Susanna, born May 7, 1781, died March 23, 1857, married Peter Schreiber; Catharine, born July 29, 1783, married James Preston; Salome, born May 8, 1786; Elizabeth, born April 25, 1789, married John Peter Wotring.

David Deshler, son of Adam and Mary Catharine (Balliet) Deshler, was born in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1773. He farmed the old homestead; married, October 18, 1795, Catharine Fogel, born May 27, 1777, died August 15, 1842. They were the parents of six children, namely: James, David, John, Maria, Deborah, Catharine.

James Deshler, son of David and Cath-

arine (Fogel) Deshler, born October 30, 1796, died August 10, 1842, married March 28, 1819, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Diana (Van Buskirk) Grim, who died in 1871. They had six children as follows: Mary C., born February 12, 1820, died May 12, 1891; Jacob G., born December 21, 1822, died May 12, 1893; Caroline A., born July 18, 1825, died July 14, 1911; Elizabeth, born April 29, 1832, died November 24, 1872; D. J. Franklin, born August 24, 1834, died October 12, 1891; Peter W. H., born January 16, 1838, died August 17, 1889.

Jacob Grim Deshler, son of James and Elizabeth (Grim) Deshler, was born in Whitehall township, on the old homestead. He farmed the land owned by the family, and also operated a grist-mill, which his grandfather, Peter Grim, had purchased early in 1802, now known as Helfrich's mill. He married Sarah, daughter of John and Judith (Seem) Trumbauer. She was born January 3, 1834, died March 28, 1886. They were the parents of six children, namely: Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, James (who died in infancy), Emma, and Annie.

Elizabeth Deshler, daughter of Jacob G. and Sarah A. (Trumbauer) Deshler, married John J. Bahl. They had three children: Philip D., who died in infancy; Charles P.; and Helen S., who died aged eight years.

Mary Deshler married Dr. H. J. Woodhouse. They have a daughter, Elizabeth D., and a son, Edwin.

Sarah, the third daughter of Jacob G., married C. S. Weiss, and has one daughter, Anna M.

Annie, the youngest daughter, married J. W. Mackemer, and has children: Dorothy, Marian, Walter, Sumner D., and Majorie.

Caroline A., second daughter of James and Elizabeth (Grim) Deshler, was married to J. Hiram Kaul, and had children:

Mary; Alice; George, who died in infancy; James, who died in his youth; Martha; and Peter.

Mary married Ezekiel Thomas, and had three children: Caroline; Florence, who died in infancy; James, who died in his youth; and Caroline, who married Charles R. Smith and has one daughter, Helen T. Smith, who is married to Emlyn E. Jones. Peter G. is married to Elinor J. Job.

Elizabeth Ann, the youngest daughter of James and Elizabeth (Grim) Deshler, married Ephraim Mickley, and died without issue.

D. J. Frank, died unmarried.

Peter W., died unmarried.

David Deshler, son of David and Catharine (Fogel) Deshler, and whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born at the old homestead in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on September 10, 1798. He left home when about sixteen years of age. He became a surveyor, and assisted in the government surveys of Kansas and Missouri. He afterwards engaged in the mercantile business in St. Louis, and later in Tuscumbia, Alabama. He conceived the idea and successfully carried out the project of building a railroad from that place to Decatur, forty-two miles across the neck of a great bend in the Tennessee river, connecting its navigable waters (the water in the neck being shallow), and thus materially enhanced the commerce of that region. This was in 1834 or 1835, and the road was the first west of the Alleghenies, and probably the third in the United States. It is now a link in one of the great southern railroads between Memphis and Charleston.

David Deshler married an English woman, Eleanor, daughter of John Taylor. She was born April 17, 1808, at Lancashire, England. Their marriage took place on March 17, 1825, at St.

Louis, Missouri, and soon after they removed to Tuscumbia, Alabama. David Deshler had three children: David Taylor Deshler, born July 31, 1826; Charlotte Ann, born June 13, 1831; and James Deshler, born February 18, 1833, at Tuscumbia, Alabama. David, the elder son, was drowned at "Gus Point," Hudson river, New York, July 17, 1845, whilst a student at the Military Academy, West Point. He is buried in the National Cemetery at West Point. James, the other son, also a cadet, was graduated, served in the army, and lost his life in the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, aged thirty years, a brigadier-general, commanding Texan brigade, Confederate army.

The daughter died April 3, 1844, at twelve years of age. His wife, Eleanor died June 11, 1854, aged forty-six years.

David Deshler was an advocate of the higher education for women, and after the death of his son, James, in 1863 (the last member of his family), he founded a non-sectarian school for the education of young women, located at Tuscumbia, Alabama, incorporated under the name and style of "The Deshler Institute;" to said institute he made a bequest of his property at Tuscumbia, Alabama, in his will; following a description of which, he says: "forming and comprising the square of lots on which my home residence is located, and upon which is situated the house in which James Deshler (in memory of whom the above institute was named and incorporated) was born." "Deshler Institute" is still in existence, and continuing its good work in education at this writing (1914). At the time of his death Mr. Deshler owned extensive properties in and near the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

After moving to the south, David Deshler evidently became a member of the Baptist church. A man of high prin-

ciples and unswerving integrity, he was yet of a genial, kindly nature. Personally, he was of fine presence, tall, straight, and of dignified bearing. David Deshler died suddenly, on December 5, 1872, aged seventy-four years, two months and twenty-five days. He is buried with his family in the cemetery at Tuscumbia, Alabama.

John, the third son of David Deshler, first above mentioned, lived at Waterloo, New York. He had children: David, Walter, and Harriet. Walter has a son, D. J. Frank.

Marie, daughter of David and Catharine (Fogel) Deshler, died aged eight years.

Deborah, daughter of David and Catharine (Fogel) Deshler, married Peter Schantz. They had two children: Walter D., who was married and had children: Mary, Sarah, Walter, and Irene; and Ellenora C. M., who married John G. Wink. They had two children: John D., married to Esther Cressman; they have three children: David D., Charles F., and Robert W.; and Caroline, married to Jesse Esser.

Catharine, youngest child of David and Catharine (Fogel) Deshler, was married to Louis K. Hottenstein. They had one son, Daniel K. Hottenstein, who was married to Emma E. Stichler. They have three children: Anna C., married to Charles A. Hottenstein, who have one daughter, Myrl F. Hottenstein; Louis V. Hottenstein; and Elda L., married to O. Raymond Grimley.

Juliana Deshler, second daughter of Adam, the emigrant, was born May 7, 1746, and died March 12, 1840. She married John George Schreiber, born December 6, 1739, died November 6, 1800. They lived in Allentown and are buried in the old Allentown cemetery. They had no children.

Barbara Deshler, third daughter of Adam Sr., was born November 2, 1747,

and died October 10, 1832. She married Philip Boehm, born December 14, 1747, died January 10, 1816. He was a major in the Revolution and a grandson of Rev. John Philip Boehm.

Catharine Deshler, youngest daughter of Adam Sr., was born in 1751 and died February 11, 1825. She married Peter Kern, born 1748, died May 28, 1821. They had nine children, and are buried at Hamburg, Berks county, where they resided.

LATIMORE, Wilmer A., M. D.,

Prominent Eclectic Practitioner.

Dr. Wilmer Armstrong Latimore, a representative of the eclectic school, has now been practicing almost a score of years in the Iron City. Though not a native of Pittsburgh, Dr. Latimore has thus far associated his entire professional career with the interests of the metropolis.

John Latimore, grandfather of Wilmer Armstrong Latimore, emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland, to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he led the life of a farmer. He married before leaving his native land.

Robert H., son of John Latimore and his wife, was born, it is said, in Ireland, and was all his life a farmer and coal operator, being associated in business with Charles Armstrong in Allegheny county. Later he went to Westmoreland county and developed the Yough Slope mines. He was a Republican, and an elder in the United Presbyterian church. Mr. Latimore married Emily, daughter of Abraham Greenawalt, a farmer of Lancaster county, and their children were: Wilmer Armstrong, mentioned below; Gertrude, wife of Dr. Jacob H. Christman, of Pittsburgh; Mary Ellen, now living in Pittsburgh; and Margaret, wife of Ralph S. Norwell, of Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Latimore died a few years since and his widow is still living.

Dr. Wilmer Armstrong Latimore, son of Robert H. and Emily (Greenawalt) Latimore, was born October 5, 1869, at West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and received his preparatory education in public schools of his birthplace, afterward taking a two years' course in the classical department of Westminster College. Immediately thereafter he was associated by his father in the latter's business, being given charge of the coal mines at West Newton. A business career, however, was not his ultimate goal, and about 1890 he began to read medicine with his uncle, Dr. Jacob Greenawalt, afterward entering the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduating in 1897 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During his last year as a student he was engaged in hospital work.

After graduating, Dr. Latimore went to Pittsburgh, where for some years he was associated in general practice with his uncle, Dr. Greenawalt, his former preceptor. On February 19, 1907, Dr. Greenawalt died, and Dr. Latimore has since practiced alone. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Allegheny County Medical Society, and the Alumni Association of the Eclectic Medical Institute, also Alpha Chapter of the Tau Alpha Epsilon fraternity, of which he was one of the organizers. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, affiliating with Lodge, No. 45; Zerubbabel Chapter, No. 162; Pittsburgh Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 1; Pennsylvania Consistory, No. 320, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; and Syria Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He adheres to the Republican party, and is a member of Shady Side United Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Latimore married, in 1902, Nellie T., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of one son: Wilmer A., born April 8, 1910.

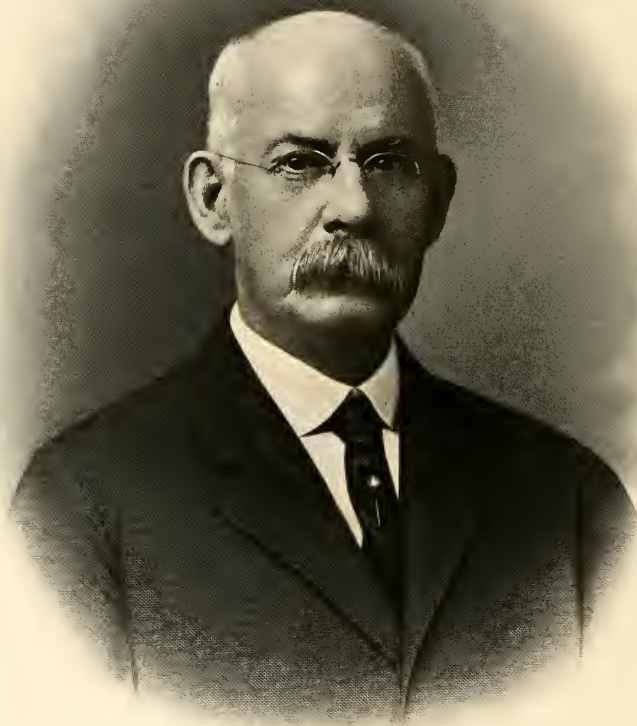
Mrs. Latimore, who is a woman of much charm of manner and a social favorite, is a member of the Thornburg Country Club and various other golf and tennis organizations.

CRONIN, Charles I.,

Lawyer, Authority on Real Estate Titles.

This well known attorney has been at the bar of Philadelphia since February, 1893, and has established a record as a conservative counsellor in real estate law, and as a specialist in the rehabilitation of building operations which have reached the point of receivership or bankruptcy.

Mr. Cronin is a native of Delaware county, and still resides within the limits of that municipality at Lansdowne in a substantial home he erected some years ago. Born in the village of Glen Mills, in Thornbury township, he attended the "little brick school" of his district, supplemented by private tuition and extensive reading and travel. After some years on a farm he entered the mercantile business in a grocery store, which also combined the business of the Pennsylvania railroad, Adams Express Company and post office at Cheyney, Pennsylvania, and after some years of active experience he acquired the basis of a substantial business education. He entered the law offices of Edward A. Price, Esq., at Media, on April 16, 1888, and after three years' study, during which time he made a speciality of the examination of titles in Delaware, Chester, and Philadelphia counties, of which work Mr. Price, his preceptor, was recognized as an authority, was admitted to the bar of Delaware county, July 6, 1891. His ability was early recognized by Hon. Isaac Johnson, now President Judge at Media, and he entered his office shortly after his admission, where he remained until July 11, 1892, when he entered the title department of the Land



Eng by E. G. Williams & Co. N.Y.

A. E. Wiley

James Historical Pub. Co.

Title and Trust Company as an examiner of real estate titles in the various counties of Eastern and Central Pennsylvania. From this position he was appointed in May, 1893, settlement officer, which he filled until March 1, 1905, when he resigned to resume the practice of law. In the winter of that year he was elected one of the staff of lecturers on real estate titles, examinations and conveyancing at Temple College, now Temple University, which position he filled until 1910, when he retired by reason of increasing law practice. In the summer of 1912 he was asked by the university to again resume the position he had formerly held and is now actively engaged in the duties of the position. For this work he has recently prepared for the private use of the students a practical work on examinations of titles to real estate, law lectures thereon and conveyancing forms. Many of his students are now successful real estate men and conveyancers in this city and attest to the value of his worth as a practical instructor.

Mr. Cronin is solicitor for the Central Building Association, Manufacturers' Loan and Savings Association, Forty-third Ward Building and Loan Association and the Northeast Boulevard Building and Loan Association, as well as several other corporations in Delaware county. Mr. Cronin is also a member of the bar of Chester county, which county he holds in great favor and annually attends the various reunions and debates of the old educational institutions of which he was a member in his early days and in which his interest still remains.

WILLS, Abner E.,

Enterprising Business Man, Public Benefactor.

The name Wills has been an honored one in Chester and Philadelphia counties since 1728, when Michael Wills came

from County Wicklow, Ireland, until the present day, Abner E. Wills having been the Philadelphia representative of his family for many years prior to his death. The leading Chester county representative of the family is J. Hunter Wills, merchant and justice of peace of Downingtown. Both are sons of Allen Wood and Elizabeth H. (Evans) Wills, of Downingtown.

Michael Wills, according to tradition, was of English descent, the family moving to Wicklow during the rebellion of 1788, either with the British army or shortly afterward. He was rated among the taxables of Whiteland township, Chester county in 1729, presumably moving to Philadelphia county, now Montgomery county.

Michael (2) Wills, son of the founder, is buried in St. David's churchyard at Radnor, the inscription on his gravestone reciting in part: "Here lies interred in full assurance of a joyful Resurrection the Body of Michael Wills, who after he had liv'd through a long course of years a pattern of Virtue, Patience and Piety Exchanged this Earthly for a Heavenly habitation on the 8th Day of Oct. 1794 in the 86th year of his Age." His widow, Jane Mather Wills, survived him ten years, and is buried in St. David's churchyard. Their sons were Jeremiah, Michael, and John.

Michael Wills was a resident of Chester county where he died January 15, 1829. He married Ann, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Keyser) Wood, both of German descent. They were the parents of fourteen children, nine of whom lived to mature years.

Allen Wood Wills, eleventh child of Michael (3) Wills, was born February 23, 1810, and died October 28, 1873. He married Elizabeth H. Evans, and spent his business life in Downingtown. Children: Rebecca, married Dr. Samuel

Ringwalt; Anna, married Daniel Baugh; George E., died December 31, 1884, married Tamazine Zook; J. Hunter (see following sketch); Abner E., of further mention; and Allen Wood, died unmarried.

Abner E. Wills was born in East Brandywine township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1848, and died at Denver, Colorado, April 16, 1913. After completing his studies he entered business life, becoming interested in the chemical manufacturing firm of Baugh Sons & Company, retaining his interest and superintendency of the works in Philadelphia until three years prior to his death, when he retired. Mr. Wills was unmarried, his residence in Philadelphia being at the Continental Hotel.

While traveling in the west he was stricken with a fatal illness, dying in Denver. J. Hunter Wills immediately went to Denver, returning with all that was mortal of his brother. He rests in Northwood cemetery.

Among other benefactions he bequeathed in his will: \$10,000 to St. James P. E. Church, \$5,000 to the Downingtown Free Library, \$5,000 to the Methodist Hospital, Philadelphia, \$500 for a public fountain, and made various other similar bequests.

WILLS, J. Hunter,

Civil War Veteran, Enterprising Citizen.

J. Hunter Wills, fourth child and second son of Allen Wood and Elizabeth H. (Evans) Wills, was born in East Brandywine township, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1845.

He was educated in the public schools, Downingtown Academy, and the Philadelphia Business College, beginning his active business career in 1863 as an employee of Baugh Sons & Company, the great chemical fertilizer manufacturing

company of Philadelphia. For thirteen years he occupied a position of trust with that company, then in 1876 he established a mercantile house in East Downingtown, beginning business on February 14. He has since that date been continuously in business in East Downingtown, as merchant, and also serving as justice of peace, rating as one of the efficient, progressive, valuable men of his borough. He conceived the idea of a building and loan association in Downingtown, took upon himself the burden of the preliminary work, and after organizing the Downingtown Building and Loan Association was elected its first president, ably guiding the association as chief executive during the first twelve years of its existence. He serves on the Board of Trade, and, as president of Northwood Cemetery, greatly improved and beautified that "Silent city of the dead." His influence has been felt in every phase of business life in his borough, being president of Minquas Fire Company, president of Civic Association, member of board of directors, Men's Club, Business Men's Club, and Free Library; and to him is due much of Downingtown's prosperity.

While emphatically a busy man of affairs, Mr. Wills has been of the greatest value in civic regulation of his borough. As chief Burgess, 1900-1903 and 1906-1909 he secured wise legislation, ably administered the civil government, and during his term many important manufacturing plants located in Downingtown. For twelve years he served upon the school board, nine of these years as its president, and was not only a warm friend of the public school system but an untiring worker for its betterment, witnessing during his term a great increase in their efficiency and value to the youth of the borough. Politically he is in sympathy with the Republican party, has



—from Historical Pub. Co.

Eng. by E. S. Williams & Bro. NYC

Wm. L. Bitts

served as a member of the county committee and has been a factor in party success.

Mr. Wills, although not sixteen years of age at the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861 enlisted as a drummer boy, serving in the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment in 1862, in First Emergency Regiment at battle of Antietam, and in the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment in 1863, in the Gettysburg campaign. He has ever been prominent in the Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic as a member of General W. S. Hancock Post No. 255, as chaplain, trustee, and delegate to the State department encampment as staff officer to the State commander in 1903, and as national staff officer in 1904.

Mr. Wills, as a member of the Downingtown Protestant Episcopal Church, has served as vestryman for forty years, and with personal efforts and purse, aiding generously the work of his parish. He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Potter Lodge, Philadelphia. Mr. Wills married, in 1881, Katharine Ellicott Lindley, who died February 18, 1898, leaving a son, William Mintzer Wills, a graduate of Haverford College, class of 1904, now engaged in business in Philadelphia. He is vice-president of the Diamond Specialty and Supply Company.

J. Hunter Wills presented to the school a playground called the J. Hunter Wills Athletic Field, and the gift was also supplemented by an equal amount, \$500.00, for the fountain presented to Downingtown by his brother.

RINEHART, Stanley M., M. D.,

Specialist, Medical Inspector.

Dr. Stanley Marshall Rinehart, Medical Inspector of Allegheny county, is one of those Pittsburgh physicians who can look back upon twenty-five years' practice in

the metropolis. For the last few years Dr. Rinehart has specialized in the treatment of diseases of the chest, having long taken an active part in the campaign against tuberculosis.

Stanley Marshall Rinehart was born January 25, 1867, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of the late William and Louise (Gillespie) Rinehart. A biography of Mr. Rinehart, with full ancestral record, appears elsewhere in this work. Stanley Marshall Rinehart received his primary education in the schools of the Fourth ward of his native city, and afterward attended the high school. Later he entered Adrian College, Michigan, and in 1888 graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

The professional training of Dr. Rinehart was received at Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, where he completed his course in 1891, graduating as Doctor of Medicine. For two years thereafter he served in the Pittsburgh Homoeopathic Hospital, and then opened an office in Allegheny. Until 1910 he engaged successfully in general practice, but in that year went to Europe for the purpose of doing post-graduate work, having become deeply interested in the progress of the war against tuberculosis. The time he spent abroad was devoted to the study of diseases of the chest, and since his return to Pittsburgh, after sojourning at Vienna and Berlin, his practice has been exclusively in this department. For twelve years Dr. Rinehart held the position of city physician of Allegheny, now North Side, Pittsburgh, and for a long time he served on the Tuberculosis Commission of Pittsburgh, but eventually resigned. Since 1894 he has been Medical Inspector of Allegheny county for the State Department of Health. He is in charge of the State Tuberculosis Dispensary in Pittsburgh and in September, 1914, consented to serve on the commit-

tee appointed to investigate matters in regard to the furnishing of the new city tuberculosis hospital. He is a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, the Pennsylvania State Homoeopathic Association and the Allegheny County Medical Homoeopathic Society in which he has held various offices. In the service he is rendering in the conflict with tuberculosis Dr. Rinehart is aiding in a work which is enlisting the best powers of the medical profession in the Old World and the New.

The political principles of Dr. Rinehart are those advocated by the Republican party, and his professional labors bear evidence to his public spirit. He belongs to the Allegheny Country and Edgeworth Clubs and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Dr. Rinehart married, April 21, 1896, Mary E., born August 12, 1876, in Pittsburgh, daughter of Thomas Beveridge and Cornelia (Gilleland) Roberts, and they are the parents of three sons: Stanley Marshall, born August 18, 1897, attended Shady Side Academy, is now a student at Harvard University; Alan Gillespie, born November 18, 1900, attending Morristown School, Morristown, New Jersey; and Frederick Roberts, born September 14, 1902, now at Sewickley Preparatory School. Mrs. Rinehart is a member of the Twentieth Century, Allegheny Country and Edgeworth Clubs, also belonging to the Suffrage Club.

Mrs. Rinehart, who was educated in public and high schools of Pittsburgh, is a graduate of the Pittsburgh Training School for Nurses, and in January, 1915, left her charming Pittsburgh home and went to the front in the European War for the purpose of carrying aid to the wounded. During her two months' absence Mrs. Rinehart went where no woman had ever been before, in the very first line of trenches of the three allied

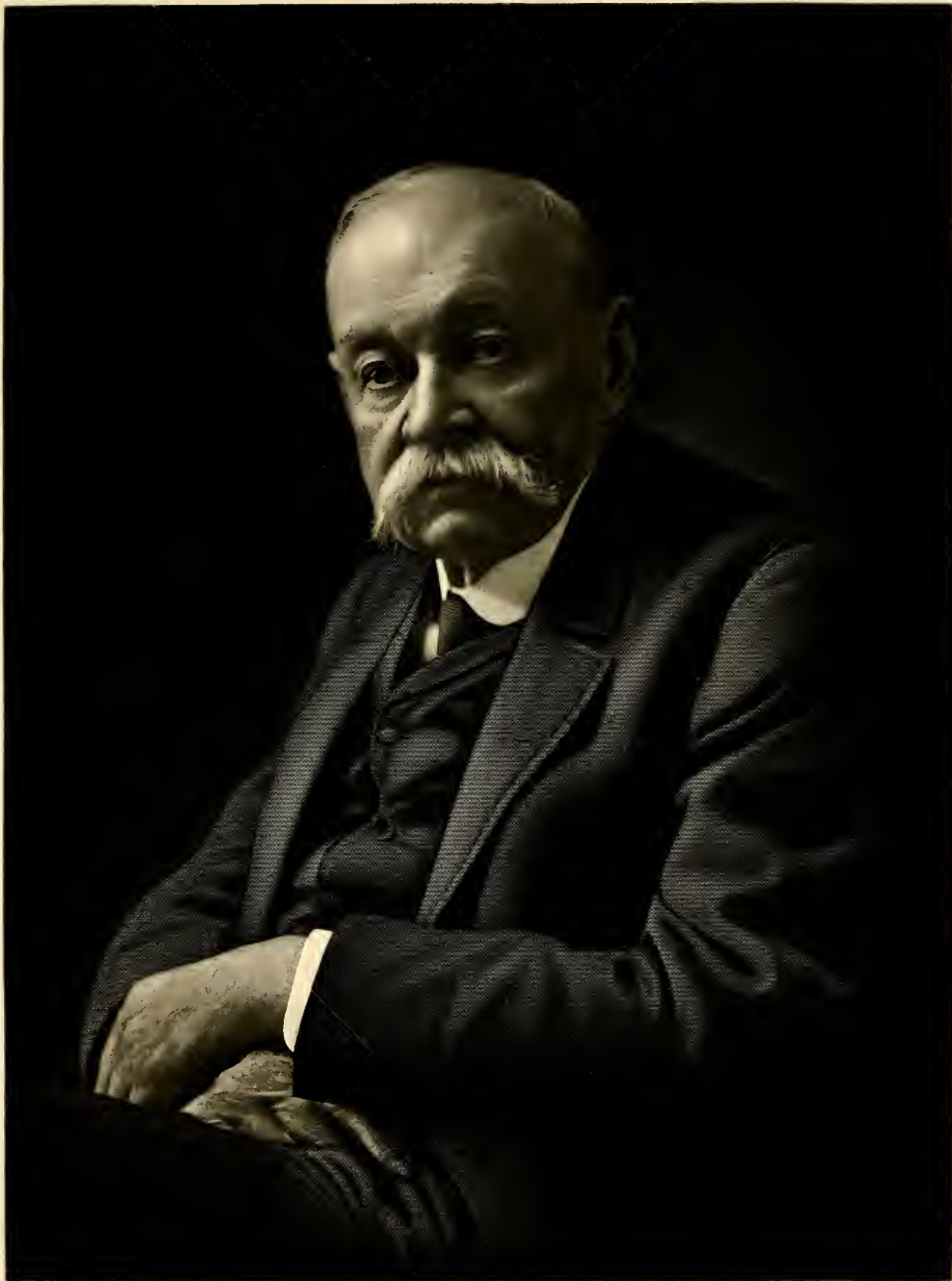
armies, and while she brought back with her the memory of all the horrors of the field hospital service, she also brought back the recollection of the unflinching and ever-ready courtesy shown her by all with whom she came in contact.

The place occupied by Mrs. Rinehart in the literary world is too well assured to require mention here. Among her published works are the following: "The Circular Staircase," 1908; "The Man in the Lower Ten," 1909; "When a Man Marries," 1909; "Window at the White Cat," 1910; "Amazing Adventures of Letitia Carberry," 1911; "Case of Jennie Brice;" "Where There's a Will;" "The Street of Seven Stars;" "King, Queens and Pawns," and "K." She is also the author of "Double Life," (play), produced in 1907 at the Bijou Theatre, New York. Mrs. Rinehart also wrote, in conjunction with her husband, "The Avenger," (one-act play), 1908, and is author of "Seven Days," a successful farce and other plays. She is a member of the Equal Franchise Federation, the Woman's Club of Sewickley Valley, Edgeworth Club, Allegheny Country Club, and many other organizations, and the Episcopal church.

GWINNER, John Frederick,

Financier, Enterprising Citizen.

For eighty years Easton has been the scene of Mr. Gwinner's activity, and with the exception of his youthful years they have been years of useful, honorable connection with educational and financial institutions; but the major part of his long and active life has been devoted to the banking business, and with Easton banks—in 1857, the clerical novice in the Farmers and Mechanics Bank; in 1876, cashier of the First National Bank; in 1890, president of the same, and in 1914, ably filling the same position; is the



Wm. H. Holmes, Phila. Pa.

1875

John F. Guinness

record to which Mr. Gwinner can point with justifiable pride. In connection with this honorable business record there has been carried along through the years a useful civil record that embraced positions of trust conferred by his fellow citizens of Easton, by men in charge of important educational institutions, and by his brethren of the Masonic order; while of genial value and kindly spirit, his friends are legion and numerous are the occasions upon which he has had public demonstration of the high esteem in which he is held.

Although a native born Eastonian and a son of a native born son of Easton, Mr. Gwinner is of German lineage and of the fourth generation of his family in America. The pioneer in Pennsylvania was Frederick Gwinner, born in Germany, settling in Pennsylvania in 1758. Seven years later he took out final naturalization papers, the date being, October, 1765.

John Frederick Gwinner, son of Frederick Gwinner, the founder, was born May 10, 1765, and passed his life in Easton. He was engaged as a butcher and tobacconist, conducting business in a building on South Third street, on the site of the Pomfret Building, near the old Bulls Head Hotel.

Francis Aaron Gwinner, son of John Frederick Gwinner, was born in Easton, April 27, 1803, died April 15, 1863. He learned the trade of chairmaker, but later in life engaged extensively in brick manufacturing. While there are many buildings in Easton constructed of brick made at his yards, the most conspicuous of these was the Northampton court house, the brick used in that building being the last he ever manufactured. He was a man of influence and high standing in Easton serving as a member of the town council, and as a director of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank. He was a member

of the Lutheran church, that having ever been the family religious faith. Francis A. Gwinner married, September 5, 1831, Sarah Stauffer, born January 9, 1811, in Plainfield township, died in Easton, April 4, 1881, surviving her husband eighteen years. She was engaged in the millinery business in Easton for several years, being not only a capable business woman, but also a trained milliner. There were two children by this marriage, John Frederick, and Anna Catherine, born June 17, 1837, died January 23, 1839.

John Frederick (2), only son of Francis Aaron and Sarah (Stauffer) Gwinner, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1833. His school years were spent in Easton public schools and at a private school in Port Colden, New Jersey. After completing his studies he taught school for two winters (1850-52) at Tannersville, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, spending his summers with his father, assisting him in his brick manufacturing. He next taught in Easton schools (1854-57), continuing until twenty-four years of age, also holding a position in the meteorological department of Lafayette College, under Professor Coffin. He finally severed his connection with professional life, and on July 8, 1857, began his long connection with the institution of which he has for a quarter of a century been the honored head. He began on the date named as clerk in the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, and continued in that and more advanced positions until the incorporation of the bank as the First National Bank of Easton in 1865. He had won the regard of the management of the old bank, and after the merger was continued and advanced to more responsible station. In 1876 he was chosen cashier, a position he held for fourteen years, only to surrender it at the demand of the directors of the bank, who had advanced him to the presidency. His fitness for this honorable

position was unquestioned, and time has only more clearly shown the wisdom of the choice. Conservative, yet not timorous, he has led the First National along the sometimes devious paths of modern finance, with an eye single to the sacredness of his trust, and with a wisdom born of knowledge, experience and conscious integrity. Skilled in the laws regulating banks and banking transactions, he made every transaction conform with the law and firmly established precedent that is the bank's law. He gained the entire confidence of the banking public and became an authority on points involving finance. While he has surrendered the more arduous duties of his office to younger and trusted subordinates, President Gwinner is daily at his post and the directing head as of yore. He has proved a wise executive, an able financier and one thoroughly alive to his responsibilities as the guiding head of a great financial institution. In civil affairs he has ever taken a deep interest serving as treasurer of Easton, as director of schools, and aiding with purse and influence all efforts to advance the interests of his native city. For many years he was a trustee of Pennsylvania College, giving valuable service to that institution. He has ever been an adherent of the Republican party, but has never sought or accepted political preferment, although he has been valiant in the political service of his friends. In religious faith he is true to the family traditions and is a communicant of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Gwinner's Masonic record is an interesting one particularly so, from the fact that he is now the oldest living member of Easton Lodge, No. 152, Free and Accepted Masons. He was initiated and entered apprentice on St. John's Day, 1857; was advanced and raised in lawful season, and on St. John's Day, 1858, was installed junior warden, the third office in importance in the lodge. He passed

to the senior warden's station, and then became worshipful master, being one of the oldest past masters in the State. He has also taken all the degrees of Capitular Masonry, joining Easton Chapter, No. 173, Royal Arch Masons, in 1868, filling all stations in that chapter, of which he is a past high priest. In Cryptic Masonry he has taken all degrees, and is a past thrice illustrious master of Pomp Council, No. 20, Royal and Select Masters. In Templar Masonry he is a member of Hugh De Payens Commandery, Knights Templar, and in 1894 was elected eminent commander of that body. By virtue of these high offices he is also a member of the grand bodies of these orders in the State of Pennsylvania. He is held in high esteem by his Masonic brethren, who on the occasion of his golden wedding presented him a "Grandfather's Clock" of beautiful design and costly material.

Mr. Gwinner married, November 3, 1853, at Port Colden, Warren county, New Jersey, Martha Jane Harris, born October 13, 1832, daughter of Samuel Harris, Rev. P. L. Jacques performing the marriage ceremony. Fifty years later Mr. and Mrs. Gwinner celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary at their home in Easton, more than two hundred people extending congratulations during the evening, two of them having been present at the wedding in 1853, one of them Mrs. Rebekah A. Annin, of Paterson, New Jersey, having been bridesmaid. Among the many substantial tokens of regard was one from the board of directors of the First National Bank; another from the board of managers of the Home for Aged and Infirm Women, of which Mrs. Gwinner was a member; and the "Grandfather's Clock" from Mr. Gwinner's friends in the different Masonic bodies, previously mentioned. The latter gift was not presented until the following Christmas,

when Mr. Gwinner was assembled with his fellow Sir Knights to honor their grand commander, according to their annual custom. Enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who know him, and secure in his portion of this world's goods, Mr. Gwinner reviews his long and useful life with satisfaction. He has fought a good fight and kept the faith.

MILLER, Harold A., M. D.,

Specialist, Hospital Official.

Aggressiveness wisely directed is the hallmark of a Pittsburgher and it is not, as some appear to think, an attribute which belongs exclusively to her business men. On the contrary, it distinguishes to a high degree her members of the learned professions and more especially, perhaps, her physicians and surgeons. Certain it is that among these there is to be found no one who more strikingly illustrates the truth of the statement than Dr. Harold Applegate Miller, one of the leading specialists of the Iron City. More than twenty years ago Dr. Miller came to Pittsburgh as a student and his entire career has, thus far, been associated exclusively with the metropolis.

Addison Miller, father of Harold Applegate Miller, was born in Ohio, and was a son of Stephen and Nancy Miller, and was a member of Company H, 105th Regiment, Ohio Volunteers. Addison Miller engaged in the oil business in his native State and also New York, and married Kizzie H., daughter of John H. and Jane (McCandless) Thompson. Mr. Miller died March 28, 1908.

Harold Applegate, son of Addison and Kizzie (Thompson) Miller, was born September 20, 1873, in Alliance, Ohio, and received his education in the public schools of Butler, Pennsylvania, and at Grove City College. He was fitted for his profession in the Medical Department

of the University of Pittsburgh, graduating in 1899 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving for a time as interne in the Pittsburgh Hospital for Children, Dr. Miller was placed on the staff of the West Pennsylvania Hospital, and entered upon a career of general practice. In 1902, however, he went to Germany and did post-graduate work at the University of Heidelberg. On his return he became a specialist, devoting himself exclusively to obstetrics, in which he has ever since had a large and steadily increasing practice, being regarded as one of Pittsburgh's most skillful practitioners in his own special department of the profession. In 1903 he was made obstetrician to the Allegheny General Hospital. He is a member of the American College of Surgeons, the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society.

In politics Dr. Miller is an Independent Republican, and devotes as much attention to the consideration of public affairs as the pressing demands of his professional duties will allow. He affiliates with Dallas Lodge, No. 78, Free and Accepted Masons, and belongs to the University and Oakmont Country clubs, the Nu Sigma Nu fraternity, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church.

It is sometimes said of a man, by way of description, that "he looks what he is," and of no one could this statement be made with greater truth than of Dr. Miller. Deeply read in all that pertains to his profession and extraordinarily skillful in the application of his knowledge, the lines of his face and the glance of his eye indicate alike the profound reflectiveness of the student and the alert energy of the executant. Most emphatically, "he

looks what he is"—the learned, intensely progressive physician and withal the thorough gentleman.

On March 28, 1904, Dr. Miller married Katherine, daughter of Dr. George Richmond Kirk and Anna (Dagg) Kirk, of Washington, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of two children: William B., born January 1, 1910; and Harold Applegate Jr., born January 13, 1912. Dr. and Mrs. Miller enjoy a high degree of social popularity and their home is a centre of hospitality for their many friends. Mrs. Miller, a charming hostess, is essentially a home-maker and it is her husband's greatest delight to spend every hour which he can spare from duty in the domestic circle.

While the medical profession numbers among its representatives men like Dr. Harold Applegate Miller there will be no lack of vitalizing energy to develop and impress upon the world the great truths so essential to the well-being of the human race.

Dr. Miller's great-great-grandfather, Nathaniel Fish, served in the War of the Revolution; his great-grandfather, William McCandless, served in the War of 1812; his father served in the Civil War of 1861-65, which adds a bright military record to his history.

HARTON, Theodore M.,

Manufacturer and Inventor.

Theodore Marshall Harton, president and manager of the T. M. Harton Company, is one of those progressive and thoroughly modern business men who are generally (and with reason) regarded as peculiarly typical of Pittsburgh. Mr. Harton is a man with a wide range of interests, and is earnestly devoted to the promotion of the welfare of his native city.

Theodore Marshall Harton was born October 23, 1863, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of the late Theodore Marshall and Emily (Rinehart) Harton. The boy was educated in schools of the metropolis, and when the time came for him to engage in the active work of life went into the produce business on his own account. A spirit of enterprise, however, was always one of Mr. Harton's dominant characteristics, and this led him, ere many years had passed, to seek a new and comparatively untried field. In 1893 he embarked in the business of building Ferris wheels, toboggans, all kinds of roller coasters, and the various other inventions and appliances used for furnishing amusement in parks. It was then that he organized the T. M. Harton Company, becoming its president and manager. The success of the venture was immediate and has steadily augmented. Mr. Harton is president of West View Park, the largest amusement park in the city and one of the finest in the country, and he is also a director in a number of subsidiary companies.

The political allegiance of Mr. Harton is given to the Republican party, and he is a member of the American Republican Club. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and attends the East Liberty Presbyterian Church. His appearance and manner are thoroughly expressive of the traits of character which have insured his success.

Mr. Harton married, June 18, 1907, Mrs. Laura Barker, daughter of William M. Wallace, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Wallace, who is now deceased, was engaged in the glass business. Mrs. Harton has a son by her former marriage: Wallace Barker, born June 8, 1901. She is a charming woman, and both she and her husband are socially popular.

GOLDEN, William A.,**Lawyer, Civic Endeavor Leader.**

William Augustine Golden, attorney, of Pittsburgh, has a record of thirty years' successful practice in that city, after several years' career in Baltimore. Lately Mr. Golden stood in the front rank of civic workers; having been officially connected with local organizations laboring in the interest of reform.

William Golden, father of William Augustine Golden, was a descendant of pioneer settlers of Maryland, and in early life abandoned the Lutheran church for the Catholic, of which his mother was a member. He married Mary Ann Wivell, of one of the old Catholic families of the Crescent State, and of their four children, three of whom were sons, Joseph A. and William Augustine are mentioned below.

Joseph A. Goulden (who retained the original spelling of the family name), was born August 1, 1844, in Adams county, Pennsylvania, and in May, 1864, enlisted in the United States navy, serving until 1866. He was for a time engaged in the insurance business, and from 1884 to 1888 was State manager of the Pennsylvania Reformatory. From 1895 to 1898 he was a school commissioner of New York City. In politics he was a Democrat, and in 1902 was elected to Congress from the Eighteenth New York District, being reelected in 1904, 1906 and 1908. In 1910 he declined reelection, and in 1912, on an unsolicited nomination, was elected for a fifth term. In 1914 he was once more chosen, but did not live to serve out his term. Mr. Goulden was manager and president of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath, New York, and secretary and member of the commission that erected the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Monument in New York City. Mr. Goulden married, in De-

ember, 1867, Isabelle Allwein. His death occurred in May, 1915. Both as a private citizen and a member of Congress, Mr. Goulden was an earnest and influential advocate of every worthy cause, standing always for a broad liberal policy in local as well as national affairs, and in his daily life furnishing an illustration of the words which were ever his rule of conduct and principle of action—"Public office is a public trust."

William Augustine Golden was born June 28, 1857, at Taneytown, Carroll county, Maryland, and educated chiefly at Eagleton Institute, Taneytown, Berkeley Academy, Martinsburgh, West Virginia, and Rock Hill College, Ellicott City, Maryland. In his youth Mr. Golden had a strong inclination toward the priesthood and became a Jesuit novice, but was eventually obliged to withdraw by reason of frail health.

After a succession of varied occupations Mr. Golden registered September 20, 1877, as a law student with State Senator Joseph M. Gazzam, of Pittsburgh, now of Philadelphia, but concluded his course with United States District Attorney Henry H. McCormick. On January 8, 1880, on motion of William B. Negley, he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. On March 16 of the same year he became a member of the bar of Baltimore, and on November 14, 1882, was admitted to that of Westminster, Maryland. For several years Mr. Golden practiced in Baltimore, but in October, 1885, returned to Pittsburgh; where he has since continuously devoted himself to the work of his chosen profession. He is a notary-public of twenty-three years' standing.

In Catholic lay-society work for many years he occupied a position in the very front rank. His connection with it began in July, 1875, and in 1888-89-90 he was the originator of the forerunner or vanguard of the present flourishing Amer-

ican Federation of Catholic Societies, which prototype was developed chiefly through the medium of the Pittsburgh Pioneer Diocesan Council, composed of about four hundred delegates of varied nationalities. Its two public civic demonstrations, taking place respectively on February 22, 1889, and July 4, 1890, were headed by him and constituted an epoch in local history. On March 2, 1890, he personally called on and that evening had assembled over a score of the official representatives of six leading Baltimore society-unions, resulting in the founding of an archdiocesan council, and the following day had an extended audience there on the subject with the approving Cardinal-Archbishop. Meanwhile his pen was not idle. A notable pamphlet of which he was the author, learnedly discussing the ripe occasion for the movement-at-large, was submitted to all the chief diocesan authorities north of Mexico and widely circulated both in the United States and Canada. It was endorsed by the entire Catholic press of the two countries, the Montreal "True Witness" reproducing the brochure on its front page.

In recognition of such prodigious and wholly voluntary service, the late Bishop Phelan appointed him a diocesan delegate to each of the two American Catholic congresses, held respectively in Baltimore in November, 1889, and in Chicago in September, 1893. According to "The Catholic Mirror," of the former city, in the earlier of these distinguished conventions, his "brief, extemporaneous speech on 'Catholic Literature' captured the congress."

In local civic endeavor in Pittsburgh, he has prominently and popularly figured, more especially in 1910 and 1911. During those years he was a founder and president of the Uptown Board of Trade, vice-president of the twenty-one Allied Boards and affiliated bodies of like char-

acter, and an active member of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society. He has been for many years a member of St. Brigid's parish, Pittsburgh, and long served as secretary of its former school-board. For twenty-three years he has been a member of Sacred Heart Branch, No. 34, C. M. B. A.; has affiliated nearly as long with the Y. M. I., and more recently became a member of Marquette Council, No. 435.

BACKENSTOE, Martin John, M. D.,

Practitioner, Financier, Public Official.

One of the most exacting of all the higher lines of occupation to which a man may lend his energies is that of the physician, and among those in Emaus, Pennsylvania, who devote their time and attention to the practice of medicine and have gained a leading place in the ranks of the profession is Dr. Martin John Backenstoe, a representative of a family that has been established in the Keystone State for many centuries, contributing in large degree toward promoting the varied interests of the communities in which the various members are located.

Henry Backenstoe, the pioneer ancestor of the line herein followed, was a resident of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, where he was respected and esteemed for his many excellent characteristics, which were transmitted in large degree to his descendants. He married Margaret Fusser, and among their children was John Backenstoe, who was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1806, and died at Macungie, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1881. During his early life he removed from his native county to Lehigh, locating in Macungie, where he spent the remainder of his days, and by the exercise of thrift and energy was enabled to provide a comfortable home for his family



Mr. J. Backenstoe



Agnes Louise Backenstoe.

and a competence for his declining years. He married Theresa Wescoe, born October 8, 1809, died in 1891, daughter of Philip Henry and Margaret (Stahler) Wescoe. Their children were: 1. Leah M., born in December, 1828, died October 22, 1909; married (first) Daniel Yeager, and (second) Samuel Schmoyer. 2. Margaret, born January 24, 1830, died in 1893; married (first) Perry Weaver, and (second) William Yeager. 3. Jonas W., born January 24, 1832, died August 30, 1900; married Lovina Kemmerer and resided at Limeport. 4. Anna Marie, born April 2, 1834, died in March, 1858; married Mahlon Artman, of Philadelphia, who was a member of the firm of Artman, Treichler & Company. 5. John Joseph, born November 6, 1836, died January 6, 1896; married Sarah Finck; they resided at Emaus. 6. Jacob Martin, of whom further. 7. Lucinda, born November 6, 1840; married William Yeakel, of Emaus. 8. Tillia M., born December 27, 1842, died June 17, 1852. 9. Elias, born March 6, 1844, died July 16, 1863. 10. Emma J., born March 24, 1846; married Ambrose Schantz. 11. William, born August 5, 1850, died in infancy. 12. William Alfred, born November 16, 1852, died February 22, 1908; married Louisa Kuntz, of Macungie.

Jacob Martin Backenstoe, father of Dr. Martin John Backenstoe, was born October 6, 1838, at Macungie, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and died at Emaus, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1895, after an active and well-spent life, leaving behind him the heritage of an untarnished name. He was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1867, the year following his marriage, he assumed the management of the farm belonging to his father-in-law, Martin Kemmerer, and continued its successful operation until the year 1888, when he retired from active pursuits, and spent his re-

maining years in the borough of Emaus. His wife, Mary A. (Kemmerer) Backenstoe, whom he married in 1866, bore him three children: Martin John, of whom further; William Alfred, born in 1871, and Sylva Tacy, born in 1876. Mrs. Backenstoe continues to reside in Emaus.

Dr. Martin John Backenstoe was born in Salisbury township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1867. He was a student in the public school adjacent to his home, pursued advanced studies at Muhlenberg College, entering the preparatory department, then entered the Chesbrough Seminary at Rochester, New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1887, after which he matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, graduating from its medical department in 1890, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1892 he was graduated from the Post-Graduate Medical School of New York, and three years later he went abroad and pursued advanced studies in medicine at the Albert Ludwig University in Freiburg, Baden, Germany, and in the General Hospital of Vienna, Austria. Being thus well prepared for his chosen profession, he engaged in a general practice in Emaus, and by close application and perseverance, coupled with ability of a high order, soon built up a reputation for himself, his patients being numbered among the representative families of the community. He is a progressive physician, and keeps abreast of the times by constant research and study. For about twelve years he served as president of the Emaus Board of Health. His activities are by no means limited to his professional duties, as will be shown by the following statement of facts: He was one of the organizers, and for more than a decade has been president of the Emaus National Bank; a director for the past eighteen years of the Second National

Bank of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and was a member of the common council of the borough of Emaus from 1908 to 1912, having been elected on the Republican ticket. He is a staunch adherent of the Moravian church, and holds membership in the following societies: Lehigh County Medical Society, of which he is an ex-president; Allentown Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia (Life), the Academy of Political Science of the City of New York, and Pennsylvania Forestry Association.

Dr. Backenstoe married, November 14, 1893, Agnes Louise Seler, born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1875, daughter of Charles and Agnes (Doering) Seler, the former named born in 1841, died in 1875, and the latter named a daughter of Adolf Doering, of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Seler were the parents of three other children: Amelia, the wife of Francis Kleckner; Maria, wife of Richard Flexer, D. D. S., of Allentown, and Dr. Charles A. Seler, who died in 1903. Mrs. Backenstoe also had a half-brother, Martin Kemmerer, a clerk in the Second National Bank of Allentown. Mrs. Backenstoe was educated in the public schools of Allentown, and Assumption School, at Assumption, Illinois, which she attended for one year. During the period of her husband's study in Germany, Mrs. Backenstoe, who accompanied him, took a course in music in Freiburg. Mrs. Backenstoe, who is an industrious and faithful wife and model mother, is also actively interested in the welfare of the public schools and the Young Women's Christian Association, and figures prominently in all social and civic movements in her native town. She was admitted to mem-

bership in St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Allentown, in 1890. Dr. and Mrs. Backenstoe are the parents of six children: Eldon Martin, born August 18, 1894, died February 10, 1895; Miers Seler, born January 30, 1896; Gladys Seler, July 16, 1897; Dorothea Seler, January 16, 1899; Gerald Seler, August 27, 1903; Althea Seler, July 11, 1907. The Backenstoe family is one of prominence in the community, being people of sterling worth, and they enjoy the sincere regard of a large circle of friends.

McCREADY, J. Homer, M. D.,

Practitioner and Professional Instructor.

During the early years of the twentieth century the medical profession of Pittsburgh has been recruited from a body of young men who have infused into their chosen work an element of vigor and enthusiasm which augurs well for the future of medical science. Noteworthy among these physicians of the new era who are now coming forward to fill, in the course of time, the places of their noble predecessors, is Dr. J. Homer McCready, Instructor in Laryngology at the University of Pittsburgh and already numbered among the city's successful practitioners. Dr. McCready is a representative of one of the old families of Western Pennsylvania, distinguished in the revolutionary period of our history and now numbering several members in the medical profession.

Robert McCready, great-grandfather of J. Homer McCready, was born in Scotland, and in 1772 emigrated to the American colonies. After working for a time on a farm in New Jersey he went to York county, Pennsylvania, where he followed the calling of a schoolmaster until the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. Without delay he took up arms in the service of his adopted country, enlisting

in the Continental army and marching and fighting under the orders of Washington. Subsequently he returned to York county and in the autumn of 1776 removed to Western Pennsylvania, settling near Eldersville, Washington county, on a farm of three hundred and thirty-two acres now occupied by Robert B. W. McCready. He held the office of county commissioner and for many years served as justice of the peace. During the War of 1812 he served as adjutant in the Lisbon company. A man of commanding presence, with a voice of unusual strength, he seemed, in these respects, as well as by coolness, courage and self-control, well fitted for military duties. In the latter part of his life Mr. McCready was a ruling elder in Cross Creek Presbyterian Church. He died in 1846, at the venerable age of ninety-four years.

Joseph, son of Robert McCready, was a native of Washington county and in the course of time removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married Martha Campbell and their children were: Cynthia J., wife of Robert Smith, of Ashland county, Ohio; Margaret A., wife of Thomas Cameron, of Onslow, Jones county, Iowa; James Campbell, mentioned below; Robert J., and Joseph A., the two last-named being Pittsburgh physicians. Mr. McCready passed away in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

James Campbell, son of Joseph and Martha (Campbell) McCready, was a builder, real estate broker and insurance agent of Pittsburgh, and married Mary, daughter of Philip McIntosh. They were the parents of four children: Mary Belle, wife of A. J. Worley, of Pittsburgh; Avie, of Pittsburgh; R. A., in real estate business in Pittsburgh; and J. Homer, mentioned below. The death of Mr. McCready occurred in August, 1914.

J. Homer McCready, son of James Campbell and Mary (McIntosh) McCready, was born February 18, 1882, in Columbiana county, Ohio, and received his education in local public and high schools. Choosing to devote himself to the profession of medicine he entered Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1906 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For one year thereafter Dr. McCready served as interne in the West Pennsylvania Hospital and then went to Vienna for post-graduate work, making a study of diseases of the ear, nose and throat. In 1908 he returned to Pittsburgh and began practice as a specialist in these ailments, meeting from the outset with favorable recognition and acquiring a steadily increasing clientele. Since 1911 he has been instructor in laryngology at the University of Pittsburgh, and since 1914 has served on the staff of the Eye and Ear Hospital. The professional organizations of which he is a member include the American College of Surgeons, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Laryngology, the College of Physicians, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society.

Politically Dr. McCready is a Republican, and has never been found wanting in the public spirit which has always been a characteristic of his family. He belongs to the University Club and the Phi Beta Pi fraternity and is a member of the Sixth Presbyterian Church.

The personality of Dr. McCready is that of a man of great mental activity, strong reasoning powers and keen perceptive faculties. His countenance bears the imprint of these qualities and also reflects that kindness of heart essential to the character of the true physician. He

makes friends easily and, what is more, holds them long.

Dr. McCready married, December 3, 1912, Jean Alice, daughter of William S. and Emma (Chapman) Brown, of Pittsburgh, and they have one son: James Homer, born September 20, 1913. Mrs. McCready, who was educated at the National Park Seminary, Washington, District of Columbia, is a woman of culture and charm and Dr. McCready is never so contented as in those hours which the demands of an exacting profession permit him to spend in his own home.

For nearly half a century the name of McCready has been associated in Western Pennsylvania with military and civic virtue and excellence in the medical profession. The career of Dr. J. Homer McCready places the record of another successful physician on the pages of the family annals.

DuBois, James T.,

Journalist, Author, Diplomat.

The history of the DuBois family, to which belonged James T. DuBois, litterateur and diplomat, is one of great interest, beginning from the coming of the Huguenot brothers, Louis and Jacques DuBois, from France to New Amsterdam, about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Abraham DuBois, a direct descendant of Jacques, located in New Jersey, where he married, having three sons, Abraham, Nicholas and Minna. Abraham became a wealthy jeweler of Philadelphia, and owned vast tracts of land in Northeastern Pennsylvania. He sent his brother Minna DuBois to Great Bend, Susquehanna county, to take charge of his landed interests. Minna remained there and became prominent, married and had two children by his first wife: Abraham (2) and Jane A.

Abraham (2) DuBois, also was an extensive landowner, and in 1815 built the well-known saw mill that is still standing. He was very public-spirited, and in company with John McKinney built upon a commanding site a Presbyterian church, and was always one of its earnest devout supporters. In 1811 he married Juliet Bowes, who bore him thirteen children, nine of whom lived to mature years.

Joseph, born in 1812, eldest child of Abraham (2) DuBois, held many positions of honor and trust in his native town of Great Bend, Pennsylvania, and was regarded highly as a conscientious faithful official. He was noted for his public spirit, and did much to add to the attractiveness of his town. He married, in 1840, Enroy, only daughter of Benjamin Taylor. Their oldest son Richard became a captain in the United States regular army; James T., the second son, is of further mention; William, moved to Kansas; Addison, became an attorney of Washington, D. C., while Abraham, the youngest, married Abbie, daughter of Henry McKinney, and settled in Great Bend.

James T. DuBois, second son of Joseph DuBois, was born in the village of Great Bend, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1851. At the age of thirteen years he entered the printing office of the "Northern Pennsylvanian," published in Great Bend borough, and there learned the printer's trade. After his apprenticeship was ended he entered Ithaca (New York) Academy, whence he was graduated with honors in 1870. The following year he began the study of law at Columbian University, at Washington, D. C., but in his second year left college to accept the position of assistant editor of the "National Republican," a journal then known as the organ of the Grant administration. After two years as assist-

ant, he was appointed chief editor, continuing in that position until the summer of 1877, when he resigned. The same year he was appointed by President Hayes as commercial agent at Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, and in 1881 was promoted to United States Consul of that city. In the fall of 1883 he was recalled and appointed by President Arthur to the more responsible and lucrative consulate at Calloa, Peru; for personal reasons he declined the appointment, but succeeded in obtaining a transfer to the important post of consul at Leipsic, Saxony, a post he held until January, 1886, when he resigned and returned to the United States. The following is the letter received from the assistant Secretary of State, accepting his resignation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, January 14, 1886.

James T. DuBois, Esq., Consul of the United States at Leipsic:

SIR:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 2nd instant, tending your resignation of the office of consul at Leipsic and in reply to inform you that the same is accepted to take effect on this date.

I take this occasion to express the Department's appreciation of the zeal and fidelity you have displayed in the performance of the duties connected with the offices you have held under it and to assure you that your retirement from the consular service is recognized as the loss of a faithful efficient officer.

I am, sir your obedient servant,
JAS. D. PORTER,
Assistant Secretary.

While abroad Mr. DuBois perfected himself in German and French and while at Aix-la-Chapelle wrote two volumes, one entitled "An Hour with Charlemagne," the other "In and About Aix-la-Chapelle." The following is an extract from a letter written by Postmaster-General Vilas, of the Cleveland administration, concerning the first-named volume:

I sat down with the great Charles last evening and was so interested by your presentation that ceased only with its close. Your sketch is delightful. It lifts the splendid story out of the darkness and shows what a wonderful creation and creator a great man is. Had Bacon's philosophy then been known, modern civilization would have dated from Charlemagne.

May I also be allowed to commend the rich and flowing style in which you bear your readers blissfully? I shall hope to enjoy other products of so deft a pen.

After his return from abroad, bringing a wife, Mr. DuBois again became connected with the "National Republican," published at Washington, D. C., having charge of the "Consular edition" of that journal. He spent his winters in Washington, his summers at Hallstead, Susquehanna county, where he was the proprietor of "Spring Farm," a tract beautifully situated on the picturesque Susquehanna river, that has been owned in the family for one hundred years. On this farm is situated the mountain "Manotonome," from the summit of which a wonderful view unfolds. He conducted several miles of road and footways about the mountain, making it a favorite resort for the people.

In 1897 Mr. DuBois was again called into the diplomatic service of his country, being appointed by President McKinley consul-general of the United States at St. Gall, Switzerland, where he continued until 1901. In that year he was appointed minister to the United States of Columbia. He was always an active Republican; a member and vice-president of District of Columbia Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and connected with other social and political organizations.

While abroad Mr. DuBois married Emma, daughter of Henry Paster, of Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, who bore him two sons.

McCLAIN, Frank B.,**Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania.**

The city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, though forced to surrender Frank B. McClain, for five years her chief executive, to the higher duties of the State, whose service he entered on January 1, 1915, in the office of Lieutenant-Governor, nevertheless retains him as citizen and business man. Mr. McClain is a native of Lancaster, a product of her schools, and in this city has found public prominence and business prosperity, and Lancaster shares largely in the honor of his election to his high office in the government of the Commonwealth.

The family of which Mr. McClain is a member was founded in this country and in Lancaster by his father, Francis McClain, who in 1840 came from his home in Londonderry, Ireland, locating in Lancaster in the following year. Francis McClain was for a time associated in business with the McGrann firm, then forming a partnership with Patrick Kelley, a connection that endured agreeably and profitably for many years, the firm being dealers in cattle. Francis McClain remained in this business until his retirement from active affairs. He married Susan, daughter of Bernard Mulhatten, an early resident of Lancaster, and had issue: Frank B., of whom further; George E.; Mary G., married James Maloney; and John C.

Frank B. McClain, son of Francis and Susan (Mulhatten) McClain, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1864. As a youth he attended the parochial schools of Lancaster and the Lancaster High School, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1881, and upon the completion of his studies began business life in the service of Levi Sensenig, a live stock dealer of the city, in whose employ he continued for a period of eight

years. After severing his connection with Levi Sensenig, Mr. McClain associated himself in the live stock business with the firm of George R. Sensenig and Andrew F. Frantz, as a limited partner, which arrangement continued for several years, when Mr. George R. Sensenig withdrew from the firm, Mr. McClain and Mr. A. F. Frantz continuing the business under the firm name of A. F. Frantz until the year 1900, when Mr. McClain engaged independently in the purchase of and sale of live stock until 1913. His present business, wide in dimension and flourishing in condition, is conducted as the McClain Commission Company, of which he is the active head.

While laying the lines of a business that ranks among the leaders of its line, Frank B. McClain has rendered service to his city and State that has made his name a familiar one throughout Pennsylvania, and has placed him with the foremost statesmen and public servants of Pennsylvania. His public career began with his election to the lower house of the State Legislature in 1894. The favor with which his early efforts as a lawmaker were received by his supporters was shown in his reelection in 1896, and successive reelections in 1898-1900-02-04-06 and 1908, constituted a true index to his continued popularity. In the course of his legislative career, Mr. McClain served ably and well on some of the most important regular committees of the house, and was also appointed to membership on several special committees, not the least important of which was that designated for the investigation of the office of the State Treasurer in 1897, three years after his first appearance in the legislature. In 1899 he was vice-chairman of the committee on appropriations, and continued as such until 1907. From floor leader of the house he was elected speaker

in 1907, and in this office appointed the majority of the committee that conducted the capitol investigation with such signal success, the startling disclosures of the committee and the subsequent drastic punitive measure due in great part to the judgment and wisdom with which Mr. McClain made his selections for that momentous task.

At the close of the term for which he was elected in 1908, Frank B. McClain turned from the State to the municipal service, February, 1910, being the successful Republican candidate for the office of mayor of Lancaster, assuming office for a two years' term, which was shortened four months by a constitutional amendment passed in 1909. In November, 1911, he was reëlected, the term of office having been lengthened to four years, and his resignation from the chief executiveship took effect January 6, 1915, in order that he might qualify for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, to which he was elected in November, 1914. Lancaster returns Mr. McClain to the State only after she has been the recipient of five years of the most devoted service. The advancement and benefit of the city of his birth have always been near to Mr. McClain's heart, and as mayor of the city he seized every opportunity to improve her municipal institutions, to better her government, and in every way to raise the standard, already high, of Lancaster. All this and more, are in the list of the accomplishments of his administration, and to his next high service he bears a reputation as a public official that will endure the most severe tests of examination and publicity.

Frank B. McClain has long been a prominent figure in the councils of his party, the Republican, and as a delegate has been active in numerous party State conventions. His connection with the

institutions of Lancaster have been many, and all have profited by his zealous interest and well-directed labors. He is identified with several charitable and philanthropic movements, and is a trustee of the Home for Friendless Children, and a director of the Lancaster Charity Society. Mr. McClain is a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, the Hamilton Club, the Young Republican Club, vice-president of the Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School of Lancaster, a director of the A. Herr Smith Library, and holds membership in the Union League and the Manufacturers' Club, the last two of Philadelphia. In 1909 Mr. McClain was the prime mover in the organization of the Lancaster Live Stock Exchange, an association of dealers in live stock, and was elected its first president, an office he holds at this time through reëlection.

Mr. McClain married, in 1888, Ellen Bernardine O'Neil.

Briefed, the above is the record of Frank B. McClain, who has taken his place with the chief executives of the State of Pennsylvania. His business associates know him as one guided by fairness and principle, and this characteristic has led his political, public, and private life. Sterling merit and an attractive personality are the open secrets of his wide popularity, and many friends are his sturdy champions.

WILLIAMS, Alfred W.,

Lawyer and Jurist.

The bench and bar of Pennsylvania have by their illustrious past laid upon their representatives of the present day the task of a difficult emulation, and nobly have they risen to its accomplishment—none more successfully than Alfred W. Williams, President Judge of Mercer county.

On his father's side, Judge Williams

comes of ancient New England lineage, and through his mother is a descendant of Pennsylvania ancestors. Riley Williams, father of Alfred W. Williams, was a direct descendant of Roger Williams, founder of the colony of Rhode Island, and progenitor of a family many members of which have been distinguished in our Colonial, Revolutionary and national history. Riley Williams was the son of a shoemaker of Trumbull county, Ohio, whose five sons all learned their father's trade. Riley, however, followed it for only a short time, early becoming interested in the development of the oil industry, and removed to Pennsylvania, where the remainder of his life was passed. He held the office of postmaster of Pithole, then in the centre of the oil district comprised in Chenango and Crawford counties. He married Rachel Porter, a native of Mercer county, and the following children were born to them: Alfred W., mentioned below; Wilbert M., of San Francisco, California, general manager of the Crocker Printing Company; Julia, widow of William K. Naylor, of Corry, Pennsylvania; and Ella M., who became the wife of John Service, of Sharon, and who, with her husband, is now deceased. Mr. Williams, the father of the family, died in 1865, being then only in middle life, and thus forming an exception to the rule of longevity which prevailed in the different branches of the Williams race. Mrs. Williams, who also belonged to a long-lived family, died February 21, 1911, at the age of seventy-nine.

Alfred W. Williams, son of Riley and Rachel (Porter) Williams, was born December 22, 1851, in Brookfield township, Trumbull county, Ohio, and received his early education in the public schools of Sharon, whither the family removed soon after his birth. Sharon was then only a small village, the Erie canal being the

only public means of travel and transportation. Judge Williams was only eleven years old when the first railroad was constructed at Sharon, the line being laid through the school-house yard, and, of course, necessitating the destruction of the building. During the enforced interruption to his education Judge Williams worked as a nail-feeder in the mill of Coleman, Westerman & Company, at Sharon. When the school was reopened in 1865 he resumed his attendance, but after a few weeks left in order to supply the place of a boy who was employed in the factory and who had fallen ill. Not long after the boilers blew up and the mill was closed for a considerable time and Judge Williams then returned to school, but within a short time was obliged, in consequence of the death of his father, to resume work, being employed, during the next few years, as a nail-feeder in the Westerman Iron Company nail factory. At the age of eighteen he learned the carpenter's trade, afterward acquiring a knowledge of drafting and architectural drawing, in which he engaged for a number of years.

In early manhood Judge Williams became deeply interested in politics, and soon rose into prominence. He was appointed, through the influence of the Hon. Samuel H. Miller, then member of Congress from the Mercer district, to a place in the folding room of the house, a position which he lost by reason of the election in 1882 of a Democratic Congress. It was at this period of his life that Judge Williams turned his attention to the law, entering upon a course of study in the Law Department of Columbian University of Washington, D. C., and graduated in June, 1883, while still in the folding room of the House, from which he withdrew in January, 1884. He then secured a position in the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury Department,



Most Rev. Edmund F. Prendergast D.D.

Archbishop of Philadelphia

but after a few weeks again found himself without employment. He had passed the bar examination and been admitted to practice in the courts of the District of Columbia, but preferred to make his early home the scene of his professional career.

Accordingly, on June 10, 1884, Judge Williams returned to Sharon, and the same month was admitted to the Mercer county bar. He at once opened an office in Sharon, where he practiced continuously until January, 1905, when he became President Judge of Mercer county, having been elected the preceding November. As an attorney, his knowledge of the law and skill as a practitioner caused him speedily to take high rank among his professional brethren, practicing in all the State and Federal courts and also in the courts of Ohio, New York and Michigan. As a judge he has established an unimpeachable reputation for profound learning and strict impartiality. He holds court in almost all the counties in the western part of the State.

Judge Williams is a member of the State and County Bar Associations and affiliates with the Masonic order. In politics he has always been a Republican, but active as he has been in public affairs, has never been known as an office-seeker. He and his family are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer, in the work of which they are actively interested.

Judge Williams married (first) March 29, 1876, Louise S., daughter of Ferdinand M. Hull, of Sharon, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of one daughter: Louise S., now the wife of Gerald C. Dixon, an attorney of Sharon. Mrs. Williams died May 26, 1877, and Judge Williams married (second) December 7, 1886, Ida F., daughter of Robert and Wilhelmina Boyce, of Sharon, becoming, by this union, the father of two children: Helene B., graduated at Wellesley Col-

lege, in the class of 1910, with honors; and Alberta, who died at the age of four years. Judge Williams is a man whose genial nature, combined with his sterling traits of character, has made him the centre of a circle of warmly attached friends, and he and his family are prominent in the social life of the community.

The prestige of the legal profession in Pennsylvania has been ably maintained by Judge Williams, and his career has added another name to the long list of honored judges of the Keystone State.

PRENDERGAST, Edmond F., D. D.,

Roman Catholic Prelate.

On February 24, 1897, the beautiful Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul in Philadelphia was filled with church dignitaries and laity to do honor to one of the most respected and esteemed priests of the diocese, Right Rev. Edmond F. Prendergast, V. G., who had been selected by Pope Leo XIII as Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, with the title of Bishop of Scillio. Cardinal Gibbons presided over the ceremonies from the throne, Archbishop Ryan acting as consecrating prelate, assisted by Bishops Horstman and Hoban. Fourteen years later the good Archbishop Ryan was called on high, and on May 27, 1911, Bishop Prendergast was appointed to succeed him as Archbishop of the diocese, the Cathedral again witnessing the solemn ceremonies attending his elevation to his high Episcopal office. His selection by Pope Pius X for the archbishopric of Philadelphia was heartily welcomed by his co-religionists as a happy realization of their hopes and expectations, as during his forty years as pastor and bishop in Philadelphia he had acquired a familiarity with the people over whom he now presides such as few others had gained, and in that long service he had won the

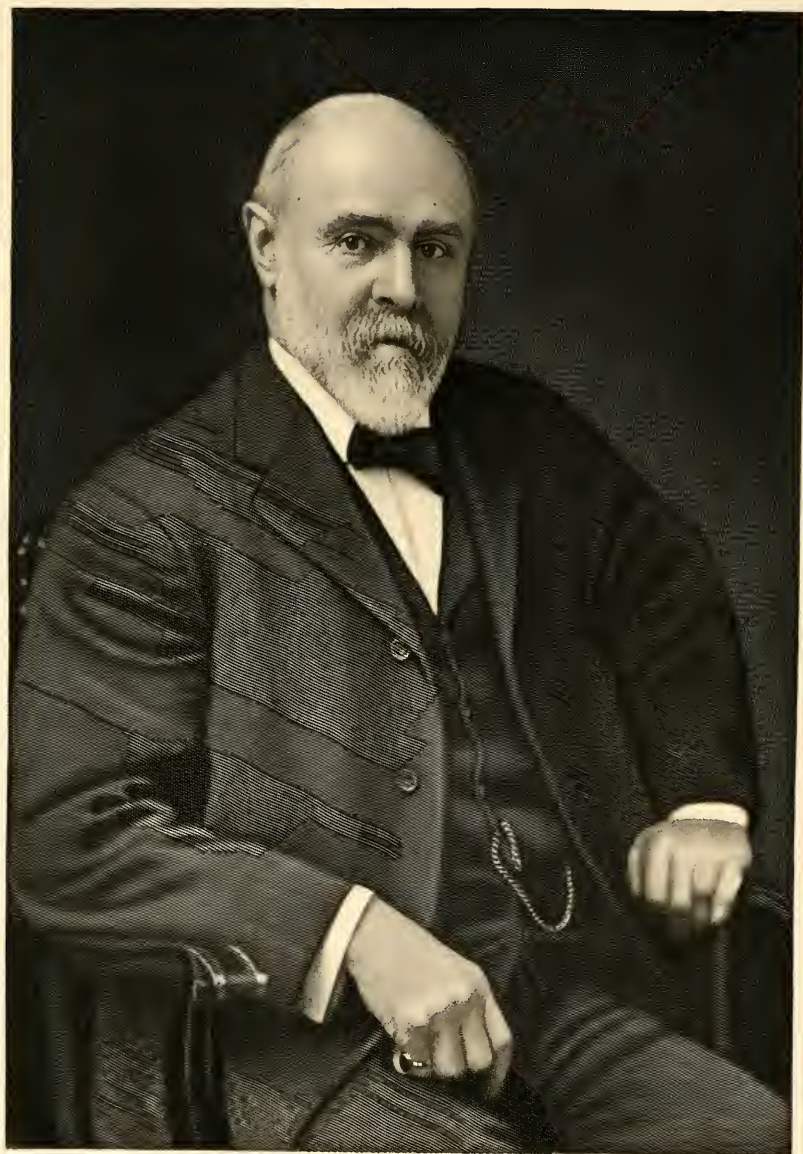
respect and affection of his colleagues and people. His early call to the rectorship of one of the most important of the city parishes, his later call to the duties and responsibilities of the vicar generalship, and his selection as auxiliary to Archbishop Ryan all attest the high estimation in which he had been held by his own church and explain the universal joy felt when it was announced that he had been chosen for the dignity and honor of the Arch Episcopal office. The formality of his installation and the conferring of the pallium followed the announcement of his appointment, and on Wednesday, July 26, 1911, he was duly installed with all the form and ceremony attending induction into the high office he now fills.

Edmond Francis Prendergast was born at Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1843. He resided in Ireland until his sixteenth year, then, in 1859, came to the United States, locating in Philadelphia and beginning his studies in divinity in the old seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Eighteenth and Race streets. On November 17, 1865, he was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church by Bishop Wood and began his ministerial career as curate at St. Paul's, with Father Sheridan as rector. Later he was in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, his success there causing Bishop Wood to appoint him pastor at St. Mark's, Bristol, Pennsylvania, where he labored with diligence to good result in the building of a church. He was then transferred to Allentown, Pennsylvania, and there repeated his success in both spiritual and temporal work, again causing the erection of a church. In February, 1874, he was appointed rector of St. Malachy's parish of Philadelphia, where he won the hearts of his people and the recognition of Archbishop Ryan, the former by his actively helpful ministry, the latter by his executive ability and power of administration. He was

one of the first appointed to the Board of Consultors of the Diocese, was soon afterward appointed vicar general, and when the work of the Protectorcy was inaugurated it was upon Bishop Prendergast's prudent counsel that the archbishop relied. On November 17, 1890, his silver jubilee in the priesthood was celebrated by the people of St. Malachy's parish, and in February, 1899, his twenty-fifth anniversary as rector of that parish. For thirty-seven years he ministered to their spiritual needs, and when, in May, 1911, he was appointed archbishop, it was with mingled feelings of extreme pleasure and sadness that the congregation of St. Malachy's regarded his elevation—pleasure that their beloved pastor had been so honored by the Pope, and sadness that he was to be no longer in their midst, their daily source of comfort.

As stated, Archbishop Prendergast was consecrated auxiliary bishop of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia with the title of Bishop of Scillio on the Feast of St. Matthias, February 24, 1897, and for fourteen years was the efficient incumbent of that office, the close friend and coadjutor of Archbishop Ryan. Every priest in the diocese became his personal friend, he was in the most complete accord with Archbishop Ryan in all matters of church policy, and to him was due much credit for the prosperity of the See. When Archbishop Ryan died in February, 1911, Bishop Prendergast was virtually Archbishop in the interregnum and performed the necessary Episcopal functions until his official appointment, May 27, following. It was especially fortunate for the church in Philadelphia that the direction of its affairs remained in the charge of one of her own sons, an ecclesiastic knowing and loving his people, known and loved by them.

On Wednesday, July 26, 1911, Edmond Francis Prendergast was ritually installed



E. P. Bowden

the third Archbishop of Philadelphia in the presence of many church dignitaries and numerous laymen. The solemn mass was sung by Rt. Rev. John E. FitzMaurice, D. D., Bishop of Erie, and the sermon was delivered by Rt. Rev. M. J. Hoban, D. D., Bishop of Scranton. On January 31, 1912, he was invested with the Pallium, the ceremony taking place in the Cathedral, Cardinal Gibbons conferring the Symbol of Jurisdiction, and to him Archbishop Prendergast made his oath of allegiance to the Holy See. Archbishop Prendergast is careful of every interest of his diocese, but particularly urges the value of education. His wisdom as an executive has been fully demonstrated. Wholly devoted and thoroughly consecrated, his talents are all employed for the good of his people, his years, seventy-two, being borne lightly and well. On November 18, 1915, he will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, forty-one of these years having been spent in Philadelphia as rector, vicar-general, Bishop and Archbishop. Full of honors and secure in the love of his people he reviews a life of great usefulness and of honorable service to the church of his devotion.

BORDEN, Edward Payson,

Man of Large Affairs, Philanthropist.

From Normandy came Blundel Burdoun in the train of William the Conqueror, and on the roll of Battle of Abbey his name is found as one of the knights who fought at Hastings, 1066. Down through the centuries came the name as Borden and Burden, borne with honor by men of notable achievement, bearing arms, "Azure, a chevron engrailed ermine, two bourdens or pilgrim's staves proper in chief, and a cross-crosslet in base, or;" crest, "A lion rampant above scroll, argent, on his sinister foot holding a battle

ax proper;" motto—*Palma virtuti*; above the crest "Excelsior."

In America the record begins with John Borden, who came from England under a permit to emigrate dated May 12, 1635, bringing with him wife and children. Richard Borden, son of John Borden, is thus remembered in the Record of Friends Meeting of Newport, Rhode Island: "Richard Borden, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, having been one of the first planters of Rhode Island, lived about seventy years and then died at his own house belonging to Portsmouth. He was buried on the burial ground given by Robert Dennis to the Friends, which is in Portsmouth and lieth on the left hand of the way that goeth from Portsmouth to Newport upon the 25th day of the 3rd month, 1671." His widow, Joan, survived him eighteen years, and died July 16, 1688, two years after John Alden, who is supposed to have been the last of the Mayflower Company. Richard Borden held many important public offices, was deputy to the general court, and a man of considerable means.

John S. Borden, son of Richard and Joan Borden, was a man of shrewd business tact and sound judgment. Within a few years after receiving his patrimony he was known as the owner of large tracts of land in Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. In fact, so eager was he to acquire land that he publicly announced: "If any man has land to sell at a fair price I am ready to buy and have the money ready at my house to pay for it." He was on intimate terms with the Indian sachem, "King Philip," who said: "John is the only honest white man I have ever known." He tried to prevent King Philip from going to war with the whites, but failed, the Indian feeling having been too deeply wronged. John Borden owned Hog Island and came into conflict with the Plymouth government

over his refusal to pay taxes to them. He had no end of trouble over the matter, but Rhode Island finally established her claim to jurisdiction. John Borden was a well known Friend, represented his town in the General Assembly from 1680 to 1708, and was the most prominent member of the Borden family. He married Mary Earl.

Richard (2) Borden, son of John S. and Mary (Earl) Borden, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and became one of the wealthiest men of the town. He farmed, bought and sold land, lumber and ship timber, owned much Fall River property, but always remained on his farm, situated on the main road about a mile from the east shore of Mount Hope Bay and two and a half miles south of the city hall in Fall River. He accumulated a large estate, which he so invested and arranged that it supported the three succeeding generations without effort of their own save to use it and to transmit it to their successors. He married Innocent Wardell.

Thomas Borden, son of Richard (2) and Innocent (Wardell) Borden, married Mary Gifford, and died at Tiverton, Rhode Island, having passed a life of ease and comfort from his inherited wealth.

Richard (3) Borden, son of Thomas and Mary (Gifford) Borden, was born in 1722, died July 4, 1795. Of all the descendants of Richard (2) Borden, who accumulated the Fall River estate, none placed so high a prospective value upon his holdings as did his grandson, Richard (3). Although a man of but average abilities, he became inspired when upon his favorite topic, Fall River and its future. His prediction invariably was: "The time will come when every dam on the stream will be sought after by men who have the money to pay for it at a great price, and every stone and tree around Fall River will be wanted." This prepossession led

him to hold every foot of his land and all of his water power, and succeeding generations of his descendants have profited greatly by his foresight. He married Hope Cook March.

Thomas Borden, son of Richard (3) and Hope Cook (March) Borden, was born in 1749, died May 29, 1831. He married Mary Hathaway. He passed the life of a prosperous landowner, retaining title to the Borden lands and water power. When Fall River became a town in 1803 it contained eighteen families, half of these being Bordens owning a large portion of the land and water power, in fact, Bordens are yet the largest land and mill owners of that city.

Colonel Richard (4) Borden, son of Thomas and Mary (Hathaway) Borden, was born in Fall River, April 12, 1795, died February 25, 1874. He spent his early years, after leaving school, on the farm, then from 1812 to 1820 operated a grist mill at the mouth of the river, combining the occupations of miller, mariner and shipbuilder. He enlisted in the army in the War of 1812 as a private, rose to the rank of colonel, and was everywhere known as Colonel Borden. In connection with Major Bradford Durfee he built every year a small coasting vessel, doing the iron work in a neighboring blacksmith's shop themselves, after the day's work on the vessel was completed. This work in the blacksmith's shop developed a trade in iron products which was the beginning of the Fall River Iron Works, the original company composed of Colonel Borden, Major Durfee, Holder Borden, David Anthony, William Valentine, Joseph Butler, Abraham and Isaac Wilkinson. The combined capital contributed amounted to \$24,000, soon reduced to \$18,000 by the withdrawal of the Wilkinsons. The company prospered, was incorporated in 1825 with a capital of \$200,000, increased in 1845 to \$960,000.

In 1849 the company owned one mile of wharf frontage and was the largest water front owner in Fall River. Colonel Borden, from the time of the organization of the company until his death, 1874, a period of fifty-three years, was its treasurer. The Old Colony Railroad, originally chartered to run between Boston and Plymouth, owes its Fall River and southern Massachusetts extension mainly to Colonel Borden, and, with his brother Jefferson he established in 1847 the Fall River Steamboat Company. He was president of the American Print Works, president of the American Linen Company, president of the Troy Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company, president of the Richard Borden Manufacturing Company, and a director of the Annawan Manufacturing Company. He was president of the Fall River National Bank, president of the Watuppa Reservoir Company, all Fall River corporations, and in addition was treasurer, director, agent and corporation clerk for the Fall River Iron Works Company. He was as widely known in New York and Boston, was president of the Bay State Steamboat Company, the Providence Tool Company, the Cape Cod Railroad Company, and the Borden Mining Company, also a director of the Old Colony Railroad Company. Besides his great prominence as a man of affairs he was distinguished for his liberality to charitable and educational institutions. His sympathy went out to all things that were good, his views were broad, true and steadfast. He was a leading layman of the Congregational church, his deepest interest being in mission Sunday school work.

In civic affairs he was equally active. In Fall River he served as assessor and surveyor, and represented the city as Assemblyman and State Senator. He was a presidential elector in 1864 on the Lincoln ticket and was a tower of strength to

the Union cause. He gave the Soldiers' Monument and lot at the entrance to Oak Grove Cemetery and so endeared himself to the old soldiers by his patriotism and generosity that Richard Borden Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was their tangible testimonial of gratitude.

Colonel Borden married, in 1828, Abby Walker, daughter of James and Sally (Walker) Durfee, also of a distinguished Massachusetts family. Children: 1. Caroline, born September 20, 1829. 2. Colonel Thomas J., a manufacturer of Fall River, married Mary E. Hill. 3. Richard B., born February 21, 1834, married Ellen M. Plummer. 4. Edward Payson, of further mention. 5. William Henry Harrison, born September 13, 1840, died in Mentonne, France, January 3, 1872; during the Civil War he was in command of steamers transporting troops on the Potomac and James rivers; after the war he commanded the "State of Maine" of the Stonington Line, and the "Canonicus," running between Fall River and Providence; he married Miss F. J. Bosworth. 6. Matthew C. D., born July 18, 1842, married Harriet M. Durfee; he was one of the well known manufacturers of Fall River. 7. Sarah W., born May 13, 1844, married Alphonso S. Covel.

From such ancestry comes Edward Payson Borden, now one of Philadelphia's honored retired business men, but yet officially connected with distinctive Borden institutions and Philadelphia corporations and philanthropies. He possesses the qualities of mind and heart that are a part of the Borden heritage, as well as the business energy, executive ability, and liberality of his father. Long past man's allotted "three-score and ten" he retains a forceful connection with business interests, although the burdens of active leadership have been transferred to younger shoulders.

Edward Payson Borden was born in

Fall River, Massachusetts, February 12, 1836, son of Colonel Richard (4) and Abby Walker (Durfee) Borden, and of the ninth American generation of his family. He was educated in the public schools of Fall River, finishing his studies with a year's course in chemistry at Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, Massachusetts. His father's large manufacturing interests offering a field congenial to his tastes, he early entered business life and has ever been identified with the large Borden interests in Fall River and elsewhere. He attained high standing in the business world and held responsible executive position in many corporations, being president of the Richard Borden Manufacturing Company, president of the Borden Mining Company, vice-president of the Pulaski Iron Company, vice-president of the Merchant's Fund, of Philadelphia, member of the Board of Managers of the Western Savings Fund Society, of Philadelphia, and director of the Real Estate Trust Company. On December 31, 1886, Mr. Borden retired from active business, but yet retains official connection with several corporations. His broad sympathy has led him to devote a portion of his time to philanthropic institutions, his present official connection being as president of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, and as member of the Board of Managers of Howard Hospital. He is a Republican in politics, and a communicant of the Tenth Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Council of the New England Society of Pennsylvania, the Harvard Club, the Union League, and the Manufacturers' Club, all of Philadelphia.

Mr. Borden married, in Fall River, Massachusetts, September 29, 1863, Margaret Lindsay, daughter of Rev. Thomas R. and Ann Glendav Durfee. He has one child, Edward Shirley Borden, born

March 11, 1867. Since 1864 Philadelphia has been the family home, their present residence No. 2038 Spruce street. Mr. Borden's business offices are at No. 421 Chestnut street.

BRUBAKER, Albert Philson, M. D.,
Professional Instructor and Author.

Since his graduation from Jefferson Medical College in 1874, Dr. Brubaker has been a resident of Philadelphia, constant in the service of his honored alma mater as demonstrator, lecturer, adjunct professor and professor of physiology and hygiene. In point of years of continuous service he is the oldest man connected with Jefferson Medical College, his years of association numbering forty.

He was graduated March 11, 1874, and the following April returned to the college, and of all the men then connected with the college is the last survivor in its service. For the first ten years he conducted a private practice, then, sacrificing the emoluments of practice, gave himself entirely to the cause of science and the service of "Old Jefferson." He has never been the conventional "professor," but has been a boy with his boys, has kept his heart young, and while he has given them his very life, they have gladdened his way by loving appreciation and constant remembrance. On birthdays and general festivals of remembrance letters, cards, and loving expressions come literally from all over the world. In his hours "off duty" and during vacation periods, no matter whether it be in Philadelphia, distant parts of his own land, or in Europe, he is met by the glad hand-clasp of medical or dental practitioner, and the old friendly relations are resumed. A teacher for forty years, Professor Brubaker is yet youthfully alert, quick of eye, sharp of wit. He has always loved his work, never has looked upon it as

less than a labor of love, and yet loves it. He has kept pace with the vital activities of the subject in which he interests himself, and they are many and varied. He possesses and exercises the rare gifts of common sense, observation, and judgment, and always takes a broad gauge view of changing conditions in medical education. With his wide range of study, travel, and contact with his fellow men his personal attributes have become well rounded. A strict disciplinarian and respected as such, yet most affable and considerate towards students and colleagues, tolerant of all truths, endowed with singularly happy equipoise, broad sympathy, and carefully developed talents, Professor Brubaker is eminently fitted for the chair he now fills.

He is a descendant of early German families in Pennsylvania, the Brubakers moving from Lancaster to Somerset county in 1784. John Brubaker, the founder of the family in Somerset county, settled in Brothers Valley township, where his sons and grandsons were, for the most part, tillers of the soil. Major John Brubaker, grandfather of Dr. Albert P. Brubaker, of Philadelphia, was always a resident of Berlin, Somerset county. He was born in 1776, and died in 1851 from wounds received during his service in the war with Mexico. Here his youngest son, Dr. Henry Brubaker, was born March 31, 1827. After preparation under private tutors he entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and in 1848 began the study of medicine under Dr. J. H. Reidt, of Berlin. Later he entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and on March 8, 1851, was awarded his degree, M. D. After a short time spent in practice in Berlin, he located in Somerset, the county seat, where from 1856 until his death, November 12, 1889, he shared with Dr. Kimmel the chief practice of that community, and was be-

yond question the best medical practitioner the county ever had. In 1879 he received from Allegheny College the degree of Master of Arts. Dr. Henry Brubaker married Emeline Philson, of Berlin, a daughter of Alexander H., and granddaughter of Hon. Robert Philson, one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Somerset county in early years. Robert Philson was born in Ireland in 1759, and in 1785 came to America, settling in Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania. He engaged in mercantile life successfully, was a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature in 1795, was one of the early associate judges of Somerset county, represented his district in the National House of Representatives, 1821-1822, was brigadier-general of militia, and died in 1851. Samuel Philson, one of his sons, was the founder of the banking house of S. Philson & Company, from which sprang the present Berlin and Myersdale banks, owned largely by the family. Alexander H., another of the eleven children of Hon. Robert and Judith (Lowry) Philson, was born in Berlin, Somerset county, in 1801. He was a merchant, a noted land surveyor, and for thirty years served as justice of the peace. He married Nellie, daughter of Rev. Jacob Crigler, and died in 1873. Emeline, the eldest daughter and third child of Alexander H. Philson, married Dr. Henry Brubaker, and bore him two sons and four daughters.

Dr. Albert Philson Brubaker, eldest son of Dr. Henry and Emeline (Philson) Brubaker, was born in New Lexington, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1852. He obtained his academic education in the schools of Somerset, and after graduation began the study of medicine under the direction of his honored father. In 1872 he entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and on March 11, 1874, was graduated with honors and was

awarded the degree M. D. He engaged in private practice in Philadelphia for ten years, but from graduation has been officially connected with Jefferson and other medical institutions of Philadelphia. In May, 1874, he was appointed assistant physician to the medical clinic of Jefferson, retaining that position for two years, and in October, 1874, he was elected to the board of visiting physicians of the Charity Hospital, serving for five years. In February, 1875, he was elected attending physician to the Northern Dispensary, continuing two years, and in May, 1879, he was appointed lecturer on anatomy of the head at the Philadelphia Dental College, resigning in 1881 to accept an appointment as demonstrator at Jefferson Medical College. In 1885 he was appointed professor of physiology and pathology at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, which position he held until 1907. In 1890 Dr. Brubaker was appointed by the board of trustees of the Jefferson Medical College to continue the course of lectures on therapeutics, Dr. Roberts Bartholow, then professor of that subject, being too ill to attend to the duties of the chair. Furthermore, Dr. Brubaker had conducted the experimental work in the laboratory of experimental therapeutics in the winters of 1887-1890. That Dr. Brubaker more than met the demands of this work bespeaks his versatility in various field of natural science. In 1891, on the opening of the Drexel Institute of Science, Art, and Industry, Dr. Brubaker was tendered the lectureship on physiology and hygiene, which he accepted and filled until June, 1914, the value of his teaching there being testified to by the large number of students always in attendance in his department, and by the large audiences which attended his public lectures.

As a still further mark of appreciation on the part of the board of trustees of

the value of Dr. Brubaker's teaching, he was elected Adjunct Professor of Physiology and Hygiene at Jefferson in 1897, and two years later, on the completion of the Students' Physiologic Laboratory, for which the institution is indebted to the generosity of Louis C. Vanuxem, Esq., Dr. Brubaker was made director of the same, and has since conducted the system of laboratory work there engaged in by the students. With the resignation of Professor Henry C. Chapman, Dr. Brubaker, in April, 1909, was elected to the full professorship of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence.

Among the contributions of Dr. Brubaker to physiologic science may be mentioned: "Electro-Physiology," in the International System of Electro-Therapeutics; the articles on "Digestion" and "Reflex Diseases" in the American System of Dentistry; a valuable illustrated paper on "The Physiology of Tissue Repair and of Inflammation" in the "Dental Brief," July, 1905; a "Compend of Human Physiology," now in its thirteenth edition and largely used by students throughout the United States; a "Laboratory Manual of Physiologic Exercises;" a "Text Book of Physiology," now in its fourth edition; the yearly reports on "The Progress of Physiology," published in Progressive Medicine, edited by Professor Hare. In connection with Professor Chapman he is the author of: "Researches on Respiration," "Radius of Curvature of the Cornea," "Electro-motive Forces of Muscle and Nerve," "Resistance of Muscle and Nerve to the Electric Current," all published in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences. Dr. Brubaker is a member of the College of Physicians, Academy of Natural Sciences, American Philosophical Society, as well as of numerous medical and dental societies.

Professionally he ranks very high, both as a master of the subjects in which he

specializes and as a forcible, interesting, and efficient instructor. His professional work gives ample evidence of the breadth and depth of his learning and of the richness of the fund of knowledge from which he draws for lecture, book, or essay. He married, September 27, 1885, Edith B. Needles, of Philadelphia, daughter of Caleb H. and Anne M. Needles, and resides at No. 3426 Powelton avenue.

LANDIS, James D.,

Journalist, Editor, Publisher.

In 1717, three brothers who were Swiss Mennonites but who then came from Manheim, Germany, emigrated to America. Their names were Rev. Benjamin Landis, Felix Landis and John Landis. The last named was the progenitor of the family to which the subject of this sketch belongs.

John Landis settled in Richland township, Bucks county, in this State. He had five sons and two daughters. His oldest child was also named John Landis. This son was born in Bucks county, on November 11, 1720, but he afterwards removed his residence to Douglas township, Montgomery county. He married a widow by the name of Eschbach, whose maiden name was Eliza Bechtel. They had five children, the eldest of whom was a son, Jacob Landis. The date of the birth of Jacob Landis cannot now be ascertained, but it is known that he died in 1806. He had four sons and two daughters. Two of these sons, John and Joseph, moved to Lancaster county about 1799. John was born on August 16, 1776, and he died in this city on April 26, 1850. He kept a general store in the city of Lancaster for some years, and after he had retired from this business was alderman for the Northeast Ward of the city. He married Mary Kline, who was a daughter of Michael Kline and Anna Maria Gun-

daker, his wife. Michael Kline was a soldier of the Revolution, and was in Colonel Matthias Slough's and Captain Joseph Hubley's battalions.

John Landis and Mary, his wife, had thirteen children. The youngest to survive was Jesse Landis. He was born on October 15, 1821, and died December 28, 1873. He was admitted to the Lancaster county bar in 1843, and he was in the active practice of his profession until his death. He served as solicitor for the county commissioners from 1860 to 1869. He married Elizabeth Parke Daniel. She was of Scotch-Irish descent, and came from Chester county. She was a daughter of James Daniel and Elizabeth Hindman, his wife. She died on March 31, 1896. They had six children, four daughters and two sons. The latter were Charles I. Landis and James D. Landis, the subject of this sketch.

James D. Landis, journalist, editor, and publisher, second son of Jesse Landis, Esq., and his wife, Elizabeth Parke Daniel, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Lancaster, and at an early age began his newspaper career, first, in the office of the "Lancaster Express," and later with the "Examiner and Express." On April 28, 1877, when the "New Era" was founded by J. M. W. Geist and John B. Warfel, he joined the editorial staff of that paper. In 1897, when the "New Era" was formed into The New Era Printing Company, Mr. Landis became one of the firm with Benjamin S. Schindle, Andrew H. Hershey and John G. Warfel, and continued to be a member until his death. For many years he was a special correspondent for the "Associated Press" and for the "Philadelphia Press."

If it be true, as is said, that the poet is born, not made, the aphorism is no less true when applied to the editor of a suc-

cessful newspaper. The modern, so-called school of journalism, it is no doubt true, can do much to make a successful editor, but there is much that it can not do. Mr. Landis served his apprenticeship in the best of all schools, the modern newspaper office itself. Newsboy, copy-holder, proof reader, managing editor, and finally editor-in-chief, that is the story of his remarkable success in his chosen calling. Along with all this, a liberal education, a mind naturally quick and acute, supplemented by strong common sense, and a wide acquaintance with current events, books, and men, unusually well-equipped him for his editorial duties. He was a ready writer, in command of an easy but strong and clear style, and possessed of a vocabulary equal to any occasion, the whole forming an exceptionally strong combination for successful newspaper work. He was in the fullest sense the master of his subordinates. His own methods were impressed upon them and their response was immediate and complete. His own mind permeated as well as dominated his associates, and the result was a publication which the public came to realize was at once fair, honest, and capable, and deserving of the patronage accorded to it in such abundant measure.

In addition to his newspaper work, Mr. Landis was engaged in outside affairs. From 1890 to 1901 he was copartner with Jacob S. Peacock in the Union Lock and Hardware Company, and its treasurer. He was identified with many of the financial, political, social, and charitable organizations of the city, county and State. He was a director and vice-president of the West End Building Association, a director of the Peoples Trust Company, a trustee of the A. Herr Smith Free Memorial Library, a member of the Lancaster Chamber of Commerce, and a director of the Lancaster Charity Society.

He was a member of the Hamilton Club, the Elks, and the Country Club. Though raised a Methodist, for twenty-three years he affiliated with the First Presbyterian Church.

In politics, Mr. Landis was always identified with the Republican party, and was a recognized leader in Lancaster county. He was a charter member of the Young Men's Republican Club, a member of common council, and a public school director. He was a presidential elector in 1904, casting his ballot for Roosevelt and Fairbanks, and was a delegate to many State conventions.

Mr. Landis cared little for the honor of public office. His first duty was to his profession, and he regarded it as a jealous mistress. It left him free to advocate any cause approved by his convictions, or to denounce any means he could not conscientiously approve. But when he did consent to assume public office, as he did on several occasions, he gave it the fullest measure of his attention. When, therefore, the responsible position of a place on the board of managers of the Huntingdon Reformatory came to him by appointment of Governor Edwin T. Stuart in 1907, he gave it as much and as careful consideration as he did to his private interests. Although held in a distant part of the State, for seven years every meeting of the board was regularly attended by Mr. Landis except on the several occasions when he and his wife were traveling in Europe. He felt that he was engaged in a most meritorious cause and he gave it the most efficient service at his command. He put the same conscience and energy into this gratuitous public work that he gave to his own private interests. This fact is deserving of special mention, because it is not so common among public officials as it should be, but it seems to mark a strong and distinctive feature in his view of the relations that should exist

among office holders and the public positions they hold.

On September 17, 1890, Mr. Landis was united in marriage with Miss Mary Elizabeth Schaeffer McNeal, born February 24, 1862, a daughter of Henry B. McNeal and his wife, Emeline R. Schaeffer, who was a daughter of Hon. Emanuel Schaeffer, associate judge of Lancaster county, 1842-1848.

On January 8, 1914, Mr. Landis and his wife started on their fourth trip abroad, this time to make a tour of the world. They were accompanied by their niece, Miss Jessie E. Schindle. Mr. Landis died at sea, on board the "Franconia," of the Cunard line, January 17, 1914, midway between the Azores and Gibraltar. The body was brought home on board the "Saxonia," of the same line, landing in New York, February 2, 1914, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Mr. Landis died without issue. His wife survives him.

LANDIS, Charles I.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Charles I. Landis (see preceding sketch) was born in the house, No. 232 East King street, Lancaster, on November 18, 1856. He was first educated in the public schools of the city, graduating from the high school in June, 1871. He then entered Franklin and Marshall College, where he remained until his father's death. For six months thereafter he clerked in the store of Hager & Bro., and on September 8, 1874, he began the study of law with D. G. Eshleman, Esq. While a law student he taught school one term in Lehigh county, one term in East Cocalico township, this county, and about six weeks in the city. He was admitted to the Lancaster county bar on September 8, 1877, when not yet twenty-one years of age.

He was elected city solicitor of Lancaster City in the spring of 1880, being the only one of the caucus nominees of the Republican party who escaped defeat. He was again elected to the same office in 1882. In 1883 he was made secretary of the Republican County Committee, and in 1884 and 1885 was the chairman of that committee. As such he conducted the presidential campaign which resulted in the defeat of James G. Blaine. In 1886 he was the senatorial delegate to the convention which nominated Governor James A. Beaver, and from 1891 to 1897 he served on the Lancaster City school board. On April 11, 1899, he was appointed additional law judge of the Second Judicial District as successor of Hon. Henry Clay Brubaker, deceased, and having been nominated at the Republican primary election to this office he was at the November election of that year elected for a term of ten years. Upon the retirement of Judge Livingston he was on February 13, 1904, commissioned as President Judge. At the November election of 1909 he was elected without opposition for another term of ten years, having received both the Republican and Democratic nominations. On June 14, 1915, Judge Landis was elected president of the Lancaster Bar Association, to succeed the late W. U. Hensel.

In business life he was, prior to his accession to the bench, active as an officer and director of a number of corporations. The Peoples National Bank and Greenwood Cemetery Company were organized in his office, and he was on their boards of directors, as well as on that of the Peoples Trust Company, until he became judge, when he resigned. He has been for a number of years a director of the Peoples Building and Loan Association, and he is now its vice-president.

He was president of the commission

which built the Thaddeus Stevens School buildings and he is now president of the board of trustees of the school, and president of the Thaddeus Stevens Home Board. He is president of the Henry G. Long Asylum, president of the A. Herr Smith Free Memorial Library, and a State trustee of the Millersville State Normal School.

He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and has been one of its vice-presidents, and is a member of the American Bar Association. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and of the Lancaster County Historical Society, and of the latter he is one of the vice-presidents. He also belongs to the Pennsylvania German Society, the Genealogical Society, and the Hamilton Club of Lancaster City.

In conjunction with the late Judge Brubaker he, in 1883, started the "Lancaster Law Review," a legal paper which is yet successfully conducted by George Ross Eshleman, Esq. He has also been the author of various Acts of Assembly, among which was the act enabling defendants to enter pleas of guilty at any time without the intervention of a grand jury. He has been active in literary pursuits, and has written sketches of the President Judges of this county, a history of the District Court of Lancaster City and County, and monographs on other subjects. His term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, 1920.

He was married, on September 5, 1888, to Jessie Amanda Witmer, daughter of the late Amos L. Witmer and Amanda Herr Witmer, of Paradise township, this county. Mrs. Landis was born in that township on February 20, 1857.

KEENAN, General James,

Distinguished Soldier, Diplomat.

General James Keenan was born in Youngstown, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1823, son of James and Isabella (Johnston) Keenan. The father died before the son reached manhood, and upon the latter largely devolved the care of the widowed mother and her younger children. His youth was filled with hardship and privations, all of which he manfully met. Doubtless the adversities of his youthful days fitted him to perform the stern duties which confronted him in after years.

He entered Mt. St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Maryland, but his course was cut short by the breaking out of the Mexican War, in which he enlisted as a private in the Duquesne Grays of Pittsburgh. In this company was also Richard C. Drum, later General Drum, Adjutant-General, United States Army. Going in the army to Mexico in 1846, the first year of the war, he became afflicted with a disease incident to the excessively hot climate, and returned home in 1847. On his partial recovery he was commissioned lieutenant in the Eleventh Infantry, United States Army, and was detailed to recruit for the service. In 1848, with his recruits, he returned to Mexico and remained in active field service until the war ended and his commission expired. He proved himself a gallant and daring soldier in the war, and when he returned home found himself hailed as a hero.

In the fall of 1849 he was elected Register and Recorder of Westmoreland county, and he was reelected in 1852, extending his term of office to six years. He proved himself an energetic and methodical officer, and he introduced many improvements in his office which

were highly appreciated by its patrons. An ardent Democrat, his effective work for the party came to the notice of Governor Bigler, who on February 2, 1852, appointed him Adjutant-General of the State with the rank of Brigadier-General. In June of the same year President Pierce offered him the appointment of United States Consul to Hong Kong Island, which he held under advisement until October of the following year, when he resigned the adjutant-generalship and sailed for Hong Kong. He was continued in the Hong Kong Consulate by President Buchanan, a fact which eloquently testifies his ability as a diplomat, in a peculiarly trying field. In 1857 he returned on a visit to Greensburg, and was united in marriage with Elizabeth Barclay, a daughter of John Young Barclay, and a young woman of highly cultivated tastes and refinement. General and Mrs. Keenan at once sailed for Hong Kong. The duties of his position were burdensome, and the climate undermined his constitution. However, he discharged the duties of his office with scrupulous fidelity (under President Lincoln) until February 22, 1862, when he and his family sailed in the ship "Surprise" for the United States, arriving in New York on May 16th, after a voyage of nearly three months. For many weeks he was confined to his berth on board the ship, and was with difficulty removed to a hotel in New York. He gradually declined, and his death occurred in Blanchard's Hotel, New York City, on May 22nd, 1863, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. His body was conveyed to Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and buried in the old St. Clair Cemetery, with one of the largest and most impressive funerals ever known there.

General Keenan was a man of unusual qualities. He was fully six feet in height,

and built in proportion, with dark eyes and black hair. Nature had endowed him with a fine intellect, which, with his noted physical strength, enabled him to press forward and surmount difficulties which would have overcome men of less native power. No young man in Pennsylvania had a more brilliant future before him than had he. From his youth his career had been steadily upward and onward. He was generous, intrepid and courageous, yet gentle, kind and humane. He was noted for his courteous and graceful manners, not manners of an assumed sort, but those which resulted from a naturally generous and happy disposition. He had an unusually accurate knowledge of human character, and was seldom deceived in his estimates of men. In the dangers of battle he was never excited, surprised or disconcerted, but only aroused to cool and intrepid action. He is said to have possessed many of the qualities of a great commander, and had he engaged in the Civil War, as was his ardent desire, he would doubtless have distinguished himself as a leader of men in battle. Without the aid of fortune or even of influential friends, except those he won by the excellence of his character, he had risen step by step, without a single setback or defeat. The position which he occupied in the East became one of great importance at the time of the Sepoy mutiny and other Eastern troubles. He was with the United States Marines when the English took Canton, China, and the adjacent country. Later, he accompanied Commodore Perry on his memorable expedition to open the Japanese ports to American commerce.

General Keenan was the personal friend of General Lewis Cass, Secretary of War Simon Cameron, Governor Bigler, General Henry D. Foster, and other distinguished Democratic leaders. Though he

read law in Greensburg, he never practiced nor became known as a lawyer, yet his correspondence with the State Department in Washington City gave him high rank as an authority on International law. As in his military career, his life as a diplomat was cut short, and we can only surmise what he might have accomplished had he lived to maturer years and riper wisdom. He died at an age when most men are content if they have but won a fair start in public life, yet he had accomplished more than many men of greater age and more ample opportunities.

SHINDEL, Charles Shoener,

Prominent Man of Affairs.

In the death of Charles Shoener Shindel there was lost to Tamaqua and to the State of Pennsylvania a man to whose abilities and powers there was seemingly no end; to whom in the future days there was promised much of fame and of reputation; who in the conception and execution of his ideas and ideals would have rendered services of value to town and State, which he had already begun; whose career in the manufacturing world foretold a captain of industry; all thwarted by the chill hand of death. Son of a father whose name had known preëminence at the bar, he was by nature endowed with talents that qualified him for great things, and in the short time that he was granted the exercise of these faculties of exceptional merit he showed himself to be a worthy son, adding honor to the achievements of his sire.

Conrad Shindel, father of Charles Shoener Shindel, was born at Lykens, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1836, died in Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1890. He obtained an excellent classical edu-

cation in the Hartford Preparatory School and Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, from which latter institution he was graduated. Soon after the completion of his studies he entered the law office of George H. McCabe, an attorney of Tamaqua, and passing highly satisfactory examinations was admitted to the bar of Schuylkill county in 1857, and from that time until his death constantly practiced in all the courts of the State. He had a large practice in the Orphans' Court of the State, and was particularly skilled in the adjustment of the estates of orphans and in making provision for their future welfare. He gained worthy position among his legal brethren of the State, which he maintained by the signally upright and honorable course he pursued throughout his entire professional relations, and no case was ever decided against him because of an inferior display of legal knowledge. It is a subject for wonder that in spite of his engrossing professional duties and interests he should have found sufficient time to establish a reputation as a business man of natural sagacity and unquestioned ability. He was a partner in a stove manufacturing concern in Tamaqua, known as Robinson & Company, which was merged in 1882 with the Tamaqua Manufacturing Company, in which latter organization Mr. Shindel was one of the principal stockholders, a director and solicitor. The Tamaqua Boot and Shoe Company was another of his interests, and he held stock in the Pottsville Real Estate, Title, Insurance and Trust Company. In 1877 he purchased a farm one mile north of Tamaqua and erected thereon a handsome residence, where he spent his remaining years. He was a Republican in politics and in the Garfield campaign of 1881 was a presidential elector from the State of Pennsylvania. Be-

cause of his prominence in the legal profession and his popularity with the leaders of the industrial interests of the State he was frequently pressed to announce his candidacy for State and national political office, being assured that he would be acceptable to a large majority of the voters of the State, but he never yielded to this persuasion, being content to confine his endeavors to his professional and business activities. He held membership in the Masonic order, and was prominent in the various organizations of that society. He married Mary I. Bailey.

Charles Shoener Shindel, son of Conrad and Mary I. (Bailey) Shindel, was born in Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1868, died in 1913. He obtained a wide and thorough education in the public schools of Tamaqua, Wyoming Seminary, and finally in Lehigh University. Upon leaving college he entered his father's office to fit himself for the legal profession, but at the death of the elder Mr. Shindel he abandoned this intention and gave his entire attention to the numerous business responsibilities that he had been gradually accumulating. He was the owner of considerable timber land and a stockholder in the company developing the same, promoted the East Lehigh Colliery at Tamaqua, and besides holding title to valuable coal land, possessed a great deal of real estate in and around Tamaqua. He was a director of the Tamaqua National Bank and of the Tamaqua Building and Loan Association, and president of the Tamaqua Manufacturing Company, a concern to whose management and direction he gave much of his personal attention. In all these organizations Mr. Shindel was the moving spirit, suggesting plans of procedure here, disclosing defects in routine there, always advising well and, where necessary, bearing the burden of the

proposed innovation upon his already heavily-laden shoulders. He took a special pride in the first-class institutions that grew up in the borough of Tamaqua, and ever counted it a privilege and pleasure to aid in any way their growth and prosperity. For two terms he was postmaster of the borough and was also elevated to the office of chief burgess by his fellow-citizens, his administration being marked by the inauguration of many projects for the improvement and advance of the town, which he carried onward to a successful consummation. He held a life membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The announcement of his death, the victim of an automobile accident, came as a great shock to his many friends and admirers, who had been watching his career with close interest, marveling at the varied talents of the man, and taking pride in his high achievements. Lofty as were his accomplishments, his aims were yet more lofty, and with the clear purpose and strength of will that had marked his every action in the financial and industrial world, their attainment seemed but a matter of years. It is a striking example of the instability of life and the mutability of human purpose when such glowing prospects are dashed to earth, their subversion sudden and complete.

The following testimonial, from the directors of the Tamaqua Manufacturing Company, was presented to his family:

In memory of Charles Shoener Shindel, President of the Tamaqua Manufacturing Company, Tamaqua, Pennsylvania. Whereas, knowing that by sudden death of our beloved President, Charles Shoener Shindel, we have lost one who, always having the good of others at heart, devoted his time and personal attention without stint to their welfare, and to the many important interests with which he was identified brought the same qualities which made him prominent in the community as a man faithful, conscientious,

and intellectual Citizen and President of Board of Directory with the same full measure of success that by his jovial, pleasant, and lovable disposition endeared him to all. And knowing his departure will be greatly felt in this community by those who were brought into personal contact with him and especially by his family, to whom he was a most kind, generous, and devoted husband and father, and realizing what a shock and heart-rending grief it must bring to them and desiring to sympathize with them in this great affliction and bereavement we commend them to Almighty God, the Source of all comfort and consolation. Therefore be it resolved that a minute be made on our records and a copy of the same suitably engrossed be presented to the family. Therefore be it resolved that every department of the Tamaqua Manufacturing Company be closed on the day of the funeral of our departed president.

He married, February 11, 1895, Rosa Belle, daughter of Daniel and Mary I. (Boyer) Shepp. They were the parents of two children, who with his widow survive him: Mary Louise, attends the Oak Lane Private School, and Isabelle, attends the Tamaqua public school.

Daniel Shepp was a descendant of an old German family, Conrad Shepp, his grandfather, having been the emigrant ancestor of the name. Daniel Shepp, father of Daniel Shepp, was born February 16, 1802, died in 1881. Daniel Shepp, father of Rosa Belle, spent his early life on the family homestead near Reading, where he attended the public schools, finishing his studies at the Unionville Academy, in Chester county. In 1851, attracted by the tales that had come east of the vast fortunes to be had for the seeking in the gold fields of California, he and twenty others started for their El Dorado by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He remained in that region for seventeen months, with good success, saving \$5,000 from the amount of the precious metal he was able to find. Needless to say he was more successful than

the majority of his companions, and when the pocket in which he had made his discovery was exhausted he returned east, a move showing wisdom which most of the gold-seekers lacked. Many of them were not content to return to their homes with so modest a sum, but spent it all in a vain search for their "big find." Arriving in the east he secured a position as bookkeeper for W. H. Climer & Company, of the Mount Laurel Furnace, remaining in that employ for sixteen months. In March, 1854, he came to Tamaqua and there began the business operations by which he amassed a considerable fortune, gaining, as well, the reputation of one of the most shrewd and able financiers of Schuylkill county. His first venture was in partnership with A. W. Kauffman and Daniel Baum, the trio building the stone flouring mills known as the Tamaqua Steam Mills operating for two years as Daniel Shepp & Company. In 1856 Adam Aulthouse, his brother-in-law, purchased the interests of Messrs. Kauffman and Baum, and until 1861 the business was conducted as Shepp & Aulthouse, when H. F. Stidfole purchased Mr. Aulthouse's interest, and for the next six years the firm was known as Shepp & Stidfole. The Stidfole interest passed to Joseph and John Hirsh in 1867, the name becoming D. Shepp & Company, and in 1891 Mr. Shepp became sole owner. His next deal was consummated on March 1, 1869, when in company with Conrad Graeber and John Kempel he secured the lease of the Locust Gap Colliery, in Northumberland county, and as Graeber & Shepp operated it for five years. At the end of this time Mr. Kempel withdrew from the firm, J. B. Hirsh, John Graham and Simon Stein buying his share of the capital stock and taking his place in the direction of the company's business. In December, 1882, Mr. Shepp

became associated with Joseph Mitchell, operator of the West Lehigh Colliery, near Tamaqua. Four years later Daniel Shepp & Company, composed of Mr. Shepp, James Fitchorn and Joseph Zehner, began the shipping of coal in Carbon county, and in the same year Mr. Shepp opened one of the largest veins in the anthracite coal region, ranging from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty feet in thickness the product of which was sold to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. He was, besides these business connections, president of the Tamaqua Banking and Trust Company, and the Edison Illuminating and Power Company. Nor were his operations only local in character. He was the owner of six thousand acres of rich timber land near Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, and in order to furnish proper facilities for the development of the tract and the shipping of the lumber he caused a ten-mile railroad spur to be built connecting with the New York & Erie railroad. He also held title to four thousand acres of heavily timbered land in Lycoming county, and leased three thousand acres with ten miles of railroad connecting with the Pine Creek railroad at Campbell Station. The Texas & Oregon railroad connected with the Pine Creek Road at Campbell Station and in the former company he owned considerable stock, so that he was able to arrange shipping accommodations with much greater ease than would have otherwise been possible. Of the Blue Mountain Manufacturing Company, controlling thirteen thousand acres of timber land in Schuylkill county, he was president, the product of the company being mining supplies of all kinds. The variety of his industrial connections served admirably to give an impression of the character of the man. Vast as was the difference between them, his mind

was master of the details of each, and he was the mainspring action about which the success of the various enterprises centered.

Mr. Shepp was a Democrat in political action and gave freely of his time and service to his borough, being for twenty-eight years of his residence in Tamaqua a member of the council, and for twenty-four of the twenty-eight its energetic president. Many were the ordinances that have added to the town's attractiveness as a place of homes that originated in his discerning mind, and numerous the civic reforms that he fostered. And in the cares of the business world he was mindful of the finer side of life, serving Trinity Reformed Church as elder from the time of its organization until his death, and for thirty-six consecutive years he was superintendent of the Sunday school of that denomination, both remarkable records of religious fidelity and constancy. He fraternized with the Masonic order, belonging to Tamaqua Lodge, No. 38, Free and Accepted Masons; Tamaqua Chapter, No. 117, Royal Arch Masons; Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Ringgold Lodge, No. 318, of which he was past grand and for over thirty years treasurer, and Scott Encampment, No. 132, of which he was also a past officer.

Mr. Shepp married, October 14, 1857, Mary Isabelle, daughter of Joshua and Susanna Boyer.

TEMPLETON, Edwin S.,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

The association in one personality of an astute lawyer and an able business man is of rare occurrence, yet this infrequent combination is finely exemplified in the character of Edwin S. Templeton,

of Greenville, assistant general counsel for the Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad, and president of the Greenville Gas Company. Mr. Templeton is descended on both sides from Pennsylvania ancestry.

Chambers Templeton, father of Edwin S. Templeton, was born in Armstrong county, and was for many years engaged in mercantile business. In 1849 he was one of the argonauts who journeyed to California in quest of gold, and spent several years in that then enchanted region. In 1869 he settled in Greenville and for a number of years thereafter operated a flour mill at Sharpsville. He was a Republican in politics, and, while always interested in public affairs, took no particularly active part in their conduct and management. He married Susan J. Mossman, a native of Mercer county, who died in December, 1872, and whom he survived until July 13, 1897. For seven years he was a member of the school board.

Edwin S. Templeton, son of Chambers and Susan J. (Mossman) Templeton, was born April 23, 1854, at Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native place and of Greenville, afterward entering Thiel College, whence he graduated in 1875. He then studied at the Columbia Law School, Washington, District of Columbia, graduating in 1877, and while a law student held a clerkship in the United States Treasury Department.

After graduating from the law school, Mr. Templeton did not at once begin practice, his inclination for business asserting itself and prompting him to seek the oil field of Bradford, Pennsylvania, and there to spend two years in the oil industry. At the end of that time he settled in Greenville and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he

has ever since been continuously engaged in the same place. He practices in all the State and Federal courts, and is recognized as one of the leaders of the bar in Western Pennsylvania, his comprehensive knowledge of the law, thorough familiarity with all the details of his profession and skill as a practitioner, placing him in the front rank of his associates.

As a business man Mr. Templeton is widely known and is regarded as an authority in matters financial. He is president not only of the Greenville Gas Company, but also of the Mercer County Gas Company, and of the Ashtabula Gas Company. He is a director of the Greenville Silica Company and the Greenville Steel Car Company, being also associated with various other corporations and companies. In several States of the Union he is known and highly esteemed as a man influentially active in the conduct of extensive enterprises. In politics Mr. Templeton has usually associated with the Republicans, and has always been actively interested in local, State and national affairs, but has never been a place-seeker, the only political office which he has ever held being that of member of the school board, in which capacity he has served twelve years. He belongs to the State and County Bar associations and affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, both chapter and commandery. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Templeton married, July 27, 1887, Clara, daughter of H. N. and Mary E. (Buchanan) Shrom, of Greenville, and they are the parents of four daughters: Mary B.; Florence S.; Susan M.; and Ruth. Mr. Templeton is a man whose genial nature and courteous and affable manners have drawn around him many friends, and he and his family enjoy a high degree of personal popularity, being



George Davidson

prominent in the social life of their community. One of his distinguishing traits is loyalty to youthful friendships and associations, a striking instance of this being furnished by the fact that for some years he has served on the board of trustees of his alma mater, Thiel College.

Such men as Mr. Templeton are at once the strength and motive power of their communities, and the progress and prosperity of his home city are largely due to his public-spirited efforts and to the impetus imparted to all its best interests by his vitalizing energy and well-directed enthusiasm.

DAVIDSON, George,

Financier, Enterprising Citizen.

George Davidson, a resident of Beaver, and president of the First National Bank of Beaver Falls, has for the last quarter of a century been a prominent factor in the financial and business world of his community, where his loyalty and public spirit in all matters affecting progress and improvement have ever been of the most insistent order.

Mr. Davidson is 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, Cumberland Valley, 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 George Davidson, of Beaver, 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 Laurel Furnace, and later he became ironmaster 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. Davidson, son of William and Sarah (Rogers) Davidson, was born January 12, 1820, at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, where the greater portion of his life was passed. 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 inestimable 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 one of the largest owners of coal lands in Western Pennsylvania. He was president of the Shoe &

Leather Bank and one of the organizers of the Commercial National Bank of Pittsburgh, a director of the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce and the Southwest Pennsylvania railroad. Colonel Davidson married Margaret C. Johnston, daughter of Alexander and Margaret Clark Johnston, of Connellsville, Pennsylvania, a woman of rare beauty, broad culture and artistic temperament, and twelve children were born to them, among whom were the following: George, mentioned below; James J., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; and Frederick, a prominent business man of Beaver Falls. Colonel Davidson resided on his farm near Connellsville until 1865, 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 most prominent men, not only in his own county, but also in Western Pennsylvania.

George Davidson, seventh child of Daniel R. and Margaret C. (Johnston) Davidson, was born October 13, 1859, at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and when he was but eight years of age the family removed to Beaver county. He became a student in Beaver Seminary. In 1877 he entered Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia, remaining three years, and becoming, at the end of that period, associated in business with his father. After the death of the latter he entered the service of the West Newton Paper Company, but at the end of a year went west, and during the next two years prospected in the Rocky mountains. Returning to Beaver again in 1887, Mr. Davidson was appointed deputy prothonotary of the county, but resigned at the end of a year in order to accept the position of cashier of the Old National Bank

of New Brighton. During the intervening years to the present time he has been connected with that institution as cashier, vice-president and president. Since 1905 he has also held the office of president of the First National Bank of Beaver Falls, and he is recognized as one of the most capable and reliable financiers in Western Pennsylvania. One of his qualifications is that of far-sighted sagacity, and of this he gave signal proof during the panic of 1892-93. At that trying period Mr. Davidson was one of the few bankers in Beaver county who appreciated the necessity for a clearing house and advocated its organization. He continued to do so until 1897, when, through the cooperation of other bankers, he succeeded in organizing the Beaver County Clearing House Association and became its first manager. Mr. Davidson is director of the Davidson Ore Mining Company, the Union Drawn Steel Company, the Beaver Clay Manufacturing Company and the Second New Brighton Building and Loan Association. He belongs to the board of trustees of the Beaver County Children's Home.

Mr. Davidson is aligned as a supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, inasmuch as they are in accord with his political convictions, and he is sincerely interested in community affairs, being ever in sympathy with all measures and enterprises projected for the furtherance of the general welfare. In 1912 he was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago from the Beaver Congressional District. Mr. Davidson enjoys the high degree of social popularity which, in any community, would inevitably be accorded him as a cultured gentleman, genial and courteous and possessing those sterling traits of character which never fail to command respect.

Mr. Davidson married, February 14,

1883, Mary, daughter of the Hon. Samuel B. and Elizabeth (Robinson) Wilson. A sketch of Mr. Wilson appears on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson are the parents of six children: William and Mary, deceased; Daniel R., engaged in the banking business at New Brighton; Elizabeth, wife of Walter C. Durfee, of Boston, Massachusetts; Margaret J.; and Samuel Karl, a student at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York. The family are prominent in the best social life of Beaver Valley, and their beautiful home, "Westview," with its charming scenery, is noted as a centre of refinement and most generous hospitality. Mrs. Davidson is a native of Beaver county, where her early life was passed. She has inherited her father's keen intellect, remarkable memory and oratorical ability, and her work as a reader, marked as it is by eloquent and delicately appreciative interpretation, is surpassed by few professionals. Miss Margaret J. Davidson is now doing post-graduate work under Dr. Arthur Reginald Little, director of the Conservatory of Music. Noted musical critics have united in bestowing a high degree of praise on Miss Davidson's talent and work, which are both of rare and exceptional excellence.

Mr. Davidson is one of those men who are valuable wherever found, essential as their presence is to the well-being of any community—men of business ability and integrity of character, who place duty before every other consideration and possess the courage of their convictions.

BAUGH, Daniel,

Man of Large Affairs, Philanthropist.

Seldom, indeed, is it that the different elements and interests essential to the progress and well-being of a great city are represented and strengthened by the

same man, but a notable exemplification of wide-reaching and comprehensive force is furnished by the career of Daniel Baugh, of Philadelphia, president of the celebrated Baugh & Sons Company, and for more than a half century prominently identified with all the most vital interests of the metropolis of Pennsylvania. Mr. Baugh is a representative of one of those old German families which, from an early period in our colonial history, have contributed so largely to the upbuilding of the commonwealth.

——— Bach (as the name was originally spelled), great-great-grandfather of Daniel Baugh, emigrated from Germany not many years prior to the Revolutionary War, and purchased land in Tredyffryn township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, founding a home for himself and his descendants. His son, John Baugh, and his grandson, Daniel Baugh, were born on the homestead.

John Pugh Baugh, son of Daniel Baugh, was born on the ancestral estate, and when a young man served in the war of 1812. In 1860 he removed to Philadelphia, and during the remainder of his life was identified with the manufacturing interests of that city. He was a leading citizen, taking a public-spirited interest in municipal affairs, and it was in his honor that the John P. Baugh public school received its name. Mr. Baugh married Hannah Krauser, of an old German family of Chester county, and two sons and two daughters were born to them. Of these, all of whom reached maturity, Daniel (mentioned below) is the sole survivor.

Daniel Baugh, son of John Pugh and Hannah (Krauser) Baugh, was born October 22, 1836, in Chester county, and received his early education at a private academy presided over by the late Professor James McClune. Upon the re-

removal of this preceptor from Chester county to the Philadelphia high school. Daniel was sent to Norristown to continue his studies at the Fremont Seminary, where he was fully prepared to enter college. The conditions of his father's business being such as to require his assistance, he relinquished the prospect of a collegiate course and returned home, entering at once upon an active business career. His intellect, however, was of that order which can safely be trusted to guide its own development, and the leisure hours which he devoted to the acquisition of knowledge were richer in results than are years spent by the average youth in college or university.

The business with which Mr. Baugh thus early became associated was a successor to one founded by his great-grandfather, John Baugh, who had been engaged in tanning or in some way connected with the leather trade. Daniel Baugh, the grandfather, and his brothers, owned four or five tanneries in Chester county until the scarcity of bark and the introduction of more advanced methods compelled the removal of the business to the more sparsely settled and better wooded sections of Pennsylvania. In consequence of this, John Pugh Baugh decided in 1853 to direct his energies into some new channel, and after a year or two of experimental and technical investigation on the subject of crop fertilization by artificial and chemical means—an investigation in which he was assisted by his two sons, Edwin P. and Daniel—the time seemed to have arrived for the inauguration of the new enterprise. The power and machinery incidental to the old business were utilized in the new, and in 1855 the firm of Baugh & Sons was established and the manufacture of superphosphate begun. During the first year

the product of the works was quickly absorbed by a purely local demand and it became evident that the facilities were inadequate for the supply of the rapidly opening field. In 1856 a special plant was erected at Downingtown, on Brandywine creek, and in 1860 was moved to Philadelphia, the Delaware River Chemical Works being then established. The ensuing years witnessed the addition of new lines of manufacture pertaining to chemicals and kindred products, and the business rapidly assumed a very high degree of scientific importance.

In 1887 the firm was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, with Edwin P. Baugh as president, the father and senior partner having died in 1881, at the age of eighty-five. In 1888 occurred the death of Edwin P. Baugh, and since that event Daniel Baugh has been the active head of this famous concern. Under his able management, directed by sound judgment, far-sighted sagacity and unfaltering enterprise, the Delaware River Chemical Works has become one of the leading establishments of its kind in the world, and now comprises, in many respects, a unique and interesting group of scientific operations, requiring precisely that policy of fearless and enlightened progressiveness wisely tempered by cool conservatism which has ever been the distinctive feature of Mr. Baugh's administration. In 1888 a branch office was established at Norfolk, Virginia, where a manufacturing plant is now in process of erection. In 1903 the Baugh Chemical Company of Baltimore was organized, and has become a very important adjunct to the business.

Of all these allied concerns, Mr. Baugh is president, being also sole owner of the Baugh & Sons Company, while in the two concerns established later, which are close corporations, he is the principal

shareholder. Born to command, wise to plan, he is quick in action and capable of prolonged labor with the power of close concentration. He possesses that stern and inflexible sense of commercial justice—to himself and to others—which makes for the prosperity of those associated with him. It is such men that the world needs—men of unquestioned integrity and honor, capable of managing gigantic commercial and industrial concerns and conducting business on terms fair alike to employer and employed. When there are more men of this type the world-old controversy between capital and labor will be forever at rest.

The inexhaustible energy of Mr. Baugh, together with his ability to give due attention to a variety of interests, has enabled him to associate himself with numerous institutions. He is a director in the Girard National Bank, the Delaware Insurance Company and the Philadelphia Bourse; a member of the board of trustees of Jefferson Medical College and Hospital, and of Rush Hospital, and one of the managers of Howard Hospital. He is president of the School of Design for Women, trustee of the Philadelphia Museum and a member of the Permanent Relief Committee of Philadelphia.

In his early manhood the business career of Mr. Baugh, like that of many another man of his generation, was interrupted by the Civil War. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Grey Reserves of Philadelphia, and served with his regiment when it was sent by Governor Curtin to the defense of Pennsylvania at that crisis in our national history when General Lee, with a vast army, threatened the invasion of the North. The Grey Reserves were sent over the State lines about the time the battles of South Mountain and Antietam were fought, and were moved from point to point between Wil-

liamsport, Maryland, and Boonsboro during the days immediately following the latter engagement. When the service of his company was completed, Mr. Baugh returned home and resumed his place in the business world.

Despite the exceptional success achieved by Mr. Baugh as a business man, it is a mistake to think of him chiefly in that character. The fact that his commercial triumphs never interfered with steadfast devotion to the highest purposes of his life is the strongest proof of that commanding intellect and capacious heart which have won for him the respect and love of his fellow-men. For twelve years he was president of the Sanitarium Association, during which time this noble charity outgrew its restricted quarters on Windmill Island and was successfully transplanted to its own land in a beautiful park at Red Bank, on the shores of the Delaware.

Since June 2, 1896, Mr. Baugh has been a member of the board of trustees of Jefferson Medical College and Hospital, and he has ever since been the moving spirit of that institution, serving on the college committee and as chairman of the hospital committee of the board. He was one of the most active members of the building committee which erected the present hospital structure (1904-07), not only raising the majority of the funds for this purpose, but, in association with Mr. Alba B. Johnson, superintending the construction. Under their watchful and economic care the building was completed at a cost of a little over \$900,000, thus saving the institution over \$300,000, as compared with the bids of \$1,250,000 received for the work. Mr. Baugh was also chairman of the committee entrusted with the furnishing and equipment of the hospital, and later he personally raised the funds to provide two electric ambu-

lances. He has now undertaken to re-install a much enlarged and thoroughly equipped X-ray department. The total valuation of this institution at the time Mr. Baugh became connected with it was less than \$400,000, while today, owing to the energetic coöperation of Mr. Baugh and Mr. Johnson, with the efforts of President Potter, it is valued at over \$2,000,000. Jefferson Hospital is now recognized as the most modern institution of the kind in the world, and this is very largely due to the fact that the policy pursued by Mr. Baugh has been never to consider that a state of perfection has been reached, but to constantly remember that the institution must either advance or recede. In following this course Mr. Baugh has distinctly displayed one of his most marked characteristics—that of desiring nothing but the best and of never resting satisfied until the best is obtained. He is a man of high ideals—and which is more remarkable—one who never relaxes his efforts until those ideals are realized.

It is stated on the authority of Dr. Copeland, superintendent of Jefferson Hospital, that when Mr. Baugh is in the city there is seldom a day on which he does not spend some time at the hospital, deciding, with characteristic promptness and accuracy, the various problems of policy and administration submitted to him. He possesses the rare faculty of being able to inspire others with his own enthusiasm, and, in consequence of this, when funds were to be raised, he has, first giving liberally himself, accomplished, with marvellous celerity, the seemingly impossible.

President William Potter has said of Mr. Baugh that he is the most valuable man ever connected with the board of trustees of Jefferson Medical College and Hospital, contributing as he has, not only of his means, but his time and his intel-

ligence, applying to the conduct of its affairs the same remarkable administrative abilities which he brings to bear upon his business transactions.

After having for many years contributed largely to Jefferson Hospital, Mr. Baugh has recently made the College the special object of his munificence by presenting to it the building of the old Pennsylvania Dental College, which he purchased at his own expense. He is remodeling the structure and fitting it up with every facility, intending to make it the finest museum of anatomy in the United States. When completed it will represent a gift of over one hundred thousand dollars. The board of trustees of the college have ordered that this building shall always be known as the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy.

For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Baugh has been president of the School of Design for Women, an institution for the training of young women in the field of applied art, as designers, in order to enable them to become self-supporting. The school now occupies a historic building, once the residence of Edwin Forrest, which was purchased and enlarged for the institution and is now free from incumbrance. The management is entrusted to men and women who take a personal interest in the progress and success of the students, and it would be impossible to estimate the good that has been accomplished by this noble institution.

In 1887 Mr. Baugh was one of the organizers of the Philadelphia Art Club, and six months later became its treasurer, an office which he held until 1892, when he resigned in order to accept the presidency. To this position he was re-elected for nine consecutive years, resigning in September, 1901, by reason of increasing business obligations. During his administration the organization de-

veloped from an undertaking of very uncertain promise into one of the most prosperous and popular social organizations of Philadelphia. Since the completion of the club's art galleries, annual exhibitions have been held, open to competition, by American artists, and there have also been monthly exhibits of the work of artist members of the club, free of expense. During the first few years of its existence the club passed through some very discouraging phases in its efforts to establish in practical form its organic provision, that the artistic and social interests of club life must coöperate for the common good. How well Mr. Baugh succeeded in harmonizing these elements and in overcoming all obstacles to the club's progress is evident in the personal popularity and hearty support accorded him by all its members and in the attainment of the present prosperity of the club along the lines of its original aims. Several times during the latter years of his presidency he strongly objected to his renomination, but was loyally voted in, and he was finally forced to insist upon the acceptance of his resignation. Upon that occasion appreciative resolutions were passed by the board of directors, and at a dinner given in his honor by the club, not long after, he was presented with a magnificent loving cup.

The Art Federation was a monument to Mr. Baugh's public spirit as applied to municipal affairs, in connection with art. Its organization, in 1900, was chiefly owing to his efforts and he was elected its first president. For two years this body concentrated its energies on the project of securing a magnificent boulevard to run diagonally through the city from the city hall to Fairmount Park. In his enthusiastic leadership of this movement Mr. Baugh rendered most valuable service until a point was reached when it became advisable to form a new organi-

zation with which the Art Federation was merged—the Parkway Association, which has since accomplished, with some slight changes, the original project.

Another movement in which Mr. Baugh was keenly interested was the establishment of the Museum of Archaeology and Palaeontology and the formation of the Archaeological Association, and in 1891, in association with others, he was instrumental in founding the Department of Archaeology and Palaeontology of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1894 Dr. Pepper resigned as provost of the university in order to accept the presidency of this department, devoting his few remaining years to a strenuous effort to make it one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the United States. Upon the death of Dr. Pepper Mr. Baugh was elected his successor, and for several years devoted his best efforts to the successful discharge of this great trust. During his administration the department was brought to its present state of completeness and efficiency and the present wing of the Museum of Science and Art was erected, the large collections of Egyptian, Babylonian and Mediterranean objects being installed therein. Upon its formal transfer to the trustees of the university Mr. Baugh made the presentation address, and soon after, considering the period of his greatest usefulness to the institution terminated, he resigned the presidency. The strongest possible efforts were made to induce him to reconsider his resignation, but, needless to say, without effect, Mr. Baugh adhering to his resolution with the quiet force and persistency characteristic of men of his type.

On January 1, 1898, in association with Dr. William Pepper and other eminent physicians of Philadelphia, Mr. Baugh established the "Philadelphia Medical Journal," which he conducted as president

for six years, when it was merged with the "New York Medical Journal." In this undertaking Mr. Baugh had the cooperation of the finest medical and scientific minds in the largest cities of the United States, and as the "Philadelphia Medical Journal" the magazine attained not only a wide circulation and high degree of popularity among American physicians, but an exalted international reputation.

The social affiliations of Mr. Baugh include membership in the Union League Club, Philadelphia Art Club, Markham Club, Penn Club, Racquet Club, Merion Cricket Club, Corinthian Yacht Club and Philadelphia Country Club. Personally, Mr. Baugh is a man of large stature, of imposing presence, his strong, clear-cut features, notably the determined chin, denoting the force and intensity which have forbidden him to recognize defeat, or even its possibility, while the eyes, which look the beholder straight in the face with a glance piercing yet kindly, are those of one accustomed to reading the future and facing with undaunted courage crises which would appall men of less heroic mould. He possesses that greatest of all assets—personality, and the dominant expression conveyed by that personality is strength. He is full of intellectual and physical vitality, in perfect command of his bodily and mental powers, and capable of accomplishing a greater amount of work than many men of half his years. His silvered hair and moustache, together with his dignified bearing, give him a singular air of distinction, while his manner, at once courtly and genial, wins while it controls.

Mr. Baugh married, October 22, 1861, at Downingtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, Anna, daughter of Allen Wood Wills, of that place, and they have been the parents of four children: John Pugh, who died at the age of seven years; Ed-

win Pugh, married, in 1898, Grace, daughter of the late Howard Munnikhuysen, one of the most prominent lawyers and capitalists of Baltimore, and lives in a beautiful country seat built by him on the banks of the Severn, near Annapolis, Maryland; Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Harris Brewster, Jr., of Baltimore; and Paul Daniel, married Josephine Fay Glaser, of Asheville, North Carolina, and is now in Europe. Mr. Baugh has five grandchildren, two girls and three boys. By his marriage Mr. Baugh 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 a confidante and adviser. Mrs. Baugh has for many years been the moving spirit in the Institute of Sheltering Arms, as also in the Women's Directory, and is actively identified with various other public and private charities.

A man of strong domestic tastes and affections, Mr. Baugh is devoted to his family and friends, and his beautiful home, built by himself nearly a score of years ago, is a centre of gracious hospitality, Mrs. Baugh being one of the city's most tactful and popular hostesses. The house is modestly, not profusely, enriched with mementoes of travel, Mr. Baugh having, for the last thirty-five years, spent at least five or six months annually in the Old World. His delight in ancient history has carried him twice around the globe, to every island and coast in the Mediterranean, and has taken him many times to the banks of the Nile.

The city of Philadelphia was named by William Penn and his associates in recognition of those principles of peace and good will which they believed to be in accordance with the highest ideals of

life. Those principles, albeit not always manifested precisely after the manner of the founders, continue, after the lapse of more than two centuries, to animate Philadelphians of the present day. Especially is the City of Brotherly Love made to verify its name by men who, while they increase its material prosperity and advance it in the realms of art, literature and science, minister to its suffering and afflicted and labor for the uplifting of humanity—men of the type of Daniel Baugh.

GILPIN, Washington Hood,

Prominent Lawyer.

Prior to 1831 the progenitors of Washington Hood Gilpin were residents of the State of Delaware, Chester county, Pennsylvania, Warborough, Oxfordshire, England, descendants of Richard de Gylpyn, to whom the Baron of Kendal granted the estate of Kentmere, county of Westmoreland, in or about the year 1206, King John then monarch of England. The name and family of Gilpin is doubtless of Norman origin, as the name, traced from authentic English records for eight generations, was spelled de Gylpyn. Genealogical records of the family, carefully collected and preserved, showing the descent from Richard de Gylpyn, may be seen in the Gilpin Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Joseph Gilpin, the American ancestor, a lineal descendant of Richard de Gylpyn, came to Pennsylvania with his wife and two children in 1695, landing at New Castle. He settled in Concord township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, prospered, and became one of the prominent Friends of Concord Meeting. He married Hannah Glover, and of their fifteen children but one died under the age of sixty years. At the death of Joseph Gilpin, November 9, 1739, he had forty-five living grand-

children, and at the death of Hannah (Glover) Gilpin, January 12, 1757, all fifteen of her children had married, twelve of them were living, there were sixty-two grandchildren and nearly as many great-grandchildren, one hundred and thirty-three living descendants in all. The line of descent to Washington Hood Gilpin is through Joseph, eighth child of the founder, who in 1761 moved to near Wilmington, Delaware; his son Vincent, a flour mill owner and shipping merchant of Wilmington; his son Edward, a merchant of Wilmington until 1831, then a resident of Philadelphia; his son Charles, father of Washington Hood, Hood and Bernard, all eminent members of the Philadelphia bar, another son, Charles, choosing a business career.

Charles Gilpin, youngest child of Edward and Lydia (Grubb) Gilpin, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, November 17, 1809, died in Philadelphia. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1834, and was there in practice for half a century. He was also distinguished in public life as a member of Common Council in 1839, Select Council in 1840, mayor in 1850, serving three years, solicitor to the sheriff, 1858 to 1883, with the exception of two terms, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1864-1868, and supervisor of elections for the same district. He married, April 5, 1843, Sarah Hamilton, born at "Bessie Bell Farm," Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1815, daughter of John McClellan and Elizabeth (Forepaugh) Hood, of Race street, Philadelphia, "Bessie Bell Farm" being the Hood country seat.

Washington Hood Gilpin, eldest son of Charles and Sarah Hamilton (Hood) Gilpin, was born at what is now No. 709 Walnut street, Philadelphia, February 2, 1844, died in his native city, April 5, 1911. After preparation in private Philadelphia

schools he entered the college department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1860 at the age of sixteen years, and was graduated A. M., class of '64. He studied law under his distinguished father, and in 1866 was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He rose to the highest rank in his profession, and was continuously engaged in practice in all State and Federal courts of the Philadelphia district until his death. His work was largely in the handling and settlement of estates.

Mr. Gilpin was lieutenant of the University Light Artillery during the Civil War, and a private of the Gray Reserves. In later years he was an officer of the Pennsylvania National Guard, ranking as captain and lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment, on duty in suppressing riots at the Susquehanna Depot, Hazleton, Jeddo, Pittsburgh, and Scranton. He was a charter member of the Union League, of the Rittenhouse Club, and of the various bar associations.

Mr. Gilpin married, October 16, 1873, Louisa, daughter of John and Anna Baldwin (Colton) Clayton, the latter a niece and adopted daughter of Matthias W. Baldwin, the founder of the great locomotive building industry in Philadelphia, known as "Baldwin's." Mrs. Gilpin, a member of the Colonial Dames of America, survives her husband, residing at No. 2004 De Lancey Place, Philadelphia, the family home since 1890. Children, all born at No. 2026 De Lancey Place: Louisa Clayton, married Israel Wistar Morris, two children—Louise Gilpin and I. Wistar, Jr.; Charles (3); John Clayton, married Lucy Disston; Washington Hood (2), deceased; George, married Edith Kirkpatrick; Sarah Hood, married Stanley Bright, of Reading, Pennsylvania, and has three children—Stanley, Jr., Joseph Colman, Sarah Gilpin; Anna Baldwin.

FISHER, Sydney George,

Lawyer, Historian, Litterateur.

That man lives not to himself alone is an assurance that is amply verified in all the affairs of life, but its pertinence is the more patent in those instances where persons have so employed their inherent talents, so improved their opportunities, so marshaled their forces, as to gain prestige which finds its angle of influence ever broadening in practical beneficence and human helpfulness. He whose helpful activities are directed along legitimate and normal lines is by virtue of that very fact exerting a force which conserves human progress and prosperity, and that man of capacity for business affairs of importance finds himself an involuntary steward upon whom devolve large responsibilities. To the extent that he appreciates these duties and responsibilities and proves faithful in his stewardship does he also contribute to the well being of the world in which he moves.

Sydney George Fisher, of Essington, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, lawyer, historian, political economist, biographer and sportsman—a combination rarely met with—is essentially a man who "does things," and does them well. While the intellectual interests of Mr. Fisher's nature are developed, the human side of it is very much in evidence, and with this kept in mind his work in law and literature becomes of double interest. His historical works are full of human interest and show originality of treatment, rather startling boldness in the use of modern historical methods, but portraying men and occurrences in a manner that one can feel and understand is truth and not fancy. His men are real men and not the lay figures that Washington and others of our Revolutionary fathers are represented



Sydney G. Fisher

to be by most of our historians. He goes to the original sources of information among the letters, documents and old pamphlets of the time.

His father, Sydney George Fisher Sr., was born in Philadelphia, March 2, 1809, and died on his farm, Forest Hill, north of the city, July 25, 1871. He was graduated from Dickinson College in the class of 1827, studied law, and in his early life practiced this profession in Philadelphia. He acquired a national reputation as a political writer under the *nom de plume* of Cecil, and also Kent, the Civil War problems of slavery and secession forming the basis of the greatest number of his writings. He was a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, and an ardent supporter with pen and speech of the administration and character of President Lincoln. He married Elizabeth Ingersoll, who was of Connecticut descent.

Sydney George Fisher Jr. was born in Philadelphia, September 11, 1856, and was brought up on his father's farm, which had old forest trees and two streams running through it; it was there he probably acquired his strong liking for animals, nature and country life. Both of his parents were deceased when he reached the age of sixteen years, and he became a boarding pupil at St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, and was there prepared for entrance to Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, from which he was graduated in the class of 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Since that time the Western University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Literature, this institution now being known as the University of Pittsburgh; Trinity College conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws; and the University of Pennsylvania, that of Doctor of Laws. After his graduation he returned to Philadelphia, where he read law, then became a student in the Har-

vard Law School, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1883. For some years he continued in the practice of his profession, during which time he was admitted to all State and Federal courts of the district, and obtained a reputation as a young lawyer of ambition and ability. He wrote a number of articles for legal periodicals—"Are the Departments of Government Independent of Each Other?" in the "American Law Review;" "The Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in the War of the Rebellion," in the "Political Science Quarterly;" "The Railroad Leases to Control the Anthracite Coal Trade," in the "American Law Register;" "The Administration of Equity Through Common Law Forms in Pennsylvania," in the "London Law Quarterly Review," afterwards republished in the second volume of "Select Essays in Anglo-American Legal History," compiled and edited by the Association of American Law Schools.

The law could not confine him, however, and to the public at large he is known less as the lawyer than as the political economist and the historian. While yet a student he commenced his work as a political essayist; attacked with vigor in the columns of the "New York Nation," under the signature of F. G. S., the spoils system as then practiced, and suggested the formation of the civil service reform associations, which were almost immediately organized and have accomplished such excellent results in obtaining legislation against the spoils system and in favor of merit as a tenure of public office. This sort of work in the field of political science, begun and long prosecuted by the father, has been continued by the son—first, perhaps, as a natural inheritance, but later from a genuine love of his brother and a desire to help all reform measures that tend to the public good. Some of his best articles

are: "Alien Degradation of American Character," and "Has Immigration Dried Up Our Literature?" in "The Forum;" and "Has Immigration Increased Population?" in the "Popular Science Monthly." These proved an important incentive to the formation of the Immigration Restriction League. Other articles appeared in rapid succession, including "The Causes of the Increase of Divorce," later rewritten and amplified; also a pamphlet of very wide circulation called "The American Revolution and the Boer War."

He is the author of a number of books: "The Making of Pennsylvania;" "Pennsylvania Colony and Commonwealth;" "The Evolution of the Constitution;" "Men, Women and Manners of Colonial Times;" "The True Benjamin Franklin;" "The True William Penn;" "The Life of Daniel Webster." Among his more recent books attracting wide attention and circulation, are: "The True History of the American Revolution," and "The Struggle for American Independence." These last two books brush the scales from one's eyes and give us the story of men, not demi-gods. The latter book, which is in two volumes, is a fine piece of bookmaking on the part of publisher as well as author, and a most complete history of the American Revolution from the point of view of scientific and impartial investigation of the original evidence by modern historical methods. Mr. Fisher's recent pamphlet, "The Legendary and Myth-Making Process in Histories of the American Revolution," read before the American Philosophical Society in 1912, points out some of the misleading methods by which the history of that period has been written, and leads to the hope that many more histories of men of that period will appear from the pen of Mr. Fisher.

His interest in his alma mater has not

diminished with the years since leaving her halls. He is a trustee of Trinity College, and its warm friend. He is also interested in schools for the blind, and serves on the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind. As one of the managers of the Old Philadelphia Library, on Locust street, which was founded by Benjamin Franklin, he has amply proven the worth of his services.

Active, busy, and useful as he is, Mr. Fisher believes in recreation and sport. His pleasures extend from fine old engravings to golf, farming and pointer dogs. He has always been fond of using tools, particularly in boat building, and in his leisure hours has constructed a number of boats in his well equipped and interesting amateur shop at Essington, his home. He is an active member of the Corinthian Yacht Club at that place, and can usually be found there on Saturdays and Sundays. He is very fond of reading about natural history, biological science and geology. He has always taken a leading part in urging the importance of game preservation, and has written a number of articles on that subject. He is a most enthusiastic conservationist, and believes that the time has come for the enforcing of very strenuous measures to protect our forests, birds, and all natural resources.

The wild parts of Florida have always had a strong attraction for Mr. Fisher, and he has cruised in the Gulf of Mexico and made numerous explorations in the interior of Florida for sport and nature study, usually in company of his cousin, Mr. William M. Meigs, and has traveled extensively through nearly all the Southern States, particularly the regions where quail shooting can be enjoyed. His articles upon the negro problem, and upon scenes and episodes of southern life, have been widely read. He has also

written articles for "Forest and Stream," as, for example, "Two Weeks with the Louisiana French;" and a notable article in "The American Field," entitled "Have Field Trials Improved the Setter?" and another in "The London Field," called "Practical Tests for Shotguns."

In religious faith, Mr. Fisher is an Episcopalian, but is inclined to regard such subjects in the rationalistic way of the Quaker stock, from which he is descended on his father's side. In addition to the Corinthian Yacht Club, Mr. Fisher is a member of the University Club and the Franklin Inn Club of Philadelphia, and the Spring Haven Country Club in Delaware county. He frequently spends part of the summer at the old Broadwater Club on the coast of Virginia, and is very familiar with the sailing, fishing and sporting facilities of those channels and islands. He is very fond of Delaware county, and says that he never felt at home until he came there to live almost a quarter of a century ago. He likes to take walks in all parts of the county, visiting dairy and grain farms and talking to the farmers. The fox hunting, the numerous packs of hounds, some of them kept by the old fashioned farmers, and the pretty scenes when the hounds and the mounted keepers are out exercising as well as hunting, give a character and interest which it would be hard to equal, he says, in any other part of America. His favorite district is along the valley of Ridley Creek, which he considers on the whole the choice of the county's four beautiful streams, Darby, Crum, Ridley and Chester.

The Delaware river, on which he has lived so long, is to him also a very important part of the county. He has always found it difficult to keep away from the water and boats. He went to live on the Delaware at Essington, many years ago, because he found himself so strongly

attracted by the boats, yachting, and Scandinavian sailors, that he visited it every Saturday afternoon, Sundays and holidays. It was more convenient to live at the place one was perfectly willing to stay in on Sundays and holidays. Returning to it from his city work every evening, he found a more restful and wholesome change than he could find in any other of Philadelphia's suburbs. Continual city life does not at all suit him. Most of his congenial acquaintances and friends belong to the Corinthian Yacht Club at Essington, and he is at his best among these companions. Yachting draws together positive interesting characters from every walk of life; and there is a democratic comradeship in such pursuits that has a strong appeal for broad-minded nature. The club at Essington, founded a quarter of a century ago by some of Philadelphia's ablest men of wealth and business, who required recreation in the great out-of-doors, has always been an intellectual centre not only in its members but in the visitors and guests that are drawn to it from other parts of the country. Explorers, travellers, sportsmen and experts in all sorts of occupations often meet there in easy informal intercourse; and the free admission of their wives and families adds greatly to everyone's enjoyment.

Mr. Fisher has explored the Delaware river, studied its tides, shoals, islands and geology, and wrote a long article on it in the "Philadelphia Sunday Ledger," of October 20, 1912, which was afterwards enlarged and reprinted. He has been connected with several of the controversies of riparian owners against the interests that narrow the river and shoal small harbors. He advocates deepening the Delaware by dredging rather than by dikes that act as partial dams to the flood tide. The varied richness, vegetation and bird life along the shoals and

islands of the Delaware, and in the meadows and marshes that spread out like lakes at high tide with their vast crops of graceful reeds and red and yellow flowers are, he often says, far more attractive to the naturalist and real nature lover than panoramic tourist rivers like the Hudson. Equally fascinating are the remains and records of the Delaware's long geologic history in the days of glaciers, ice floes and mighty floods, when they rolled down to the ocean the sand and mud that went to build New Jersey and Delaware.

DIFFENDERFFER, Frank Reid,

Journalist and Historian.

Frank Reid Diffenderffer was born in the village of New Holland, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on April 30, 1833. He is descended from that hardy German stock which has given Pennsylvania her great prominence in the sisterhood of States. The immigrant from whom he claims descent was John Michael Dübendorf, who reached Pennsylvania on September 18, 1727, from his home near Heidelberg, in the Palatinate. There is an ancient town named Dübendorf, six miles northeast of the city of Zurich, Switzerland, which was undoubtedly the ancient home of the family. In the "Swiss Geographical Lexicon," 1752, there is a voluminous account of that ancient town going back to 1195, in which one Werner von Diebendorf and also Cuno von Diebendorf, Knight, are named as witnesses to important public documents. In 1690 the public records of this town were destroyed by fire, thus ending all further research into the early family history.

Mr. Diffenderffer is in the fifth generation of descent from the original immigrant, the line being as follows: John Michael, born January 10, 1695; Michael,

son of the foregoing, born November 14, 1721, who came to Lancaster in 1765, built that well known hostelry, the "Leopard," on East King street; became a commissioner of Lancaster county from 1770 until 1772; took the oath of allegiance in July, 1777; was a Burgess of the town in 1778-79, 1780-81-82 and 83; bought the estate of the so-called "Baron" Henry William Steigel, at Mannheim, in 1779; his son David, who was born February 9, 1752, was an officer in the famous German regiment during the Revolution, and who is the subject of a lengthy biographical sketch in Rupp's "History of Lancaster County;" his war record including, the Hessian surprise at Trenton, battle of Monmouth, Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations, and Valley Forge; his son Michael, born August 4, 1783, was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Diffenderffer remained in the place of his birth, a farmer's son, until the age of seventeen, attending the public schools of the place and then entering the preparatory department of Marshall College at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. In 1850 he came to the city of Lancaster, becoming a clerk in the book store of W. H. Spangler, at what is now No. 66 North Queen street. The seven years' experience in that establishment went far in bringing about his later literary career.

In 1857 he went to Mexico, to the then City of El Paso (now Jaures), where his two brothers were engaged in merchandizing and government contracting, the firm name being F. R. Diffenderffer & Co. At that time what is now the city of El Paso, Texas (then called Franklin), had a population of about one hundred and fifty persons, of whom only about fifteen were Americans, the entire population housed in one-story adobe houses and jacals. In those days railroads at that point were little else than dreams. All

the goods sold by the firm were bought in New York, shipped by sea to Port Lavaca, Texas, and from thence freighted overland by mule teams to El Paso, a distance of about eight hundred miles. In some years the freight was sent by rail to St. Louis, thence up the Missouri river to Fort Leavenworth, and from there by mule train to Santa Fe and the Rio Grand to El Paso, a distance of over one thousand miles. The last trip over this route was made in 1865, when Mr. Diffenderffer left Lancaster on May 16, and reached El Paso on October 26, having been on the road traveling or trying to travel five months and ten days. The long delay was caused by rainy weather and bad roads. One entire month was passed in a single camp on a slight elevation of the prairie, the rain falling every day or night, preventing all travel.

In 1871 Mr. Diffenderffer returned to Lancaster, where, in conjunction with his brothers, the banking firm of Diffenderffer Brothers was established. The panic of 1873 came along and hard times with it, and the firm closed its business. During the following few years Mr. Diffenderffer was engaged in tobacco packing, and in assisting Mr. J. J. Sprenger in the publication of the "Morning Review" newspaper.

When "The New Era" newspaper was established in Lancaster by Messrs. Warfel and Geist, in 1877, he was invited by his old-time friend, Mr. Geist, to assume the position of associate editor, a position he held continuously for a period of many years. During that long time, never a discordant word passed between the two men, and the closest friendship existed until Mr. Geist's death.

Although Mr. Diffenderffer had for years been a contributor to the Lancaster press, his active literary career dates from his connection with the "New Era." In addition to his purely editorial work,

he also contributed largely to the local columns, especially on agricultural topics. At that time the tobacco interest became an important factor in the farms of the county, and Mr. Diffenderffer, having had experience in that line, established a tobacco department in the paper, giving the subject much study and time, so that in a few years the "New Era" became an authority on the subject of tobacco growing and tobacco statistics. He was for many years the Lancaster correspondent of the "U. S. Tobacco Journal," also of the "Tobacco Leaf," Bradstreet's "Louisville Tobacco Journal," and was the first editor of the "Lancaster Tobacco Journal," founded in 1891. He wrote several lengthy articles on tobacco growing for the State Agricultural Department, one of which was published in pamphlet form for general circulation. He prepared the voluminous article on "Tobacco Growing in Pennsylvania" for the United States Census Report of 1880; although the contract price was only fifty dollars, the Census Department sent him a check for one hundred and twenty dollars. Mr. Diffenderffer was one of a delegation sent to Washington to secure a heavy duty on Sumatran tobacco, and succeeded in having the duty fixed to two dollars per pound. He also contributed lengthy articles on tobacco culture to Ellis & Evans' "History of Lancaster County," to Hensel's "History of Lancaster County," "Forney's Press," and other publications.

Prior to his connection with the "New Era," Mr. Diffenderffer had become an earnest student of Pennsylvania history and especially local history, contributing articles to various publications, such as the "Reformed Church Review," "The Lancaster Farmer," and "Christian Culture," and a notable one on the Juliana Library, which for the first time made known the history of that interesting

literary venture, and to which no additions have since been made.

The first of his more important contributions to local history was his "History of the Three Earls" (townships in Lancaster county). It met with a full measure of success and was later bodily incorporated with that valuable work. Ellis & Evans' "History of Lancaster County." Another volume by him appeared in 1897; it was "The German Exodus to England" in 1709, a work of much research on a then little known but important subject. It was a literary success, and copies are now rare. It was followed in 1900 by "The German Immigration into Pennsylvania" through the port of Philadelphia from 1700 to 1775. Both the foregoing are stately octavos with many illustrations, maps, and rare documents. They have long been out of print. The "Redemptioners" quickly followed, and it also was quickly absorbed by the general public and librarians. In 1910 appeared his "History of the Farmers' Trust Company of Lancaster," a goodly octavo with numerous illustrations.

In 1890 Mr. Diffenderffer began a movement for the formation of the Pennsylvania German Society. He first advocated the project in the columns of the "New Era," and later invited a number of representative Pennsylvanians of German descent to a conference in his office in February, 1891. The society then and there had its birth. It to-day has a membership of five hundred. Its literary and historical activities may be seen in the twenty-two splendid volumes it has given to the world and which in variety and original research are perhaps not equalled by the publications of any similar organization in the country. He was chosen secretary of the society and held that position three years, editing the first three volumes of its proceedings,

then resigning to become president of the society, in 1896.

In 1903 Governor Pennypacker, a warm personal friend, upon the passage by the Legislature of the act creating the "Advisory Committee for the Preservation of the Public Records," appointed him as a member of the committee. He has retained the position continuously through the administration of Governors Pennypacker, Stuart and Tener.

He has for many years been a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and in 1901, at the invitation of Provost Stille, of the University of Pennsylvania, who at that time was also president of the State Historical Society, read a lengthy paper before that body on "The Palatine and Quaker as Commonwealth Builders," which was later published in book form and is now so scarce that the author himself has no copy.

He was one of the organizers of the "Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies," and its president in 1910-11. He is a member of the "Pennsylvania History Club," and in volume one of the publications of that organization a list of about forty separate articles and books written by him, mostly on historical subjects, is enumerated. He is a member of the "American Historical Federation," and of the "Lancaster Zweig-Verein of the Deutch Amerikanischer Central Bund von Pennsylvania." He is also a member of the "Lancaster Press Club," and was for a period of fourteen years the acting secretary of the Lancaster County Horticultural Society, and wrote and published a history of that organization. He was also the first and only secretary of the short-lived Lancaster County Forestry Association.

Much of Mr. Diffenderffer's literary activities have been connected with the Lancaster County Historical Society, of which he was one of the founders and its

first secretary for a period of seven years, when he resigned to become its first vice-president, a position he still holds. In connection with this organization his historical instincts were most fully displayed. Perhaps as many as two-score articles have appeared in its eighteen volumes of "Papers and Proceedings." An ardent Pennsylvanian, a lover of his home county and her people, his admiration of their sturdy character and industrial energy, he has in these numerous contributions paid a loving tribute to the race from which he sprung and of which he is so proud. A mention of a few of his contributions to his home county Historical Society, will serve to show the trend of his studies in local history: "The First White Man in Lancaster County and in Pennsylvania;" "The Early German Printers of Lancaster County;" "Plea for the Conestoga River;" "Bibliography of the Newspapers of Lancaster City and County;" "The Loyalists of Lancaster County;" "Date Stones with Examples;" "Indian Traders' Troubles;" "How the New Holland School House Was Built;" "The Story of a Picture (of Lancaster);" "The Play Bills and Theatres of Early Lancaster."

He was an early member of Conestoga Council of the Royal Arcanum, and is a past regent of the order; also a member of Washington Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the board of trustees of the A. Herr Smith Free Library, and chairman of the library committee. From having been a book-seller for six years when comparatively a young man, he has naturally a wide acquaintance with books, inside as well as outside, and has consequently taken a lively interest in the local library. As a further evidence of his interest in books and historical studies, it may be mentioned that he established and endowed an alcove in the De

Peyster Library connected with Franklin and Marshall College, devoted to Pennsylvania history and biography, starting the same with about eight hundred bound volumes and pamphlets, selected from his own library. This gift was to some extent in grateful recognition of his affection for his old college, which in 1903 conferred upon him the honorary degree of Litt. D.

With something of a distaste for politics, he has nevertheless been an ardent partisan, and when the periodic political contests came along, he struck out with all his might in the columns of the "New Era" for his party—the Republican. He has been a member of that party from its organization in 1856. Although comparatively a stripling at that time, he was elected secretary of the Fremont Club of Lancaster City. He moved into the Sixth Ward of Lancaster in 1873, at which time the ward was strongly Democratic, and in 1881 was a candidate for common councilman. To his own surprise and that of his party, he was elected—the only candidate of his party that pulled through.

For clubs and similar organizations he cares little. He is, however, a member of the Press Club of Lancaster, in which he takes a lively interest. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution. Being of unadulterated German ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides since the advent of his family in America one hundred and eighty-eight years ago, he has naturally a warm feeling for the descendants of bold-hearted yeomanry who began coming into the province of Pennsylvania as early as 1683, and who have done so much to make our State the grandest of the entire Sisterhood. He has been a bold defender of their sterling virtues, and in his earliest book, "The Three Earls," first sounded the bugle blast in

their praise and defense, a step which has since been followed by many other writers and historians. Nothing more quickly arouses his ire than aspersions on and flippant allusions to the German element in our population. At the same time he has little use for the hyphenated German Americans.

Mr. Diffenderffer was married, in 1873, to Miss Annie Sarah Sprenger. The one offspring of that marriage is Harold F. Diffenderffer, born December 22, 1877.

FILBERT, John H.,

Lawyer, Historical Authority, Author.

John Harry Filbert, a well known attorney of the Schuylkill county bar, is descended of a long line of ancestors whose beginning dates far back into antiquity. The family name, Filbert, is itself evidence of this fact. Filbert is one of the oldest names in the Teutonic language, being derived from "fielbrecht," which means very bright or illustrious. This appellation was borne by many of the old Teutonic chieftains, whose descendants carried it into all the countries of Eastern Europe in their early conquests. The earlier spelling of the name was "Philbert" and "Philibert." In England it exists both in the form of Philbert and Filbert; Philibert, Prince of Orange, was one of the generals of Charles V. and fell in the Italian campaign of 1529. There were several counts of the name who ruled over Savoy in the twelfth century, and the descendants of Emmanuel Philibert of Savoy became kings of Sardinia and later the reigning family of Italy.

(1) The American branch of the family traces its ancestry to the great-great-great-grandfather of Mr. Filbert, John Samuel Filbert, who was born in Wurttemberg, January 8, 1710, and who with his wife Susanna came to the New World

on the ship "Samuel," Hugh Percy, master, sailing from Rotterdam, and took the oath of allegiance to the crown of Great Britain and the Province of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, August 30, 1737. He spelled the name "Filbert," but the Rev. John Casper Stover, who kept the baptismal records of the family, spelled it "Philbert." The children of John Samuel Filbert were: John Thomas (1737-1784), married to Catherine Batteiger; Maria Catrina, born 1739, married John Heinrich Ache; Anna Elizabeth, born 1741, married to John Henry Webber, a captain in the Revolutionary War; John Phillip (1743-1817); John Peter, born 1746, who was a delegate from the First Battalion of Berks County Militia to the convention held in Lancaster, July 4, 1776, to elect three brigadier-generals for the Pennsylvania and Delaware militia, and who was elected sheriff of Berks county in 1785; and Maria Christina, born 1749, married to Jost Ruth.

As the father and three sons had the first name "John" in common, they dropped it in active life and the only places it can be found are on their baptismal records and tombstones.

Samuel Filbert and his wife Susanna settled immediately on coming to the country in Bern township, Lancaster (now Berks) county, Pennsylvania, at the present site of Bernville. Samuel Filbert and Godfried Fidler each gave an acre of ground to the North Kill Lutheran Church at Bernville. A log church was built in 1743 on the part donated by Samuel Filbert; tradition says that he paid half of the cost of the building, which was used as a church on the Sabbath and as a school on week days. In 1791 the log church was replaced by a brick building, at which time his son Philip acted as president of the building committee. In 1897 the present hand-

some brown stone edifice was erected on the same ground. Back of the chancel in the new building is a beautiful stained glass window dedicated to "Samuel Filbert, Founder, 1743." He died September 25, 1786, and is buried in the center of the old church yard.

(II) John Phillip, son of Samuel and Susanna Filbert, was born December 7, 1743. He was commissioned as a captain of the Eighth Company of the Sixth Battalion of Berks County Militia, June 14, 1777, and was recommissioned in 1780, 1783 and 1786, so that he served as an officer of the Pennsylvania militia during the whole period of the Revolution. Captain Phillip Filbert's battalion was mustered into the Continental service on December 13, 1777, for sixty days, and was engaged under General Washington in the Schuylkill Valley, between Valley Forge and Germantown. He was married to Anna Maria Meyers, and had three children: Samuel, mentioned below; John, married to Anna Maria Leiss; and Catherine, married to William Machimer. He died August 20, 1817, and is buried at Bernville.

(III) Samuel Filbert (about 1770-1795), eldest son of Phillip and Anna Maria, married Sibylla, daughter of Francis Umbenhaur, a captain in the Revolutionary War; he left two sons—Joseph, who died in 1804, and Peter.

(IV) Peter, son of Samuel and Sibylla Filbert, was born at Bernville, Berks county, in 1794. His father died when he was about six months old, leaving his two sons to the guardianship of their grandfathers, Phillip Filbert and Francis Umbenhaur. In 1814 he enlisted with the troops called out for the defense of Baltimore against the British army, and marched under Captain Smith to Springfield camp, near that city, and after the retreat of the British was honorably discharged from service. He married Eliz-

abeth, daughter of John Stoudt, in 1818, and the next year removed to Pine Grove, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, to take charge of the Pine Grove Forge. Peter and Elizabeth Filbert had the following children: Samuel P., married to Lavina Lamm; Edward T., married to Mary Clayton; Peter A., who was a major in the Ninety-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Civil War, married to Theodosia Reitzel; Leah, married to Dr. John Kitzmiller; Rebecca, married to F. W. Conrad, D. D.; and John Q. A., mentioned below. Mr. Filbert was the presidential elector chosen to represent this district in the election of 1840, and cast his vote for the successful candidate, William Henry Harrison. He died February 14, 1864.

(V) John Quincy Adams Filbert, son of Peter and Elizabeth, was born in Pine Grove, Schuylkill county, February 11, 1827. At the age of sixteen years he served on the engineer corps of the late Colonel Benjamin Aycrigg. Later he removed to York, Pennsylvania, and then to Baltimore, Maryland, where he lived when the Civil War broke out. Mr. Filbert was a staunch Unionist, and was one of the men who helped save Maryland for the Union. When it was reported that the Confederates were going to seize the city, he stood in the trenches to help guard it. All the coal yards of the city were in the hands of southern sympathizers who would not coal the government vessels, and the government did not dare to confiscate them for fear of further inflaming sentiment. Mr. Filbert, at the request of the leaders of the Union element in the city, came up to Schuylkill county and made arrangements to procure coal for the national vessels. He returned to his native county in 1866, residing on his farm below Schuylkill Haven for thirty-five years. He was married, April 30, 1856, to Mary, daugh-

ter of Michael G. and Mary (Herman) Beltzhoover, of Boiling Springs, Pennsylvania, and had the following children: Benjamin Aycrigg; May E.; Helen B., married to Dr. Gaylord A. Hitch, of Laurel, Delaware; Charles B., married to Florence Saulsbury, and residing in Muskogee, Oklahoma; and J. H. Filbert, subject of this sketch. He died at Schuylkill Haven, December 4, 1910.

(VI) John Harry Filbert was born in the city of Baltimore, October 19, 1865. When only a few months old his parents removed to Schuylkill county, where he has resided ever since. He is a graduate of the Pottsville High School, and attended Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts. He registered as a student at law under the late Judge David C. Henning, and was admitted to practice law in the courts of Schuylkill county on the first day of January, 1894.

Mr. Filbert takes a deep interest in educational matters; has been a member of the Midwinter Educational Club of Pottsville for upwards of twenty years. He was one of the incorporators of the Schuylkill County Historical Society, and is its first vice-president, and is one of the best read men in the community on local historical matters. He resides in Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, and maintains a law office at Pottsville. He has filled many local offices of honor and trust. Fraternally he is a member of Page Lodge, No. 207, Free and Accepted Masons, at Schuylkill Haven, and a member of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He has never been married.

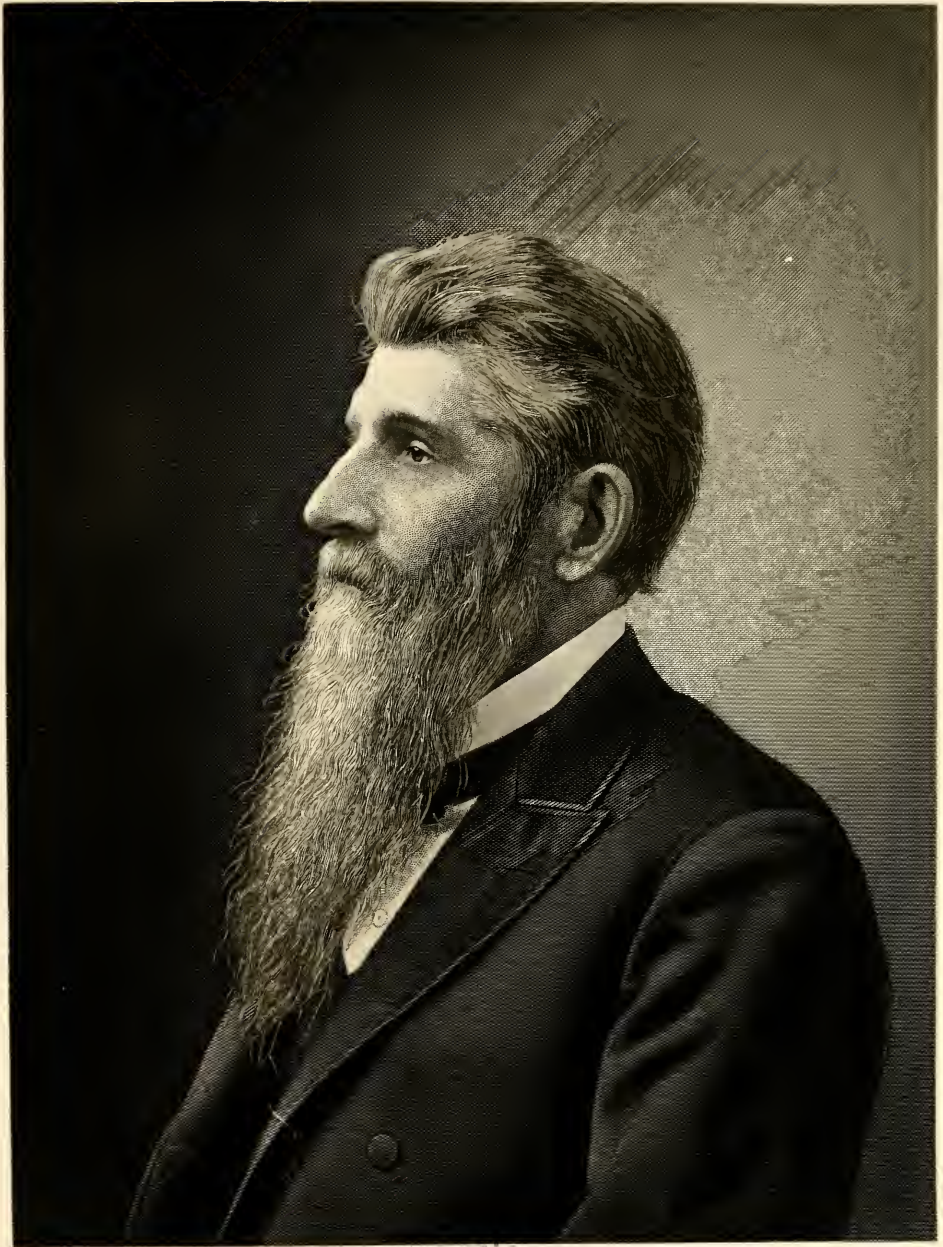
STOCKDALE, John M.,

Journalist, Financier, Legislator.

John M. Stockdale was a loyal Pennsylvanian; he returned to his native State after an absence of a quarter of a cen-

tury and gave her the services of his ripest years. He was a man whose rare talents were ever consecrated to the advancement of the best interests of the Commonwealth. Mr. Stockdale was a scion of that sturdy and courageous North of Ireland race which has contributed so largely to the upbuilding and development of the Keystone State. His grandfather, James Stockdale, was a native of the North of Ireland, and in 1787 came to the United States, expecting to return after seeing the new country. Having, however, exhausted his funds in traveling he determined to remain long enough to earn money to pay his passage home. This delay changed the current of his life for before the necessary amount was accumulated he met Miss Weir, who afterward became his bride, and he abandoned his intention of recrossing the seas to his native land. In 1790 this young couple established themselves in Washington (now Greene) county, Pennsylvania, and to them were born one son (William) and three daughters. Mrs. Stockdale died in 1823, and the father of the family passed away in 1840, at the age of eighty-six.

Their son, William Stockdale, was born in 1792 on his father's farm, where, with the exception of a short period of service in the War of 1812, he spent all the seventy-one tranquil years of his life, and there he died in 1863. He was married to Hannah, daughter of John McQuaide, of Washington county; she attained the age of seventy-six and died in 1873, having survived her husband ten years. Seven children were born to them: James; John M., (see forward); Robert; Thomas R.; Mary, and the twins, Isabella and Sarah. William Stockdale was a fairly prosperous man for his day and spared no pains to prepare his children to enter with credit upon the duties of life, sending them to the neighboring



John M. Stockdale

schools and colleges of Waynesburg, Washington and Canonsburg.

John M. Stockdale, the second son of William and Hannah (McQuaide) Stockdale, was born August 28, 1822, on the ancestral farm in Morris township, Greene county, Pennsylvania, and was prepared for college at the Carmichael Academy, graduating in 1849 from Washington College. Immediately thereafter he entered the law office of the Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar. The following year he became owner and editor of the "Waynesburg Messenger," the only Democratic newspaper in Greene county. This fact furnishes significant evidence that even at that early period in his career Mr. Stockdale was—what he ever afterward remained—a steadfast adherent to his party and a fearless champion of its principles. The zeal and talents of the youthful editor did not long fail of recognition and in 1854 he was elected to the State Legislature, where his record fully justified the choice of his constituents. He served two terms—having been accorded the compliment of a reelection—when failing health forced him to give up these activities, so he decided to take a trip to the West. While in quest of health and recreation in Iowa he formed extensive business associations, circumstances calling into action that talent for affairs which was one of his most distinctive characteristics. He decided to settle in Fort Dodge, Iowa, a frontier town fortified for protection against the Indians, and in 1857, by appointment of President Buchanan, he became register of the government land office at that place. The year 1857 was an eventful one in his early life. On April 22d he was married to Pattie Clark, one of the eight children of Abner and Patty (Evans) Clark, of Ten Mile Valley, Pennsylvania. She was born June 22, 1833, on the farm "Pleas-

ant Hill," which was also the birthplace of her mother and her grandfather and which had been "taken up" as government land by her great-great-grandfather, Colonel Daniel McFarland, of Revolutionary fame, and which has ever since been in the possession of his descendants. The family was prominent in the county and this home filled with these brothers and sisters was a center where was dispensed a large, hearty and wholesome hospitality. She attended Washington Seminary and graduated from that institution in 1851. Mr. Stockdale took his bride to his new home in the then far west "where as also in their later places of residence, her beauty, her rare charm of manner, her ready wit which left no sting, her gracious Christian character won her a place in the hearts of an ever widening circle of friends." Mrs. Stockdale survived her husband seven years and on May 28, 1904, died in their home on East Wheeling street, Washington, Pennsylvania, where their only child, Miss Elizabeth C. Stockdale, is now living. In memory of her mother this daughter erected in 1907 at Colcord, Raleigh county, West Virginia, the Pattie C. Stockdale School for mountain girls. This is operated under the direction of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church.

In 1863, while Mr. Stockdale was still a resident of Fort Dodge, he was nominated for the State Senate of Iowa, but declined the honor, consenting, however, in 1864 to serve as an elector on the McClelland ticket. During his residence in Iowa he dealt extensively in real estate, buying and selling, as the records show, more than two hundred thousand acres of land. The Civil War, however, so depressed land values throughout the West that for the time being real estate became a hazardous investment, and in 1865 Mr. Stockdale removed to Baltimore, Mary-

land, where he engaged in the wholesale drug business as head of the well known firm of Stockdale, Smith & Company. He was also the owner of a petroleum oil refinery until the methods of the Standard Oil Company proved fatal to all competition.

Mr. Stockdale and his family removed in 1881 to Washington, Pennsylvania, where for several years he owned and published "The Review and Examiner." Being an intensely public-spirited man he was always interested and helpful in all enterprises which meditated the moral improvement and social culture of the community and foremost in movements which tended to further the progress and welfare of his home town. In 1883 he secured a State charter for the transportation and use of natural gas for light and heat. A company of enterprising citizens was organized and the development of oil and gas in the immediate vicinity of Washington was the result. His endeavors along this line aided materially in the development and utilization of these resources and promoted greatly the prosperity of the borough.

In 1884 he accepted the nomination for Congress on the Democratic ticket as representative of the district comprising Washington, Beaver and Lawrence counties. Possessed of an attractive personality, an alert mind well stored with knowledge and a fine memory, Mr. Stockdale was unusually gifted as an extemporaneous speaker. His language was forceful and he expressed himself with an earnestness and sincerity which carried conviction. He had graphic powers of conversation, and an unusual fund of quaint humor. He was honorable himself and hated injustice, he loved law and order and was ever a champion of the people's rights. There were no neutral tints in his political colors; he was an ardent Democrat, believing thoroughly in

his party and its principles. Though never a man of rugged health, his bearing was forceful and resolute, and he had a strong will and great tenacity of purpose. His face, with its clear-cut refined features, keen grey eyes and long beard conveyed the impression of patrician blood. His manner, at once courtly and kindly, proclaimed him to be what he was in fact, a Christian gentleman "of the old school." He had been a member of the Presbyterian church from early life. He enjoyed much success; he bore prosperity with simplicity and reverses with dignity; "he was equal to either fortune."

It was at his home in Washington, Pennsylvania, that the death of Mr. Stockdale occurred September 17, 1897, closing a life of usefulness and honor. Many elements united to form his character, the wise legislator, the astute man of affairs, the progressive citizen and the staunch friend. "When he felt the evening shadows coming on" and no longer could take a part, he retained a fresh and virile interest in all public affairs and matters of government as he had done all his life long. It was because of these strong personal characteristics that in June, 1913, his daughter established in Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pennsylvania, as a memorial to him, The John M. Stockdale Lectureship on Political Science and Political Service.

BODINE, Samuel Taylor,

Man of Large Affairs.

Samuel Taylor Bodine was born in Philadelphia, August 23, 1854, son of Samuel Tucker Bodine, one time mayor of Kensington, a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad; manager of the Presbyterian Board of Education, a high type of manhood and citizenship, conducting his business along constructive lines and

at all times observant of the rights and privileges of others. His mother, Louisa Wylie, was a daughter of William and Martha (Orr) Milliken. The Bodines are of French ancestry, descendants of the Le Baudains, who were of Chambray, France, in the twelfth century. The anglicized name Bodine has been worthily borne through five generations in America by men of many professions.

John Bodine, grandfather of Samuel T. Bodine, was a soldier of the Revolutionary army, serving six years, entering as a private and winning a captain's commission. Samuel T. Bodine was educated in Germantown Academy, 1862-1869, then entered the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated B. A., class of 1873. In 1876 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He entered business life as shipping clerk with the Royersford (Pennsylvania) Iron Foundry Company, serving until 1874, then entering the employ of the Cohansey Glass Company of Bridgeton, New Jersey, in a similar capacity, 1874 to 1876. In the latter year he became associated with the firm of Peter Wright & Sons, Philadelphia, and was placed in charge of the commercial work of the engineering department of the American and Red Star steamship lines, 1876 to 1882. In 1882 he began his long association with the public service of his native city. He was in that year elected secretary and treasurer of the United Gas Improvement Company, and in 1888 he was elected general manager of the company. Four years later he was elected second vice-president, and in 1894 was promoted to the first vice-presidency, but continued through all these years to bear the title and fill the position of general manager of the corporation. When President Dolan was elected the executive head of the corporation, he would only accept on the condition that Mr. Bodine be

elected first vice-president. This demand was gladly granted by the board of directors, and in his dual capacity of vice-president and general manager, he served until 1912, when he was elected president of the great and powerful corporation familiarly known in Philadelphia as the "U. G. I." His executive ability is not yet tested to its limit, notwithstanding the magnitude of company operations, nor is his work finished, plans for future betterment and expansion are constantly under consideration. While great problems have been solved, others remain yet to be worked out.

While his greatest concern is the "U. G. I.," he has other important business interests and connections. He holds directorships in the Franklin National Bank, the Commercial Trust Company, the Guarantee Company of North America, and the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities. He is also interested in educational institutions; is trustee of the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, while to his alma mater he has donated the building known as Bodine Dormitory. He retains his interest in the student body through his college fraternity, Phi Kappa Sigma.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church, the Sons of the Revolution, and Franklin Institute. His clubs are the Rittenhouse, University, Racquet, Germantown Cricket, Merion Cricket of Philadelphia, and the University of New York.

Mr. Bodine married, at Germantown, November 15, 1883, Eleanor Gray, daughter of William Gray and Sarah Wells (Bushnell) Warden. Children: Louise Warden, born December 15, 1884; Eleanor Gray, August 21, 1886, now the wife of William Graves Perry, of Boston; William Warden, October 18, 1887.

His has been a notably successful business career, but his success, says a bio-

grapher: "Is no less pleasing in its contemplation than the elements of his character, which have most endeared him to those who have had the privilege of frequent association with him; the courtesy and broad tolerance, the keen perception and scholarly conversation, the sense of humor and kindly wit, and the beauty and dignity of his home life, which have made him the worthy and sought companion of the cultured, while the simplicity and integrity of his character have won him the affection, and respect of men of every class."

NORTH, Hugh M., Jr.,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

For sixty-five years Lancaster county and Pennsylvania legal circles have known the name of Hugh M. North, this long record being the combined careers of the late Hugh M. North, and his son of the same name. The honorable position in the law, in the public service, in politics, and in religious and business activity, attained by Hugh M. North, Sr., stamped him as a man of most unusual mental powers, resistless determination, and strong moral texture, and his achievements in the varied lines with which he was identified were of more than ordinary brilliance. In the present generation his son, Hugh M. North, Jr., a lawyer of twelve years standing, his professional career inaugurated in partnership with the elder North, an association broken only by the death of the senior member of the firm, has worthily measured up to the high expectations of those who knew and loved his honored father, and in varied associations and connections, professional, business, fraternal, religious and social, shows himself deserving of the title he bears and proud of its ownership.

Hugh M. North, Sr., was of Scotch-

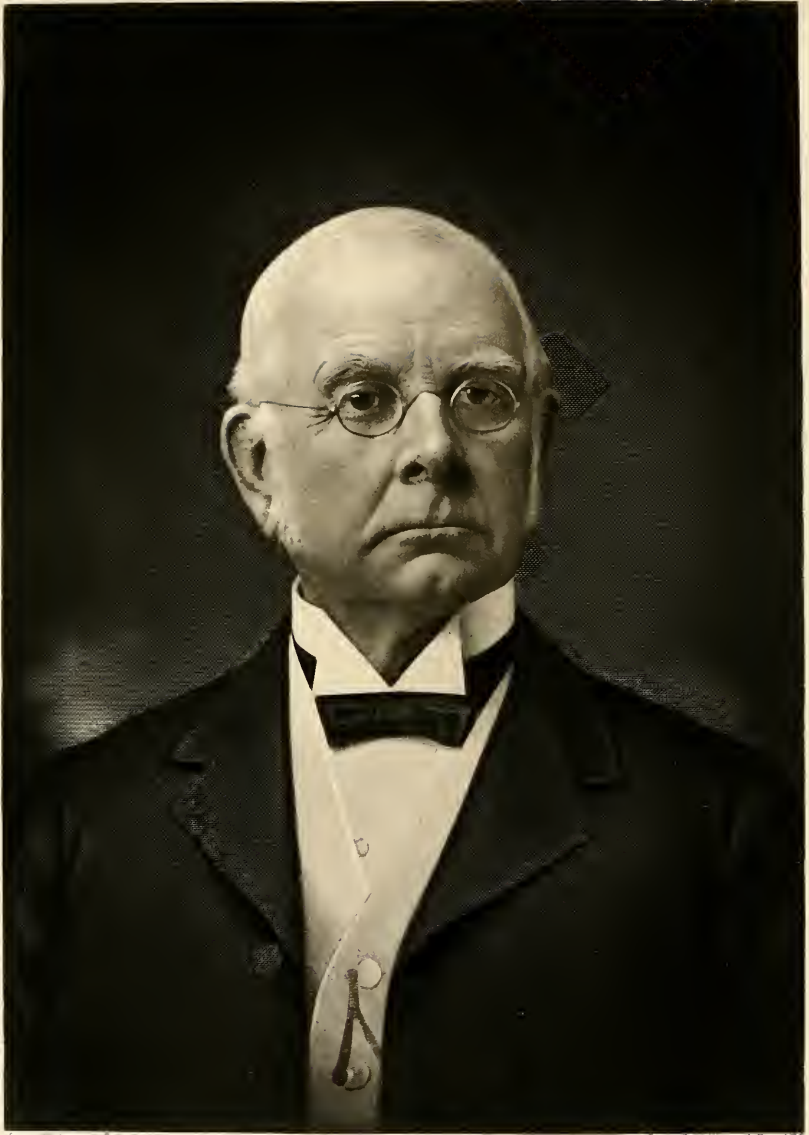
Irish ancestry, one of his forbears accompanying Cromwell to Ireland, where in Westmeath county he was granted a large estate, there founding his family. He was a son of John and Jane (McAlister) North, his mother a daughter of Hugh McAlister, one of the original Juniata county settlers, and granddaughter of Major Hugh McAlister, of Revolutionary fame, founder and proprietor of McAlisterville, Juniata county, Pennsylvania. It was in this place that Hugh M. North was born, May 7, 1826, and died December 20, 1907. Here he attended the district schools, afterward completing a course in the Mifflinburg Academy, an institution well favored in educational circles. When he was twenty years of age he began the study of law, reading in the offices of Edmund S. Doty and Judge Joseph Casey, of New Berlin, Union county, Pennsylvania, successfully taking his examinations for admission to the bar, and being granted the right to practice in both Union and Lancaster counties in 1849. He began practice in Columbia, Pennsylvania, in that year, and, making a favorable impression from his earliest cases, was soon in possession of a lucrative and rapidly increasing practice. In addition to his extensive clientele among persons in private and business life, he was for forty years solicitor for both the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad companies, and during the long period of his greatest eminence there was scarcely an important case tried in the State with which he was not connected. He was an advocate of positive knowledge, his finely trained mind retaining a firm grasp upon every phase of a case in which he was interested, and his presentation of his argument, always logical and forceful, was made with courtesy to his opponents and deference to the court. He was a gentleman of commanding presence, the



Lewis Historical No. 27

Exp. by E. J. Williams at Erie, 1917

H. M. V. North.



James H. Hildreth, Phila. 1877

James H. Hildreth & Co. N.Y.

H. M. South

strength of his personality and character reflected in his bearing, and he impressed his hearers with the certainty of his procedure, the uninterrupted flow of his thought, and its apt translation into language easily understandable and finely correct.

Mr. North had been a member of the legal fraternity of Pennsylvania but five years when his merits and superior qualities found recognition in his election to the Pennsylvania Legislature as the nominee of the Democratic-Independent parties, and in the capacity of representative his public service, so ably performed and of such signal value, began. He was, throughout his entire life, identified with the Democratic party, and in 1860 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, South Carolina, in this convention being a member of the committee on credentials, a committee which, because of the closely strained political conditions, was one most important. In 1864 he was the Democratic opponent for Congress of Thaddeus Stevens, and in the returns ran far ahead of his ticket, an achievement rarely credited to a Democratic candidate in that day, and in 1872 opposed A. Herr Smith for the same office. In 1874 Mr. North received a large vote for the Democratic nomination for the Lieutenant-Governorship, and in the following year was accorded flattering support for the gubernatorial nomination. He was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1876, and in 1884 was a presidential elector, casting his ballot in the electoral college for Grover Cleveland, who at that time entered the White House for the first time. He was nominated in 1891 for President Judge of Lancaster county, and the following year, upon the death of the incumbent of that office, was offered that position by the Governor of the State,

but declined the honor. In 1904 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis which nominated Hon. Alton B. Parker for the Presidency.

Mr. North was one of the prime factors in the movement that resulted in the organization of the Lancaster County Bar Association, and upon its formation he was unanimously elected its first president, an office he held for many years. He likewise held membership in the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and was a prominent member of the American Bar Association, for a time belonging to its council for the State of Pennsylvania.

He was for a number of years president of the First National Bank of Columbia, Pennsylvania, his leadership inspiring trust and confidence in that firmly founded institution, and he was at different times solicitor for two banks of Columbia and for numerous other corporations. In the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal church he was ever active, being a member and vestryman of St. Paul's Church of that denomination in Columbia, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, and in 1895, 1898 and 1901 was a deputy to the General Convention, contributing generously to the funds maintained to further the missionary work of the church and to discharge its current expenses. The action of Franklin and Marshall Academy in conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1887 was a splendid tribute to his scholarship and lofty legal standing, and recognition of an honorable and useful career. Mr. North was a member of the Scotch-Irish Society of Pennsylvania, interested in its activities and a participant whenever possible.

He married, December 23, 1868, Serena Mayer, daughter of Thomas Emlen Franklin, LL. D., of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Attorney General of Pennsylvania

under Governors Johnson and Pollock. Hugh M. and Serena (Franklin) North were the parents of: Serena, married Joseph B. Hutchinson, and Hugh M., Jr., of whom further.

Hugh M. North, Jr., son of Hugh M. and Serena M. (Franklin) North, was born in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1873, and he prepared for college at the Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, subsequently matriculating at Yale University. He was graduated from this institution Ph. B. in the class of 1897, and prepared for legal work under the instruction of his father, gaining admission to the bar in March, 1902. From that date until the death of his father, he and the elder North were associated in their professional labors, and since that time Mr. North has continued in practice in Columbia, Pennsylvania, adding to professional success prominence in business and financial circles. Among his business interests are his duties as president of the Columbia National Bank, of Columbia; director of the First National Bank of Columbia, Pennsylvania, of which his father was long chief officer; president of the Columbia Hospital; a director of the Keeley Stove Company, of Columbia; and president and director of many other business corporations.

Mr. North, in political matters, yields allegiance to the Democratic party, and has on four occasions served as secretary of the Democratic State Convention. Nominated on the Democratic ticket for Congress in 1904, he was defeated, and five years later was nominated for judge of the Court of Common Pleas, withdrawing from the race in order to make the election of Judge Landis unanimous. In 1900 Mr. North was commissioned battalion adjutant of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and during the coal strike of that year saw forty days of

service, two years later serving for forty days on a similar occasion.

Hugh M. North, Jr., is a communicant of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Columbia, and a member of its vestry, and is president of the board of trustees of the Columbia Hospital. He holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, belonging to Harrisburg Consistory, and is a member of Lodge, No. 286, Free and Accepted Masons, of Columbia; Columbia Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Lancaster Lodge of Perfection, and Zembo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. His other fraternal society is the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and his clubs are the Hamilton, of Lancaster, the Country, of Lancaster, the Country, of York, and the University, of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Pennsylvania and American Bar Associations, the Lancaster County Historical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Swedish Colonial Society, the Scotch-Irish Society, and St. Andrew's Society. Mr. North is progressive in citizenship, a lawyer of proven ability and worthy reputation, a financier of accurate judgment, and a successful business man, and is well regarded and liked whatever his associations with his fellows.

DORRANCE, Benjamin Ford,

Lawyer, Enterprising Citizen.

A soldier of the Gospel army of peace. Rev. Samuel Dorrance, "Scotch Presbyterian lately arrived from Ireland," was the founder of this branch of the Dorrance family. The old divine must have had a strong militant strain in his make-up, that not even his holy calling could subdue, for he bred a race of warriors that as bravely fought the enemies of their country, in actual combat, as their

Presbyterian ancestors fought the enemy of souls.

Rev. Samuel Dorrance was a graduate of the University of Glasgow, licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Dumbarton in 1711. He settled in Connecticut, after his emigration, and followed his holy calling until the weight of years compelled him to "cease from his labors." He died in Connecticut, in 1775, aged ninety years. With his son, George Dorrance, the family appeared in Pennsylvania, settling in the Wyoming Valley, where he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel of militia, and after a life of brave deeds fell in the battle known as the Wyoming Valley Massacre.

His mantle fell on his son, Colonel Benjamin Dorrance, who bravely upheld the family honor, and in turn was succeeded by his son, Colonel Charles Dorrance, born 1805, a noted agriculturist of Luzerne county, owning and conducting the old homestead farm, making it the model farm of the valley. Colonel Dorrance held many positions of honor and trust in both civil and military life, and at his beautiful valley home dispensed a generous hospitality in keeping with his position and educated tastes. His wife, Susan E., was a daughter of James Ford, of Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania, State legislator and Congressman. His wife, Maria Lindsley Ford, was a daughter of Judge Eleazer Lindsley, of Steuben county, New York, and the granddaughter of Colonel Eleazer Lindsley, a brave officer of the Revolution.

From such sterling ancestors came Benjamin Ford Dorrance, son of Colonel Charles and Susan E. (Ford) Dorrance, also a man of battle but his is the warfare of brain, learning, and wordy bullets, that, while they rend and rankle, cause no shedding of blood, but carry the same convincing power as the steel clad bullet of the modern rifle. He was born in Kingston township, Luzerne

county, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1846. After preliminary courses in the public schools, he prepared for college at Luzerne Institute, then entered Princeton University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1868. He pursued a course of legal study under Andrew T. McClintock, and on August 20, 1870, was admitted to the Luzerne county bar. From that date until 1885 he was continuously engaged in the practice of law, securing a high position at the bar as an able, honorable practitioner, devoted to the interest of his clients and a strict observer of the ethics of his profession. His practice has extended to all State and Federal courts of the district, and to the Supreme Court of the United States. After three years of successful though arduous practice, his eyesight partially failed, and giving up active practice he returned to the management of the Dorrance homestead farm, made famous by his father. Here he has carried on farming and stock breeding operations on the most advanced modern scientific principles. Special attention is also given to horticulture, a branch of which Mr. Dorrance is passionately fond. He has other business interests of importance. He is head of the firm, Benjamin Dorrance; is director of the New York Cut Flower Company; and president of "A company for erecting a bridge across the Susquehanna river at Wilkes-Barre." He is a Democrat in politics and for many years has served as school director of the borough of Dorrancetown. In religious conviction he is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Dorrance married, at Bath, New York, May 22, 1872, Ruth Woodhull, daughter of Schuyler Strong, a prominent lawyer of the New York bar. Children: Anne, Frances and Ruth. The family home is at Dorrancetown, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where amid congenial surroundings and near the place

made holy by the blood of his sire, he is enjoying the blessings of family and fortune. He is president of the Wyoming Commemorative Society; member of the Pennsylvania Society; the Sons of the Revolution; hereditary companion of the Military Order of Foreign Wars; Pennsylvania Commandery; and a member of the Royal Horticultural Society of England. His clubs are the Princeton of New York City, and the Florists of Philadelphia. His favorite sports are hunting and fishing, stated portions of each year being devoted to favorite localities for each sport. His degrees, Bachelor and Master of Arts, were conferred by Princeton University, the former in 1868, the latter in 1871.

It is now nearly two centuries (1722-1912) since the "Presbyterian Scotchman" arrived at Voluntown, Connecticut, and there began the long career of usefulness that so endeared him to his people. No less revered is the memory of the sons, grandsons and great-grandsons in the Wyoming Valley, where their names as soldiers, statesmen, professional and business men adorn the records. The traits of loyalty, hospitality, and neighborly kindness that have ever distinguished them are strongly exemplified in the present day representative whose honorable career has been thus briefly traced.

CUMMINS, Albert Baird,

Statesman, United States Senator.

There are different families of this name in the United States, many of whom spell the name Cummings. Senator Cummins is of Scotch-Irish lineage, descended from that thrifty, industrious and intellectually keen people who have been conspicuous as pioneers in many sections of this country, as well as in Northern Ireland, which was chiefly settled by peo-

ple from Scotland. One of this class, Andrew Cummins, resided on the eastern shore of Maryland until after the Revolution, when he located in Western Pennsylvania. His son, Benjamin Franklin Cummins, born in that section, was a farmer of Cumberland township, Greene county, where he died. His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Samuel Finch, who came to Pennsylvania from Eastern Virginia about 1789. The Greene county home of the Cummins family was near Carmichaels. Thomas Layton Cummins, son of Benjamin Franklin, was born March 6, 1823, near Carmichaels, was educated in the public schools, and learned the trade of carpenter. In course of time he erected many of the dwellings and farm buildings of Greene county, under contract. Like his ancestors, he was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church, and when the Republican party was organized he became one of its steadfast supporters. He married Sarah Baird Flenniken, born December 20, 1826, in the same neighborhood as himself, daughter of James and Mary (McClelland) Flenniken, and granddaughter of Judge John Flenniken, who came to Greene county from North Carolina. Judge Flenniken was an ardent patriot and a delegate to the convention held at Charlotte, North Carolina, May 19, 1775. He was not only influential in passing, but signed his name to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which document antedated the Philadelphia declaration by considerably more than a year. From this, tradition says, Thomas Jefferson drew some of the principal points of the famous declaration of July 4, 1776. John Flenniken was also an elder of the Presbyterian church, and represented the new county of Greene, upon its formation, in the State Legislature. For many years he was one of the associate judges of the Court of Common

Pleas, his commission dated March 17, 1796. His son, James Flenniken, was born about 1790, in Cumberland township, and lived to be more than eighty years old. His wife, Mary McClelland, was, like himself, of Scotch descent.

Albert Baird Cummins, eldest son of Thomas Layton and Sarah B. (Flenniken) Cummins, was born February 15, 1850, near Carmichaels, and there grew to maturity upon the homestead farm. In boyhood he attended the common schools, and was later a student at Waynesburg College. At the early age of nineteen years he became a western pioneer, settling in 1869 at Elkader, Clayton county, Iowa, where he secured a clerkship in the county recorder's office. Later he worked at the trade of carpenter, which he had learned through assisting his father. For a time he was employed as an express clerk, and subsequently engaged in surveying. In this way he gained a practical knowledge of civil engineering, and in 1871 was thus employed in Allen county, Indiana, serving as deputy surveyor. Having perfected himself as an engineer, he was appointed division engineer in the construction of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne railroad. After he was actively in charge of the Northern Central Michigan railroad, where he was for some time busily employed. Having determined to engage in the practice of law, he began his studies at Chicago, Illinois, in the offices of McClelland & Hodges, and two years later was admitted to the county bar. From 1875 to 1878 he was engaged in law practice in Chicago, and in the last named year located at Des Moines, Iowa, which has ever since been his home, and formed a law partnership with his brother, James C. Cummins. The latter retired from practice nine years subsequently, and the present senator became a member of the firm of Wright,

Cummins & Wright, which was soon after succeeded by Cummins & Wright, later Cummins, Hewitt & Wright. Possessed of energy, a clear conception of the law, and a pleasing personality, A. B. Cummins made rapid advancement in the profession, and in 1890 was elected president of the Polk County Bar Association. In the meantime he had been active in political movements, and made rapid rise in public favor. Believing earnestly in the broad principles and constructive policy of the Republican party, he became eminent in its councils, and began his public service as a member of the Iowa House of Representatives, to which he was elected in 1887. In the Republican State Convention of 1892 he was temporary chairman, and by the same convention elected as an alternate to the national convention held at Minneapolis. In the campaign of that year he was made a presidential elector-at-large, and during the campaign made many speeches in support of the Republican platform and candidates. In 1896 he was permanent chairman of the Iowa State Convention, and was again made a delegate to the national convention, and by the delegation was chosen as national committeeman for a period of four years. In 1901 he was nominated by the Republicans of Iowa for the high office of Governor, and was elected by a majority approximating one hundred thousand. Beginning with January 1, 1902, he served two years, and was reelected, continuing in the gubernatorial chair until January 1, 1906. His administration found favor with the people of the State, and for the third time he was elected, but resigned November 24, 1908, to accept the office of United States Senator, to which he had been elected. Long before this time Governor Cummins had become a national figure, and many of his advanced ideas have been written into the plat-

forms of his party, east and west. As an executive he was fearless and capable, and attracted to himself the progressive element of his party, naturally thus antagonizing and alienating its reactionaries. The State, however, rallied to his support, and he retired from the Governorship, firmly entrenched in the regard of the greater and best element of his party, not only in Iowa, but in many sections of the country. The death of Senator Allison having caused a vacancy, Governor Cummins was elected to succeed him, November 24, 1908, the term expiring the following March. He was then elected by the Legislature for the full term of six years, extending to March, 1915. In November, 1914, at the first popular election for United States Senator in Iowa, he was elected to succeed himself, and the country is thus assured of his valuable services for a further period of six years. In the United States Senate, Mr. Cummins is appreciated, esteemed and respected for his firm support of his announced principles, together with his courteous and gentlemanly demeanor at all times. All his contests have been conducted in the open, and many of his opponents, while they fear him, cannot fail to respect him for his straightforward methods. In 1912 his name was prominently before the Chicago Convention for the presidential nomination, but the nomination of Mr. Taft was the inevitable consequence of conditions then existing. Had Senator Cummins consented to certain proposals which involved the surrender of principles to which he was committed, it is quite possible that he might have been nominated. His career has been one of honorable patriotic service, and he stands most conspicuous among the leaders of the progressive movement in politics, whose motives cannot be impugned, and whose record cannot be successfully attacked.

Remarkable as a campaigner, he has rendered his party inestimable service in many hard contests, and in his own State he has carried through many measures that have been of great benefit to the people, and made Iowa one of the foremost states in the progressive political movement. He is honored in State and nation, and when the battle shall have been finally won and the people come again "into their own," a full measure of credit must be awarded Senator Albert Baird Cummins, this son of Greene county, who transplanted from the rugged hills of Pennsylvania to the treeless prairies of Iowa, there took root, flourished and became a leader of modern political thought. From various institutions of learning Senator Cummins has received degrees which are alike honorable to himself and those institutions. In 1912 he received from Waynesburg College (Pennsylvania), the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and in the same year received from Cornell (Iowa) College, a like honor. He is a consistent professor of the broad fraternal principles of the Masonic order, with which he is affiliated, and he belongs to various bar associations, political organizations, and scientific societies, and still maintains an active interest in his profession. Among the clubs in which he holds membership are the Grant and Golf and Country clubs of Des Moines; Union League of Chicago; University, Chevy Chase and Columbia Country clubs of Washington, D. C.

He married, June 24, 1874, at Eaton Rapids, Michigan, Ida L. Gallery, daughter of James and Eliza Gallery. There is one child of this union, Kate Cummins, born July 21, 1875, who was married, October, 1898, to Hollis A. Ranson, and has sons: Albert Cummins, Alan and Thomas Scott Ranson.



Walter K. ...

HERTZLER, John,**Financier, Leader in Community Affairs.**

Descendant in the present generation of Jacob Hertzler, who founded his line in the Pennsylvania colony in 1749, John Hertzler, well known financier and business man of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, has given to his name prominence in fields into which its members had previously little penetrated. Agriculture and the pursuits of the farm have in previous American generations claimed the care and attention of this line of Hertzler, and in this manner was occupied John Hertzler, father of John, of this chronicle, gaining a comfortable competence from the soil of his native county, Lancaster. So it was not from his forbears that John Hertzler obtained the ability and talent that have been the instruments of his rise to a position of importance and influence as a man of wide affairs, but to them he is owing for habits of steady industry, strong moral fibre, and a conscience immovable in decision. Well does his record in active life adorn the family name, and it is significant of the deep religious reverence that has ever been a family characteristic and which determined the coming of the immigrant ancestor, that he is active in many branches of the work of the Reformed church.

The American ancestor of this line of Hertzler was Jacob Hertzler, who came to America from Holland in 1749. He was born in Switzerland, in 1703, and was a farmer and minister of the Amish Mennonite church, after his marriage in his native land moving to the Palatinate and France, where he lived for several years. The persecutions of those of independent belief under the rule of Louis XV. caused him to flee to Holland, and from the port of Rotterdam he came to America via Plymouth, England, in the ship "St. Andrew," James Abercrombie,

master, landing in Philadelphia on September 9, 1749. He subsequently moved to Berne township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, now Upper Berne township, Berks county, he and his wife, Catherine Rugey, being buried in the Amish Congregation burying ground near Hamburg, Pennsylvania. His descendants have made their homes in different sections of the State and country, but the line of John Hertzler has retained residence in Lancaster county to the present time.

John, grandfather of John (3) Hertzler, passed his entire life in Rapho township, Lancaster county, a farmer, successful and well known. He was a man of universal good report, married, and reared a family, one of his sons John (2), of whom further.

John (2), son of John Hertzler, was born in Rapho township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and, like his father, engaged in agriculture as his life pursuit. He was successful in his operations and prospered to a gratifying degree, gaining besides material independence, the confidence and respect of his neighbors. John Hertzler married (first) Miss Charles, member of an old and prominent family of Manor township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and had one child, who died in infancy; (second) Fannie, daughter of John Eshleman, a retired farmer of Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, and a member of a long established and noted family of the region. Children of John (2) and Fannie (Eshleman) Hertzler: John, of whom further; Mary A., married Jacob Hertzler, deceased; and Elizabeth, married A. F. Murray.

John (3), son of John (2) and Fannie (Eshleman) Hertzler, was born on the family homestead in Rapho township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1856, and was educated in the

schools of the neighborhood. He discontinued his studies at the early age of sixteen years, entering the private banking house of Samuel Eby, of Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, and there remained until 1880. In the following year, upon the organization of the Fulton National Bank, of Lancaster, he was offered the position of paying teller, and, accepting this office, was associated with the institution until 1887, being in the meantime raised to the rank of cashier. In the latter year he resigned from the service of the Fulton National Bank and went west to Minneapolis, Minnesota, there entering business as treasurer of the Northwestern Milling Company, at the end of two years disposing of his interests in this locality and returning to Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He at once assumed duties as treasurer of the Lancaster Trust Company, newly organized in 1889. For the following ten years Mr. Hertzler was thus connected with this company, and upon the death of the president, John I. Hartman, December 26, 1899, Mr. Hertzler was the choice of his fellow directors for the presidency, which responsible office he holds to this time. His other business interests have been and are many, and the concerns with which he has been identified have profited by his discerning judgment and wise foresight. For many years he was president of the Hubley Manufacturing Company, and is now president of the Star Ball Retainer Company; treasurer and director of the Bearings Company of America; and director of the Lancaster Gas, Light and Fuel Company, the Edison Electric Company of Lancaster, and the Columbia (Pennsylvania) Gas Company. Mr. Hertzler is also a director of the Lancaster County Railway and Lighting Company, and president of several of its constituent lines. He has shown himself a man of large mental calibre, sufficiently

broad in every respect for his wide interests and heavy responsibility, and when he has been closely associated with a business project has given to the venture standing and rating because of his reputation as a financier and business man who holds integrity and honor above material gain. The Lancaster Trust Company, with which he has been identified longer and more intimately than with the majority of his other interests reflects in its firm and substantial organization the wisdom and strength of his guiding hand, and is widely known as an institution managed and conducted on the soundest of business principles.

John Hertzler is a member of the First Reformed Church, of Lancaster, holding in its organization the office of elder, and is a liberal contributor to funds for its current expenses and beneficences. In the broader fields of church work his influence is also felt. He is treasurer of the board of education of the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, and is a member of the board of trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed church in the United States, also being treasurer of the latter board, and discharges his duties in connection with these offices faithfully and well. His political preferences are Republican, and this party he supports with his vote. His clubs are the Hamilton and Lancaster Country, of Lancaster, and the Union League, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Hertzler married, October 7, 1880, Emma, daughter of Samuel Groff, and has children, John Walter, Arthur G., and Emma.

**BRADFORD, Thomas Lindsley, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Practitioner and Historian.**

Not only has Dr. Bradford won eminence as a physician and specialist in children's diseases, but in the wide field

of medical literature relating to Homœopathy, its history, bibliography and institutions he is far famed, an authority recognized and unquestioned. His literary work, which began to appear in 1892, has been constant since that date and has been carried on in connection with a large private practice, his capacity for work seemingly boundless. He located in Philadelphia in 1877, and since then has been constantly engaged in medical and literary work in this city. He is an honored member of his profession, and is known not less for his profound medical knowledge than for his ability as a writer.

Thomas Lindsley Bradford was born in Francestown, New Hampshire, June 6, 1847, son of Thomas Bixby and Emily Hutchinson (Brown) Bradford. The family from which he descends is one of the most distinguished in the early colonial history of Massachusetts, in fact, the family record from the establishment of the Pilgrims in Holland in 1608 to the year 1657 includes a great part of the history of the Pilgrim colony in New England.

Dr. Bradford was early educated in private schools and academies of Francestown and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, beginning the study of medicine in the first months of 1866. The same year he attended a course of medical lectures at Harvard, but becoming impressed with the value of the Homœopathic school of medicine entered, in 1867, the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. He was there graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of '69, then located for practice at Skowhegan, Maine, being at that time the only practitioner of homœopathy in the entire county of Somerset. He built up a good practice, remaining in Skowhegan until 1877, but during the winter of 1872 spent several months in study in Europe. In the spring of 1877

he was called to the management of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital in Philadelphia, remaining the head of that institution for one year. He then toured the West extensively, afterward returning to Philadelphia, which city has since been the scene of his activities, his specialty being diseases of children. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Society, holding a high place in the regard of his professional brethren of these societies.

Dr. Bradford spent many years collecting data concerning the early history of Homœopathy in the United States, and in 1892 published "A Homœopathic Bibliography of the United States from the Years 1825 to 1891." This work was one of the highest value, giving as it did condensed statements, data, and histories of the various homœopathic societies, colleges, hospitals, homes, dispensaries, pharmacies, publishers, directories, legislative laws on Homœopathy, the principal books written against its principles, and a list of homœopathic libraries at any time extant in the United States. In 1895 he published "The Life and Letters of Samuel Hahnemann," followed in 1897 by "Pioneers in Homœopathy." In 1898 he published a "History of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia," and in the same year "Quiz Questions on the History of Medicine" and a "History of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania." In 1900 there appeared from his able and prolific pen "The Logic of Figures, or Comparative Results of Homœopathic and Other Treatments," followed in 1901 by "An Index of Provings." In 1905 his "History of Homœopathy and its Institutions in the United States" came from the press, and in 1912 a revised edition of the "Autobiography of a Baby." In addi-

tion to this original work Dr. Bradford is the compiler of "Bibliographer's Manual of American History" (1907-1910 in five volumes), and "The Lesser Writings of C. M. von Boenninghausen" (1908). His library is one of great value, especially rich in the early Homœopathic works and in the old and rare books that have been published on Homœopathy in America, Germany and France. His collection of prints, letters, and documents relating to Homœopathy is also very large. These, in addition to the library of Hahnemann College, form a rare and valuable collection, over which Dr. Bradford is the official college librarian, an office he has held for many years. While medicine and literature have been his constant pursuits the doctor has a warm social nature and has for many years been in closest association with the Masonic order and its varied bodies, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In political faith he is a Republican.

Dr. Bradford married, June 15, 1887, Eliza Virginia Hough, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and now resides at No. 1862 Frankford avenue.

HEAD, Judge John B.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Among those whose lives and labors confer honor and distinction on the State of Pennsylvania is Judge John B. Head, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, who is of English descent.

William B. Head, the great-grandfather of Judge Head, was born in the northern part of what is now the State of Virginia. Subsequently he removed to Frederick county, Maryland, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years. He was an active participant in the War of the Revolution, and is buried near his home.

John Head, son of William B. Head, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, and died in 1838, near Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He removed to Youngstown in 1836, and he and his wife are buried in the Catholic Cemetery near Latrobe. Mr. Head married Sophia Greene, of Maryland, and they had eight children.

William S. Head, eldest son of John and Sophia (Greene) Head, was born on the homestead farm in Frederick county, Maryland, in August, 1823, and died in Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1896. He was a young lad when the family removed to Pennsylvania, and received his education in country schools. In 1852 he removed to the new railroad station of Latrobe, and erected the first house in that town. Later he erected warehouses, in order to carry on his constantly increasing business, and was identified with the town almost all of his life. In association with his brother Joseph he opened a private bank in Latrobe in 1873, and when his brother died two years later he admitted his son, John B., to partnership, changing the firm name to read W. S. Head & Son. This bank was chartered as the First National Bank of Latrobe in 1888, Mr. Head becoming president of this corporation, and remaining in office until his death. He was a Democrat in political opinion, and a member of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Head married, in 1848, Sarah Coulter, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Wilson) Coulter, and granddaughter of Joseph Coulter. They had children: Mary, married W. A. Johnston, of Latrobe; John B., the subject of this sketch; Joseph C., who has won an enviable reputation in the world of finance; William; Richard; Raymond; Harriet, who joined the Benedictine order; Julia, who joined



William B. Given.

the Order of Mercy; two who died in infancy.

Judge John B. Head was born at Latrobe, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1855, and was a pupil in the parochial schools until he had attained the age of thirteen years. He then matriculated at Mt. St. Mary's College, Maryland, from which he was graduated with honor in 1873. His connection with the banking institution organized by his father and uncle has been related above. The legal profession had always had a peculiar fascination for him, and he commenced reading law in 1878 in the office of A. A. Stewart, Esq., of Greensburg, and was admitted to the bar of Westmoreland county in 1880. He at once became associated in a legal partnership with the late Hon. H. P. Laird, and when this was dissolved associated himself in a similar relation with James S. Moorehead, which became one of the most important legal firms of the county. In 1905 Mr. Head was nominated by the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg for the office of Judge of the Superior Court, and was elected the following November.

Judge Head married, May 2, 1877, Naomi, a daughter of Morris and Margaret Jones, formerly of Pittsburgh.

GIVEN, William B.,

Lawyer, Man of Large Affairs.

Mr. Given is the third of his line to hold residence in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and to occupy a prominent and important place in the business and public life of the city and locality. That his present position surpasses those of his father and grandfather in influence in no way casts unfavorable light upon those representatives of former generations of the family of Given, but has its explanation in the difference of times and conditions in which they were

placed. Schooled in the law and attaining to success in that profession, from that calling Mr. Given made his entrance into public life, and until 1896 was an ardent and active worker in the Democratic party, thoroughly in sympathy with its best principles and striving always for their propagation. Since that year he has devoted his time and attention to professional and business interests, and in business has created a record that is a fit companion for the success of his professional and business career. Traction and power companies in his native county have felt the influence of his direction, and in the organization of several lighting companies, gas and electric, he played a leading part. At this time telephone operations are his chief concern, and as president of the Consolidated Telephone Company of Pennsylvania and of the Telephone Securities Company he exercises no small power in this field. Mr. Given has been almost continuously identified with business operations of size and importance, and has led and aided in the organization and promotion of institutions now leaders in their various lines, examples of which are numerous throughout his active career. He is a citizen of Columbia, in whose achievements, as a native, Columbia may well take pride, and in fealty and devotion to his birthplace, his State, or his friends, he has never failed.

William B. Given is a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his family founded in the United States by his grandfather, James Given, a native of Ireland, who, upon first coming to this country, settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. He afterward moved to Lancaster county, making his home in Columbia, and there engaged in lumbering. In this line he prospered, wisely invested his means, and became the possessor of a considerable fortune. He was a leading Democrat of

his community, and during his successful life enjoyed the regard and liking of many friends. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, and through his identification with this denomination participated in all its good works, contributing generously to its benefices. He and his wife, a Miss Mercer, were the parents of eight children.

William F., son of James and father of William B. Given, was born near Downingtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1813, and when he was three years of age came to Columbia with his parents. In this place he grew to manhood, was educated, and here succeeded to his father's business interests, from which he retired quite early in life. Among his business connections in Columbia were memberships in the boards of directors of the Columbia National Bank and the Columbia Bridge Company, and after his retirement in 1859 he purchased a farm near Baltimore, Maryland, upon which he resided until his death in 1862. His religious and political beliefs coincided with those of his father, and he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of Democratic sympathies. William F. Given married, October 21, 1851, Susan A., daughter of Rev. William Barns, of Philadelphia, and had children: Laura, William B., of whom further; Mercer, Frank S. and Martha W.

William B. Given, son of William F. and Susan A. (Barns) Given, was born in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1854. His parents moving soon afterward to their farm near Baltimore, Maryland, it was in the public schools of that city that his education was begun, his studies continued in Saunders Institute, Philadelphia, and the University of Michigan. From the Ann Arbor institution he was graduated in the class of 1875, when a young man of twenty

years, and at once chose the law as his profession, beginning his legal preparation in the office of Hon. Vincent Bradford and E. Ray, of Philadelphia, completing the same under the preceptorship of Hon. H. M. North, of Columbia. He obtained admission to the bar in 1876, and began practice in Columbia, rapidly gaining in ability and influence in his profession, extending his practice to all of the State and Federal courts of his district, and appearing in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the Supreme Court of the United States. For nine years Mr. Given was a member of the Columbia school board, for two years of that time as president. In the year following his establishment in legal work he became the candidate of his party, the Democratic, for the office of district attorney, five years afterward appearing as the Democratic Congressional nominee, but on both occasions was unable to overcome the large majority that had always belonged to the Republican party. For several years he was a member of the State Democratic Committee, and in 1892 was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention that nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency. In 1896 he was chairman of the State Convention that convened at Allentown, and upon taking the chair took a decided and effective stand for "sound money," vigorously advocating a monetary system of stability and recognized permanence. His well known position on this subject made him a delegate to the National Convention of 1896, where he was again a tireless advocate of "sound money," and upon his return to Pennsylvania he assisted in the reorganization of the "sound money" Democratic movement, subsequently serving as a delegate to the convention at Indianapolis, and State chairman of that party in the following campaign. Since 1896

Mr. Given has taken no part in politics, but in 1900 cast his vote for William McKinley.

The Lancaster County Electric Railways and Lighting Company is largely the result of Mr. Given's organizing ability, this company now controlling all street railways in Lancaster county, and he also assisted in organizing the Columbia and Lancaster Electric Light Companies. He resigned the presidencies of these corporations in 1906, leaving the companies in flourishing and expanding condition, and participated in the organization of the American Laundry Machinery Company, a concern which controlled all the laundry machinery manufacturing plants in the United States, with the exception of those located in Troy, New York. The headquarters of this company were in Chicago, Illinois, and during Mr. Given's occupancy of the offices of treasurer and general solicitor he resided in that city. He is now president of the Consolidated Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, whose headquarters are at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and is also president of the Telephone Securities Company, whose offices are at No. 60 Broadway, New York City, and was one of the organizers and first president of the Columbia Trust Company, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Given's lifetime of activity has been productive of results, and the institutions in whose founding he took such a conspicuous part have been boons of inexpressible value to Lancaster county. While still most strenuously active in the business world, and while wielding a potent influence in many circles, he can review a past spent in association with large enterprises successfully consummated and feel nothing but satisfaction in his connection therewith. His reputation is that of a professional and business man who has adhered, in word and action, to principles of right and truth,

and it is as such that he is universally regarded. Mr. Given is a member of the University of Chicago Club, the Art Club of Philadelphia, the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre, and the Lancaster County Country Club of Lancaster.

William B. Given married, September 5, 1878, Mary E., daughter of Abraham Bruner, and has three daughters and one son, Erna B., Jane Bruner, William Barns and Susan Emily. His son, William Barns Given, was born in Columbia, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1886, and was educated in the public schools of Columbia, Hill School, at Pottstown, and Yale University, whence he was graduated class of 1908. He is now associated with the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, of New York, and is secretary of the Hale and Kilburn Company, of Philadelphia. His clubs are the University of Chicago, Illinois, and Yale of New York.

CARSON, Hampton L.,

Distinguished Lawyer, Litterateur.

From Scotland, after a residence in County Antrim, Ireland, came to Philadelphia in 1759, the forbears of Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia, now and for many years a conspicuous figure in State and national life. His maternal descent is from Henry Hollingsworth, a deputy surveyor under William Penn. This line is traced to England and Wales.

Mr. Carson is of the fourth American generation of Carsons: Joseph (1), the emigrant, Joseph (2), and Dr. Joseph (3) Carson, being the heads of the intervening generations.

Hampton Lawrence Carson was born in Philadelphia, February 21, 1852, son of Dr. Joseph and Mary (Hollingsworth) Carson. His early and preparatory education was obtained in the famous boys' school presided over by Rev. John W.

Faires. In 1867 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, with which his distinguished father (class of 1826) had been intimately associated as professor of materia medica, in the medical department. He chose the department of arts for his course, and, after a brilliant college career, was graduated B. A., class of 1871. He was awarded the freshman declamation prize, equally with Herbert Welsh; as a sophomore, he won the sophomore declamation; also the junior English, and the alumni junior declamation prizes, and was class historian. Deciding upon the legal profession, he entered the office of William M. Tilghman, Esq., and also the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated LL. B. and M. A., class of 1874. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, April 4, 1874, and at once began the practice of his profession as junior of the law firm Redding, Jones & Carson.

He was later admitted to the Superior and Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania, to the Supreme Court of the United States on motion of William H. Taft, then Solicitor General, and to the Federal courts of his circuit. He rapidly grew in prominence in legal circles, and, after some changes in the personnel of the firm with which he was connected, withdrew, and began practice under his own name. He acquired an influential clientele, and as counsel in many important cases soon became a State figure. As professional success came, political honor was also tendered him by his Philadelphia friends, but he steadfastly refused all offers, and continued his law practice. He now became very much in demand and could only give personal attention to cases of greater importance. He argued cases before the Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and other states, involving questions of deepest moment and carried them to final decision. One of

these involved legal issues never before brought before the United States Supreme Court, and, as the first to be decided, became a leading case of record.

The importance of his legal work had now brought him into national prominence, and he argued, before the committee on elections of the United States Senate, against the right of the Governor of a State to make an appointment to a vacancy arising during a session of the legislature. In this he was successful. As leading counsel before the United States Supreme Court in the Lone Wolf case, involving the rights of Indians in Oklahoma, he was brought prominently before the American people, who have since followed his career with deepest interest. He delivered many speeches and addresses that were reported in full in the daily papers and later printed and preserved in permanent form. He was special representative of the American Bar Association at the meeting of the English and French bars at Montreal, Canada, in 1901, and an invited speaker before the bench and bar of England—at the banquet in London given in honor of the great French advocate Labori, counsel for the defense in the Dreyfus case.

From 1895 to 1901 he was Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania. He had developed the art and graces of the polished orator, and was regarded as one of America's most distinguished and eloquent orators. To this reputation of his earlier years, he has added the wisdom of maturer years and greater experience. until he stands today without a superior in the realm of legal attainment, or oratory. In 1903 he accepted, from Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, the position of Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, continuing in that high office until 1907. While Attorney General, he wrote over

five hundred opinions, while his arguments before the Supreme Courts of the United States and Pennsylvania, fill thirty-two volumes.

Notwithstanding his profound knowledge of law, he never goes before a court without special preparation for each particular case. With this thorough knowledge of his subject, and of the legal principle involved, his addresses to the court are models of clearness and convincing logic. Himself called "Our legal encyclopedia," he thoroughly examines any close legal point involved and consults every authority, before trusting his case to argument. He does not depend upon oratory to win decisions, but with his profound knowledge of all law, his special preparation for that case, and his wonderful eloquence, all combined, he seldom goes down to defeat.

With professional duties bearing heavily upon him, Mr. Carson has not neglected the duties of citizenship, but has been a close student of political problems, and fought from the forum many of the historic political conflicts of his State and nation. His public speeches, addresses and law articles cover a very wide range of thought embracing subjects, legal, historical, political, scientific and patriotic, including reviews of the laws of our country from William Penn; reports of celebrated legal cases; contributions to legal and historical magazines; biographies of great lawyers, statesmen and heroes; political speeches and arguments in cases of national interest. They have been delivered before supreme courts, trial courts, historical societies, political societies, universities, bar associations, scientific societies, public gatherings, banqueting bodies and the United States Senate. They have been published in book form in the "Legal Intelligencer," the "Green Bag," daily papers, magazines, and in pamphlets. His oration on "The

Real Greatness of Abraham Lincoln" was delivered before the Union League of Philadelphia, and his "Character of Grant and his Place in History" in the Academy of Music in the same city. Outside his own State he has delivered many historical addresses, and his is a familiar figure before the students of many of our universities, colleges and high schools.

To adequately cover the detail of his busy life would require a volume, but enough is here shown to convey some idea of the scope of his activity and the measure of his achievement. To thoroughly understand what his success really means, one must remember that Mr. Carson is still but little, if any, past the prime of life. When this is regarded, one may leave all thought of his intellectuality and gift of oratory, and readily see that the mainspring of his success is not those God-given talents, but his immense capacity for work, work, and still more work. Talented though he be, nothing but hard work could have placed him in the proud position he occupies at the bar and on the forum. The lesson his life teaches to the young man, is the value of properly directed industry. There is no royal road to success. Hope is of the valley, but success lies in climbing the mountain side.

There are other phases of his life that are worthy of particular mention, notably his work in the field of literature outside his written opinions, addresses and historical contributions. He is the author of "Law and Criminal Conspiracies as Found in American Cases," which has been accepted as an authority in nearly every State of the Union; "A History of the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States," two volumes; and he now has in course of preparation a life of Lord Mansfield and a "History of the Supreme Court of

Pennsylvania." He has for thirty years been collecting the material, and has a collection of legal portraits, documents and autograph letters, which include twelve thousand portraits and six thousand volumes of law history. He has also more original documents and letters from the pen of William Blackstone, than any other collector in England or America, including the original appointment of Blackstone as judge by King George III. Other documents of great value are found in his collection.

Before the Pennsylvania Bar Association, June 29, 1910, he read a paper entitled "The Genesis of Blackstone's Commentaries and Their Place in Legal Literature." In this he completely reviewed Blackstone's methods of writing, citing the long list of books from which he drew his materials; spoke of the criticism favorable and unfavorable with which the work of the master was received, including the charge that, "It was intelligible and that any lawyer who wrote so clearly was an enemy to his profession." Closing his review of the work that Blackstone did, Mr. Carson said: "This then was his work, transcendent in its results as well as marvelous in its beauty. It must always be reckoned with by any historical student of the development of the law * * * By us it must not be forgotten that we owe a debt to Blackstone which is not simply sentimental and historical but substantial * * * In crowded cities, in prairie villages, in mountain hamlets, in the depth of the forests, and by the shores of the Great Lakes, or by the banks of our teeming rivers, the great commentator has been omnipresent * * * In nine hundred years, but six names appear as the real masters in authorship of the English law—Glanvil, Bracton, Littleton, Coke, Hale, and Blackstone."

Mr. Carson is a great traveler, eight

times he has crossed the ocean, and he is almost as familiar with Europe as with his own land, and that he has toured thoroughly. He is an ardent lover of nature, and takes his recreation out of doors, his favorite relaxation being horse-back riding. His social clubs are the Philadelphia, the Union League, the University, Manufacturers, Franklin Inn, and Triplets. His literary and scientific societies are the Wistar, American Philosphical, American Historical, Swedish Historical, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of which he is vice-president, and the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution. His legal clubs are the Philadelphia Law Association, of which he is chancellor, Pennsylvania State Bar, and the American Bar Associations, the Legal Club, and the Lawyers' Club.

In political life he has always been a Republican. He was active in the reform movement in Philadelphia in 1880, and as a member of the Anti-Third Term League, made a speech at the Chicago Convention, opposing the nomination of President Grant for a third term. He is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Third and Pine streets, Philadelphia, with which he has long been connected.

He married, in April, 1880, Anna Lea Baker, daughter of John R. and Anna (Lea) Baker, of Philadelphia. Children: Joseph (4) Carson, an attorney of the Philadelphia bar, associated with his father in business; Hope, wife of Evan Randolph; John B., a physician; Anna Hampton.

GRUBB, Clement B.,

Prominent Ironmaster and Financier.

To do honor to those of worthy life who have passed from the scenes of their achievement and activity is always a pleasing task to the biographer, and in

no instance can such recognition be better placed than in a brief review of the career and antecedents of Clement B. Grubb, the well-known financier and business man of Lancaster. He was a member of an English family founded in the Pennsylvania colony by John Grubb, in the latter years of the seventeenth century, and which since the second American generation has been prominently identified with iron ore production in the State. Important public position, as well as leading place in business, has frequently been the lot of members of the line to which Clement B. Grubb belonged, and John Grubb, the American ancestor, was twice elected to the Provincial Assembly, taking active part in the deliberations of that legislative body.

In the person of Clement B. Grubb, the English family was ably represented in many circles, and the active period of his long life of seventy-four years was filled with interests far-reaching and excellent in result. His aim was far from the attainment of personal prestige, and the material success that came to him was so generously administered and so wisely used that many were sharers in his good fortune. For twenty years he filled the presidency of the First National Bank of Lancaster, guiding the affairs of that institution in channels safe and well charted, his conservative, rational business methods applied to finance with the same success that attended them in his private dealings. His life was in all ways upright, and the length of his days gave full opportunity for the completion of a life work whose benefits were widely distributed and which in itself was a sermon, strong and convincing, beautiful in simplicity, on brotherhood and fellowship.

John Grubb, founder of the line of Clement B. Grubb, sailed from England in the ship "Kent," in 1669, and landed

in Delaware, near Wilmington, in which locality he received a grant of three hundred and forty acres. Grubb's Landing, on Chester creek, took its name from him, but in 1703 he left that locality and made his home in Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania. He became the owner of large lands, was colonial justice in 1693, and was twice elected to the Colonial Assembly. Among his children were Samuel, and Peter, of whom further.

Peter, seventh son of John Grubb, was the discoverer of vast and valuable deposits of iron ore in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and became chief owner of the rich Cornwall ore hills, the Cornwall Furnace, built at that place, one of the first in Pennsylvania, being still in profitable operation. Peter Grubb was a member of the Society of Friends, and in 1732 married (first) Martha, widow of James Wall, who died in 1740, (second) Hannah, widow of Theodore Marshall. By his second marriage he had two sons, Curtis and Peter (2).

Peter (2), son of Peter (1) Grubb and his second wife, Hannah Marshall, was born in Cornwall, Pennsylvania, and died in 1786, at Hopewell Forge (now Speedwell), Pennsylvania. From early manhood he was an iron manufacturer, and in 1784 bought property at Mount Hope, there erecting a furnace which he operated during his active years. He was a soldier in the Eighth Pennsylvania Battalion in the War for Independence. He married, in 1771, Mary Shippen Burd, who died at Hopewell Forge, in 1776, having borne him children: Alan Burd, and Henry Bates, of whom further.

Henry Bates, son of Peter and Mary Shippen (Burd) Grubb, was born at Hopewell Forge, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1774, died March 9, 1823. Like his father, he was closely connected with the iron industry, and in this line attained material independence, being largely in-

terested in the Mount Hope, Manada, Mount Vernon, and Cadoros furnaces. He married, June 18, 1805, Ann Carson, who died in October, 1806, survived by her husband and one son, Henry. Henry Bates Grubb married a second time, December 1, 1808, Harriet Amelia Buckley, and had issue: 1. Edward B., married Euphemia Parker; children: General E. Burd, United States Minister to Spain; Henry, Charles R., and Euphemia. 2. Clement B., of whom further. 3. Mary Shippen, married, in 1845, George W. Parker, their daughter Mary marrying Hon. William Welsh, United States Minister to Italy. 4. Sarah Elizabeth, married John G. Ogilvie, of Philadelphia, and has a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Dr. Herbert Morris, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 5. Alfred Bates, born in 1821, died in 1885; married Ellen Farnum; children: Alfred Bates, Jr., Ellen, Anna Newbold, married George J. Chetwood; Mary Elizabeth, and Rosalie, married Charles Grosholtz, of Philadelphia.

Clement B. Grubb, son of Henry Bates and Harriet Amelia (Buckley) Grubb, was born at Mount Hope, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1815, and died at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1889. He was early placed under the tutelage of Dr. William A. Muhlenburg, who directed his studies until his entrance to the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia. When seventeen years of age he became associated in business with his brother, Edward Burd Grubb, in the management and operation of the furnaces at Mount Hope, Mount Vernon, Manada, and Cadoros, and the St. Charles and Henry Clay furnaces at Columbia, Pennsylvania, with his son, Charles B. Grubb, the first four charcoal, the latter two anthracite. Mr. Grubb became sole owner of the Chestnut Hill Ore Bank, and prospered in his industrial operations. For twenty years he was president of the First Na-

tional Bank of Lancaster, a financier of foresight and judgment, the careful guardian of the funds of the bank's investors. He was a staunch Republican, a loyal believer in the party's principles, and was one of the earliest members of the Philadelphia Union League. Mr. Grubb was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal faith by Bishop White, and became a vestryman of St. James' Church of that denomination, active in all of its works, and a liberal contributor to funds for its various needs and projects. The worth of his life and the fineness of his moral fibre bound his many friends to him closely, and by those of his friends and associates who survive him his memory is revered and honored, for principles of right were his daily creed, and his impression upon his day ineradicable.

Mr. Grubb married, February 27, 1841, Mary, daughter of Charles and Jane Barde Brook, her father a successful ironmaster of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Children of Clement B. and Mary (Brook) Grubb: 1. Harriet B., married Stephen B. Irwin, of Philadelphia, and has a son, John Heister. 2. Charles Brook, born October 6, 1844, died October 12, 1911; he was educated in Princeton University, and became associated with his father in business, upon the death of the elder Grubb succeeding him in the direction of their various enterprises. He was a member of the Masonic order, and belonged to St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church. 3. Mary L. Brook, married Joseph Bond Beall, of New York; three children: Mary Lilly; Ethel Grubb, married Dr. George Tucker Smith, United States Navy, where family line is connected with that of George Washington, and has one son, George Tucker Smith, Jr.; Florence Bell. 4. Ella Jane, married Colonel L. Heber Smith, deceased, of Joanna, Pennsyl-



Photo. by J. W. Miller and Co. N.Y.

Gerald P. Coghlan

vania, and has six children: Clement Grubb, married Edith Watts Comstock, and has one daughter, Julia Comstock; Heber L., married Nellie Oliver Baer, daughter of George F. Baer, deceased, a former president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad; Mary Grubb; Daisy Emily, married William Stuart Morris, and has Heber S., Morris, Mary Cheston, and Jane Grubb; Stanley MacDonald, married Caroline B. Franklin; William Howard. 5. Daisy Elizabeth Brook, resides in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

COGHLAN, Rev. Gerald P.,

Roman Catholic Clergyman.

The Rev. Gerald P. Coghlan, the well known pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Philadelphia, has had a career that bespeaks accomplishment and stamps him as one of the conspicuous priests of the Catholic church.

He was born at Foxford, County Mayo, Ireland, July 4, 1848, and his early youth was passed amid the inspirations of the ardent Catholic faith of the Irish people. He came to the United States in his eighteenth year, and was admitted to the Seminary of St. Charles, in the diocese of Philadelphia, where he displayed talents of superior order. These were subsequently recognized by the faculty of the institution, in his appointment to teach the classics. As a student of philosophy and theology he was remarkable for his clear understanding and his ardent love of study. He also devoted much time to general reading. He writes an easy and perspicuous style, and his contributions to the periodical press, though mainly anonymous, have attracted marked attention.

After having completed the theological course, he was ordained priest, on the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, October 18, 1872. His first appointment was

as assistant to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Philadelphia. Here he remained until 1875, when he was transferred to St. Mary's, Philadelphia. He returned to the Immaculate Conception in the spring of 1876, and officiated therein for two more years. We next find him laboring in the city of Easton. His term of thirteen months in this important mission closed with the appointment to the pastorate of St. Aloysius, Pottstown. Four years of good work were spent in this parish when his efficiency moved Archbishop Wood to intrust him with the pastorate of St. Peter's, Reading.

In Reading Father Coghlan built the new church of St. Joseph, and cleared it almost entirely of debt. He also introduced into Reading the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. Seven years of spiritual activity marked Father Coghlan's pastorate of St. Peter's, Reading. The moment came for a summons to a wider and more difficult sphere of action. On October 14, 1889, he received his appointment as pastor of the new church of Our Lady of Mercy, to be erected at Broad street and Susquehanna avenue, Philadelphia, and with characteristic energy, he began operations ten days after his appointment. Actual work was begun October 24th. The subsequent history of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy may be summed up in one word—"Onward!" There has been no pause in the work. The lower story of the school building was the first structure. It was dedicated as a chapel, December 22, 1889. On May 12, 1890, ground was broken for the edifice of the new church. In October, of the same year, Archbishop Ryan laid the corner stone. The parish house was formally opened February 12, 1892. The school is also finished, and it is surpassed by no educational edifice of the kind in the country.

Our Lady of Mercy is a conspicuous and magnificent edifice situated at the corner of North Broad street and Susquehanna avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is admitted one of the finest specimens of the Romanesque in this country; beautiful and impressive, it is probably the most conspicuous church located on the broadest, longest asphalt street in the world.

When we reflect that Father Coghlan assumed the financial burden of this great undertaking without a dollar in the treasury and that he accomplished this stupendous work chiefly by the admirable manner in which he organized the "Church Building Fund," it must be admitted that God endowed him with courage and perseverance and consummate cost. His enterprises to collect money have been exceptionally successful. Not the least of the elements of his success is the unbounded confidence which the people repose in his skill and prudence. As a pastor he is loved and respected. On the occasion of his silver jubilee the parishers of Our Lady of Mercy gave a testimonial to Father Coghlan and presented him with a check for \$6,000. Father Coghlan consented to accept this gift only with the understanding that he could turn it over to the "Building Fund," again demonstrating his big-heartedness and genuine interest in his life work.

The silver jubilee of Father Coghlan's was an occasion where many leading Catholic dignitaries met and paid tribute to him. He also received a cablegram from the late Pope, Leo XIII., which read, "Rome, October 23. To Rev. Gerald P. Coghlan, Philadelphia. His Holiness affectionately blesses your jubilee."

Father Coghlan, whose portrait and autograph appear in this connection, is at the writing of this article (1915) still the progressive well loved pastor of Our Lady of Mercy. Father Coghlan be-

longs to the following societies: The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the American Catholic Historical Society, the American Irish Historical Society, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Knights of Columbus.

SOUTH, Thomas W.,

Financier, Enterprising Citizen.

Among the various interests which indicate the development of Pennsylvania's enterprises that of the minor judiciary is quite an important adjunct. Coming of old American stock and attached to Pennsylvania's earliest history through ancestral connections, Magistrate Thomas W. South is in every way worthy of representing the most advanced phases of its latter-day citizenship.

Thomas Winfield South was born at Laurel, Ohio, October 1, 1847. His father was Dr. Stephen B. South, and his mother Abigail Steelman (Higbee) South. His paternal grandfather came from New Jersey to Bethel, Ohio, and his great-grandfather originally came from Wales. His father lived on an adjoining farm, in Bethel, Ohio, under the employ of Jesse R. Grant, the father of General Grant, and he was a companion of the latter during his early life. When General Grant was appointed to West Point, Magistrate South's father was given the same opportunity for military development, but, urged by his mother, refused the chance. Instead, he studied medicine and became a very successful physician and surgeon, in the practice of which profession he continued for more than forty years. In the meantime General Grant wrote the older Mr. South to join him and accept a position as surgeon in the army in Mexico, but he declined on account of ill health. The maiden name of Magistrate South's mother was Abigail Steelman

Higbee, and she was the daughter of Ab-salom Higbee, of Leeds Point, New Jersey. The family was a branch of an old American stock, her grandfather having been a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The fact that the date of the birth and death of the brave soldier, John Steelman, who was the maternal progenitor of Magistrate South, are not in accordance with the regulations of the Sons of the Revolution, is the only thing which prevents Magistrate South from becoming a member of that patriotic society.

In common with the youth of his time, Thomas W. South was educated in the public schools, receiving the benefits of a system which at that time had but entered into its preparatory stage. This was at Laurel, Ohio, and later he was sent to Clermont Academy, New Richmond, Ohio. In 1862 Thomas W. South made application for admission to West Point through Congressman R. W. Clark, from the congressional district in Ohio where Mr. South lived. The application was unsuccessful, but Mr. South was offered a cadetship in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, which he declined. However, being a patriotic youth, he went into the army with the 153rd Regiment of Volunteers in 1863. This step he took without his father's knowledge, and with his comrades he reached Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, marching from there to Harper's Ferry. Although imbued with the fiery spirit of warfare, he was discharged at the latter place by Governor Dennison, of Ohio, at his father's urgent request.

After receiving a regular course of studies he left school and, for the purpose of developing his business qualities, as well as improving his physical condition, he went into the live-stock business in Ohio in 1868, and in 1872 he came to Philadelphia and entered the employ of Henry Disston. From that time Thomas W. South has been identified with the

development of Tacony. In 1872, when he entered the Disston establishment, he saw the splendid future which was offered to that section of Philadelphia, and he became an active participant in the re-laying out and building upon improved plans of the town of Tacony. The first house erected under the new scheme of improvement there was begun on the day that Jay Cooke failed, and, in spite of the fact that business throughout the country was generally depressed, more than \$3,000,000 were expended in making Tacony what it is today. Mr. South is probably more than any one person responsible for the remarkable growth of this beautiful suburb. He was connected with the firm of Henry Disston & Sons as manager and general agent of their real estate operations in Philadelphia, and his primary object in coming from Ohio to Philadelphia was to superintend the building of that town of homes for the Disston workmen. Mr. South became a director of the Suburban Electric Company, of which he was practically an originator. He was also one of the promoters of the Holmesburg, Frankford and Tacony Electric railway; and he organized the Tacony Building and Loan Association, of which he has been treasurer for forty-two years. Through good management this has grown to be a five million dollar institution, and has been of unmeasurable advantage to people of thrift. He was appointed index clerk in the Recorder of Deed's office under the administration of General Wagner. He demonstrated special abilities for such a responsibility and was shortly made special agent in the revenue office. The office of magistrate requires a large adaptability and numerous talents. All of these Thomas W. South possessed, and it was but a natural outcome of his progressive temperament and frequently indicated abilities that he should be elected,

in 1875, to the post of magistrate of the city of Philadelphia. He has been re-elected five times, in recognition of his excellent public service. Few members of the minor judiciary have a better record to point to than Magistrate Thomas W. South. The interests of his district, the advancement of his city at large and the honorable conduct of his office have ever been his chief consideration, and it is but a natural result that he is ranked today among the most successful and able members of that body of eminent Philadelphians and representative Pennsylvanians who have the legal interests of the city in their hands.

In 1878 Magistrate South was married to Ida N. Corbly, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have had three children Blanch L., now Mrs. J. Leon Taylor; Effie L., now the wife of Mr. W. J. Raney, son of the ex-tax receiver; and Hamilton D. South, a captain in the United States navy, and Post Adjutant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, who married Miss Elsie Turnbull, daughter of Charles S. Turnbull, a prominent physician and eye specialist who resides at No. 1935 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

DETWILER, Daniel H.,

Financier, Enterprising Citizen.

The European home of the Dätwyler family was in Switzerland, canton of Basle, town of Langenbruck, where the earliest record traces to 1608. In Pennsylvania the name is variously spelled Detwiler, Detwiller, and Detweiler being the forms most in use. The family has been especially noted in medicine and finance, Dr. Henry Detwiler, who died in Easton, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1887, having been the pioneer of the Hahemann school in America and at his death "probably the oldest practitioner in the world." Many others of the name have attained

prominence in the same profession, while the branch of Daniel H. Detwiler, of Columbia, has been and is prominent in public life and financial circles. The American founder of this branch of the Detwilers in Pennsylvania was Joseph Detwiler, a descendant of the early Swiss family. His home in Switzerland was near the Swiss-German frontier of Baden, and when he finally came to America he was accompanied by his brother. He also had a brother, Samuel, and a sister, Mary. Joseph Detwiler settled near Octoraro Creek, below Safe Harbor, Lancaster county, but afterward moved to Bambridge, on the Susquehanna river, below Harrisburg.

Joseph (2) Detwiler, son of Joseph (1), was born at Bambridge in 1789. He there grew to manhood, later moving to Columbia, and married Susan Garber, daughter of a prosperous York county farmer, and resided in that place until 1820. In that year he moved to York county, purchasing and settling on a farm in Hellam township, near Wrightsville. He cultivated these acres until his death, April 30, 1870. He enlarged the homestead, built the barn that yet stands, and was one of the prosperous farmers of his township. He was at one time supervisor of West Hempfield township, filled the office of county commissioner, and long was active in public affairs. In addition to his numerous other interests, public, business, and agricultural, he was for many years manager of the Wrightsville Pike, an office in which he was succeeded by his son David, who entered upon its duties at the death of his father. His political party was the Democratic. Children of Joseph (2) and Susan (Garber) Detwiler: David, deceased, a successful farmer; Joseph, a wealthy landowner and owner of stone quarries and a lime kiln, since 1860 a director of the Union National Bank, Mt. Joy, Penn-

sylvania; Daniel H., of whom further; Susan; Solomon, deceased, cashier of the First National Bank, of Columbia, Pennsylvania; Anna, married Abram Hiestand, deceased, a farmer, miller, and distiller.

Daniel H. Detwiler, son of Joseph (2) Detwiler and his wife, Susan Garber, was born in West Hempfield township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1828. When he was three years of age his parents moved to York county, Pennsylvania, and here, in the district schools in the region of their home near Wrightsville, he obtained his education. He remained on the home farm with his parents until 1860, performing his share of the labor of cultivation, and in that year came to Columbia, Pennsylvania, with his brother Solomon, and with that brother formed a partnership in banking. The firm's name was Detwiler & Brother, and together the two conducted their private enterprise until 1864, when they took out Federal papers and incorporated as the First National Bank of Columbia, Solomon Detwiler becoming cashier of the newly organized institution, Daniel H. Detwiler continuing his connection with the bank of which he was a founder, in the capacity of director. Upon the death of Hon. Hugh M. North Mr. Detwiler succeeded to the presidency of the First National, and is still its executive head. His length of service is more than fifty years, and he has been instrumental in promoting the series of expansions that have placed the First National in its present place of reliable usefulness in Columbia. Under his leadership, stability and strength have continued to characterize the institution that represents so much of his labor and care, and he has maintained high place among the financiers of the locality. For the past ten years Mr. Detwiler has been president of

the Keeley Stove Company, a flourishing corporation conducting a large business, is vice-president of the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, of York, Pennsylvania, and has also many other business connections. His years are eighty-seven, but in multiplicity of associations and burden of duties his lot far surpasses that of many a man of fewer years. The respect and approbation of his fellows has attended him throughout his long and well spent career, and he is valued as a citizen of pure life and motives.

Daniel H. Detwiler married, in December, 1875, Laura A., daughter of William H. Sanderson, of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, a descendant of Henry Sanderson and his wife, Hanna Popham, of Armagh, Ireland. Hanna Popham was a member of the family owning Major William Popham, an officer of the American army in the War for Independence, a distinguished soldier and a warm personal friend of General Washington. A maternal line of the family is the Van Kouwenhoven, founded in America by Wolfert Gerrisse Van Kouwenhoven, who in 1630 came from Holland and to New Netherlands. His son, Gerrit Wolfersten Van Kouwenhoven, had a son William Gerritsen Van Kouwenhoven, the son, according to Dutch usage, taking the name of the father with the suffix "sen," and this William was the father of six sons, William, Peter, Cornelius, Albert, Jacob, and John. Robert Van Kouwenhoven participated in the Indian struggles along the West Branch, serving as chief guide to Colonel Hartley, and fought in the American army in the battles of Trenton and Princeton in the Revolution. He married, February 22, 1778, Mercy Kelsy Cutter, and through his line connection is made with that of Sanderson and thus with that of Detwiler.

Children of Daniel H. and Laura (San-

derson) Detwiler: Beatrice and William Sanderson. William Sanderson Detwiler is a graduate of Princeton University, and the present (1914-18) burgess of Columbia, Pennsylvania.

SMITH, Seth MacCuen, M. D.,

Practitioner, Instructor, Author.

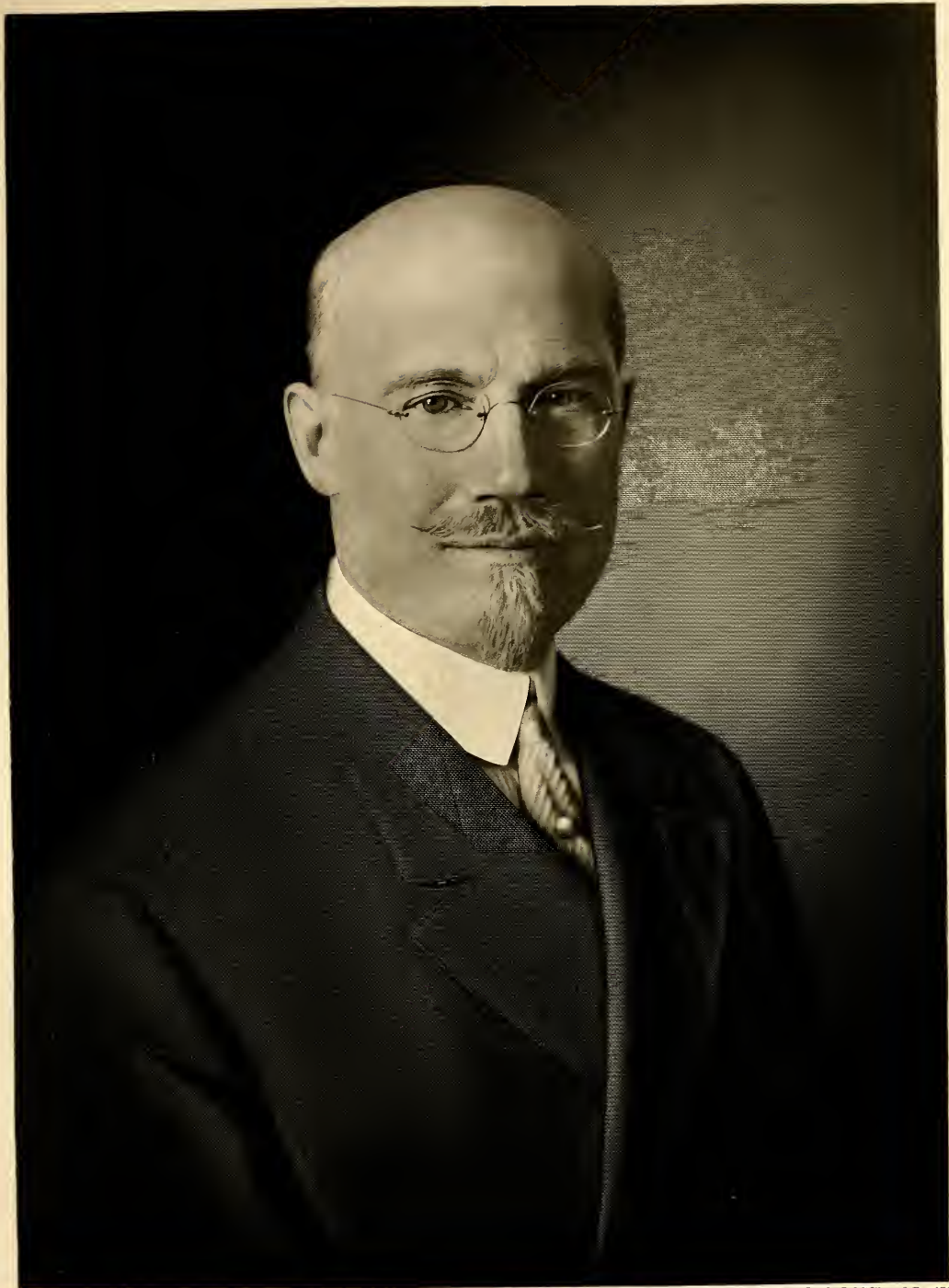
Dr. Seth MacCuen Smith, Professor of Otolaryngology in Jefferson Medical College, and for twenty-five years a specialist in diseases of the ear, nose and throat, was born in Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1863. His father, Dr. George Washington Smith, was a prominent practitioner of Hollidaysburg, and widely known throughout the central and western part of the State. He married Elizabeth MacCuen, a daughter of Judge Seth MacCuen, of Hollidaysburg, whose early ancestors came to America from Scotland, and were first located in Blair county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. S. MacCuen Smith acquired his preliminary education in Hollidaysburg Academy, and after completing his literary and classical course of study entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1884. He at first engaged in the practice of general medicine, in later years confining his attention to his chosen specialty. Immediately following his graduation in 1884, he was elected resident physician in the Germantown Hospital, where he served for eighteen months, and on the expiration of his internship he entered upon the active practice of general medicine in Germantown, Philadelphia, and so continued for five years, although during that period he devoted considerable time to special study of diseases of the ear, nose and throat. In 1886 a department of the ear, nose and throat was established at the Germantown Hospital, and Dr. Smith was elected surgeon-in-charge, which

position he still holds. In 1886 also he was elected clinical chief of the Department of Otolaryngology at the Jefferson Medical College, holding that position until 1893, when he was elected Clinical Lecturer of Otolaryngology in the same institution. He continued to perform his duties as Clinical Lecturer until 1894, when he was chosen Clinical Professor of Otolaryngology, and given a place in the faculty of the Jefferson Medical College. In 1904 Dr. Smith was elected Professor of Otolaryngology of the Jefferson Medical College, which position he holds at the present time, and in the same year he was elected auralist of the Jewish Hospital of Philadelphia. In the intervening years he has spent much time in study in foreign countries, perfecting himself in his special work, which he has followed exclusively for the past twenty-five years, constantly forging to the front in this line, until he stands today as a distinguished representative of the profession in his chosen field of service.

On October 24, 1889, in Germantown, Philadelphia, Dr. Smith was married to Miss Virginia Allen, a daughter of John Allen, a well-known manufacturer and the founder of the extensive Sherwood Knitting Mills, one of the largest and most modern manufactories devoted to the production of hosiery and fancy goods in the country. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Smith have been born two sons and a daughter—George Allen, Elizabeth MacCuen, and Lewis Happer.

Dr. Smith is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity. He belongs to the Union League of Philadelphia, and to nearly all of the leading clubs and organizations, including the University, Philadelphia Cricket, Germantown Cricket, and the Whitemarsh Valley Country clubs. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. While varied lines claim Dr. Smith's at-



Louis H. Walker & Co. N.Y.

Printed by E. G. Williams & Co. N.Y.

MacGraw Smith

tion and keep him in touch with the activities and interests of life, he is chiefly occupied with his profession, and has contributed largely to the literature embracing his specialty. He has not only written many monographs pertaining to his special line of work, but has also contributed the chapter on diseases of the ear in several systems of medicine. He was early in the field of aural surgery and has done much in the perfecting of modern surgical otology. He holds membership with the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, American Otological Society, American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, American Medical Association, American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, and the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

SHATTUCK, Frank Rodman,

Lawyer, Law Examiner.

Although a native born Philadelphian, Mr. Shattuck, through both paternal and maternal lines harks back to early days in New England, even to that remote date 1623, when a maternal ancestor, Joshua Pratt, came in the ship "Anne and Little James." On the paternal side Mr. Shattuck descends from William Shattuck "of the people called Quakers," both families being of English ancestry. They endured, in the first generation, all the trials and privations of the "pilgrim" and also the persecutions to which the "Quaker" was subjected by his stronger brethren.

William Shattuck, the progenitor, born in England 1621-22, died at Watertown, Massachusetts, August 14, 1672. He was tried at Salem, Massachusetts, May 11, 1659, on the heinous charge of being a "Quaker," and sentenced to banishment from the colony under pain of death. But he was a fighter himself, although a member of the peaceful sect, and on leav-

ing the colony in deference to the sentence of the court, proceeded at once to England, and laid his case before the King, Charles II. He secured the aid of a powerful friend, and on September 19, 1661, obtained a writ of mandamus, commanding the magistrate and ministers of New England to "forbear to proceed any further" against the Quakers. He was also appointed King's deputy to carry this mandamus to New England, which he did and on November 27, 1661, the general court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, ordered that "the execution of the laws in force against 'Quakers' as such, so far as they respect corporal punishment or death, be suspended until the Court take further Order." After this victory over ecclesiastical intolerance, won in behalf of his religious associates as well as himself, Samuel Shattuck lived to enjoy his freedom from persecution twenty-eight years, dying in 1672, his widow Susanna marrying three and a half years later, Richard Norcross.

The line of descent to Frank Rodman Shattuck is through William (2) Shattuck, third son of the "Quaker" emigrant, who was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, married 1678, Susanna Randall.

Robert, tenth child of William (2) Shattuck, born January 1, 1698, settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts, but died in his father's house at Watertown while there visiting December 13, 1723. His wife, Mary Pratt, was a daughter of Benajah (2) and Mary Pratt, of Plymouth, granddaughter of Benajah and Persis (Dunham) Pratt, and a great-great-granddaughter of Joshua Pratt, who arrived in the "Anne and Little James" as previously stated.

Robert (2), second of the three children of Robert (1) Shattuck, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, June 3, 1721, died in Middletown, Connecticut, February 12, 1802. His first wife, Ruhamah Cook,

was a descendant of Francis Cook, who came in the "Mayflower" in 1620.

David, sixth child of Robert (2) Shattuck, is the Revolutionary ancestor of Frank Rodman Shattuck. He was born in East Hampton, Connecticut, September 12, 1758, died in Colchester, Connecticut, January 23, 1840. In 1776, he enlisted in the company commanded by Eliphalet Holmes, Colonel Ephraim Chamberlain's regiment, Connecticut militia; served six months under Colonel Selden in the Continental service; was with Washington's army on Long Island. He again enlisted under Captain Chambers in 1780, his company being a part of Colonel Heman Swift's regiment, Continental Line, serving until the final disbanding of the American army. He applied for a pension March 31, 1818, which was granted, he living twenty-two years to enjoy its benefits. His wife, Dorothy Alcott, died April 26, 1838.

Giles, fourth child of David and Dorothy (Alcott) Shattuck, was born at Colchester, January 24, 1798. He married, September 30, 1821, Nancy Eggleston.

Their son, Francis Elliott Shattuck, was born at Moodus, Connecticut, October 16, 1828. He came to Philadelphia, when a young man and there was for many years adjuster for one of the leading fire insurance companies, and himself one of the leading insurance men of the city. He married, October 1, 1861, Mary, daughter of Isaac G. Colesberry, of Philadelphia.

Frank Rodman, only son of Francis Elliott and Mary (Colesberry) Shattuck, was born in Philadelphia, February 19, 1864. He received his elementary education in the public schools, finishing at Central High School, whence he was graduated in 1881. He began the study of law under Alexander P. Colesberry as preceptor, and in 1883 entered the Law

Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1885, was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia county the same year, and has taken an honored position among his professional brethren. He is a member of the Philadelphia Board of Law Examiners, and of several professional, historical and patriotic organizations. He is a member of the Colonial Society; the Sons of the Revolution, Pennsylvania Chapter, through the patriotic services of his great-grandfather, David Shattuck (1758-1840); the New England Society; and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. His clubs are the Art, University, Racquet, Philadelphia Country and Huntingdon Country.

He married, November 18, 1886, Ella Agnes, daughter of Thomas and Katherine Martin Woodward, of Philadelphia. Children: Mildred Woodward and Kathlyne Montgomery.

SNIVELY, Albert Charles,

Lawyer, Public Official.

The Snively family, which has one of its able representatives in the present day, Albert Charles Snively, an attorney of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, has been resident in the United States since the latter part of the eighteenth century, and came originally from Germany.

John Snively was born in Germany, emigrated to America, and made his home in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1780, being a young lad at that time, and died in 1806. He was a member of the Lutheran church. He married Amy Wilkinson, and had children: John, of further mention; Abraham, made his home in Pittsburgh; Hugh, migrated to Ohio and settled in that State.

John Snively, eldest son of John and

Amy (Wilkinson) Snively, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1803, and died in Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1884. He was brought to Mount Pleasant township in 1807, received a good common school education, and was brought up in the Lutheran faith. He married, in 1824, Catherine Fausold, born in Cumberland, Maryland, in 1800, came to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and died in 1877. They became the parents of ten children.

Hiram Snively, son of John and Catharine (Fausold) Snively, was born in Mount Pleasant township, February 4, 1832, and is now living in Mt. Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, a fine specimen of hearty old age. One of his paternal cousins was active in the French and Indian War, and he himself was desirous of enlisting at the time of the Civil War, but was not accepted by reason of a physical disability. He received a good common school education, and was a man of much natural intelligence and fine reasoning powers. He was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and was honored with a number of township offices, among them being that of assessor in which he served five terms, and tax collector, in which he served twice. He married, September 16, 1858, Mary Ann, born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of David and Hester (Benford) Chorpenning, the former born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1799, died in 1868, the latter, born in Somerset county in 1807, died in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Snively had ten children, eight now living.

Albert Charles Snively, son of Hiram and Mary Ann (Chorpenning) Snively, was born in Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1869. His education was

a liberal one, and was acquired in the public schools of his native township, in the Mount Pleasant Institute, and the Greensburg Seminary. He commenced teaching in the public schools of the county while still pursuing his own education, and continued this for eight terms with great success. He then took up the study of law in the offices of Albert H. Bell and G. Dallas Albert, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Westmoreland county, January 26, 1896. He at once established himself in the practice of his chosen profession, and has been actively and very successfully identified with it since that time.

In matters connected with the public welfare of the community, Mr. Snively has also taken a prominent part. As a representative of the Democratic party he has served as school director of Irwin borough; was secretary of the Democratic County Committee in 1896; chairman of the same in 1907; has been delegate to a number of State conventions; was a delegate to the convention of 1904 which met at St. Louis, Missouri. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally he is a member of Masontown Lodge, No. 459, Free and Accepted Masons; Lodge No. 415, Knights of Pythias, of Irwin; Lodge No. 486, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Jeannette. He was a member of Company I, National Guard of Pennsylvania, 1894-95-96.

Mr. Snively married, July 28, 1903, in Westmoreland county, Nettie A., who was educated in the common and normal schools, a daughter of Rev. A. Dickey and Samatha (Pyle) Christner, of Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, and they have two children: Alberta Christner, born at Irwin, February 17, 1905; and Florence Christner Snively, born at Irwin, January 17, 1907.

STRITTMATTER, Isidor P., M. D.,
Proprietor of Private Hospital.

Dr. Isidor P. Strittmatter, whose study and abilities have brought him to a prominent position in the ranks of the medical fraternity in Philadelphia, has for almost a quarter of a century conducted one of the leading private hospitals of the city and has done splendid work as well in general practice and as a member of hospital staffs.

A native of Carrollton, Pennsylvania, Dr. Strittmatter was born August 16, 1860, of the marriage of Francis X. and Elizabeth (Huber) Strittmatter. The former was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, but his father was a native of southwestern Germany. Coming to America, he settled in Philadelphia, where he married Frances Meyer, who was born near Strassburg and crossed the Atlantic on the same ship with her future husband. After a short residence in Lycoming county, during which period Francis X. Strittmatter was born, the family removed to Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and were among the pioneer settlers of that mountainous region. There Francis X. Strittmatter was reared and through the period of his manhood engaged in building operations, while agricultural pursuits were to him a pastime. His wife, Elizabeth Huber, was a native of Bavaria, Germany.

After attending the public schools, Dr. Strittmatter became a pupil in St. Vincent's College of Pennsylvania, and received his professional training in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in March, 1881. He taught school for two terms prior to his graduation in medicine and after completing his course he acted as resident physician in the German Hospital, from which he resigned, afterwards he became resident physician in St. Mary's

Hospital. On October 21, 1882, however, he entered upon private practice at No. 1232 North Fifth street. For ten years he served on the surgical staff of St. Mary's Hospital, but resigned in 1897 to devote his entire attention to the private hospital in which he established and which was opened at 999 North Sixth street on March 27, 1887. The liberal patronage accorded this institution is unmistakable evidence of the confidence reposed in Dr. Strittmatter professionally. Splendidly for both medical and surgical work, he has surrounded himself with a corps of able assistants and in its equipment his hospital is thoroughly modern and progressive in every particular. Dr. Strittmatter is also the owner of real estate in Philadelphia and farm property not far distant in both Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He is likewise a director of the Integrity Title Insurance Trust & Safety Deposit Company.

On September 27, 1897, in Philadelphia, Dr. Strittmatter wedded Clara A. Ross, a daughter of Herman H. Ross, a carpet manufacturer, and they have one son, Isidor T. Dr. Strittmatter belongs to St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, and is identified with various societies for the promotion of professional knowledge and efficiency, including the Philadelphia Medical Club, the County Medical Society, the Pathological Society, the Obstetrical Society, the North Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Society, the American Medical Association and the James Aitken Meigs Medical Society.

Apart from the deep interest in scientific knowledge allied to medicine and surgery and all that goes for the mental and physical betterment of the human family his greatest pleasure is country life—occasional hunts in the wilds of the west and the woods of Maine and in journeys through Europe and Africa, lending inferential variety to his interests. He



Louis H. H. H. H. H.

Ed. J. T. B. C. N. Y.

L. P. H. H. H. H.



believes that closer contact with nature, study of the many unsolved problems which are to be seen on all sides and at all times, coupled with the reading and digestion of the concrete study of one's predecessors and contemporaries as found in their writings, fits the individual better for the solution of the problems of the present and inflicts less mental pain and heartache than high finance and the diversions of so called society. In other words Dr. Strittmatter likes to contemplate and support those projects and movements which broaden the vision of the individual and increase his efficiency without trampling on the rights or narrowing the opportunities of one's fellowmen. His life work is an exponent of the spirit of broad humanitarianism that dominates him and in the practice of his profession he utilizes the many opportunities which are presented to aid those in need of assistance.

DREXEL, George William Childs,

Journalist, Retired.

Certain names are always associated in the minds of Americans with certain achievements, events or lines of activity in which they have been famous, as: Lincoln and emancipation; Cramp and ship building; Edison and electricity. Mention the name of Drexel and one involuntarily instantly associates the name with banking, although it is also a noted name in art, philanthropy and society. In Philadelphia not only is it prominent, through the great banking house of Drexel, but through that magnificent philanthropy, Drexel Institute, one of the greatest practical schools in the world. As bankers, the name is borne by great financial institutions in Philadelphia, New York and Paris. In philanthropy the magnificent generosity of Anthony Joseph Drexel and his sister, Katherine Drexel, will ever be remembered. In art

and literature the name is one held in highest estimation and in social life the family have been leaders for generations.

The founder of the family in Philadelphia was Francis Martin Drexel, an artist, born in Austrian Tyrol in 1792. He left his native land during the troublous times of the Napoleonic wars, arriving in Philadelphia in 1817. He established a studio in that city and practiced his art, chiefly in the painting of portraits. In 1826 he traveled through the Spanish-American states, painting while "en tour" the portraits of many celebrities, including one of the "Great Liberator" General Simon Bolivar, the Washington of Bolivia.

In 1837 he entered the world of finance, founding the banking house of Drexel & Company in Philadelphia. In the management of the affairs of that house he displayed financial ability of the highest order and builded so well, so strong and so true, that, continued by his sons, it has grown and expanded into a house with connections all over the world, and with the great banking house, Drexel, Morgan & Company, in New York, and the equally great Drexel, Harjes & Company, in Paris, France.

The greatest banker of the second generation was Anthony Joseph Drexel, second son of the founder, Francis Martin Drexel and his wife, Katherine Hook. He began working in his father's banking house when thirteen years of age, occupied a subordinate position until 1885, when the death of his elder brother left him in practical control. He was an able financier and a great banker. To him is due the world wide prominence of the name in connection with financial operations. His great fortune was fairly earned and was distributed with the same fairness. He was a contemporary of George W. Childs, and joined with him in many philanthropies, notably the Childs-Drexel

Home for Printers in Colorado. He gave liberally to the University of Pennsylvania and founded the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, which he liberally endowed. This institution for the development of art, science and technology, is one of the great practical, useful educational institutions of our country, and has fully justified the liberality of its founder, who gave to its upbuilding and endowment a sum in excess of three millions of dollars. Mr. Drexel died abroad in 1893. His statue, wrought by a famous sculptor, adorns Fairmount Park in Philadelphia. His wife, Ellen Rozet, was the daughter of John Rozet, a wealthy Philadelphia merchant of French descent. She was a lady of many accomplishments and beauty of character, rendering her a leading social favorite.

George William Childs Drexel, eighth child and youngest son of Anthony Joseph and Ellen (Rozet) Drexel, was born in Philadelphia, in 1868. He bears the name of his father's intimate friend, George W. Childs, then owner, editor and publisher of the "Public Ledger," greatest of all Philadelphia journals, during the life of Mr. Childs. After finishing his education in private schools and under special tutors, he entered the employ of Mr. Childs, serving in various departments, but chiefly on the reportorial staff until 1894, when on the death of Mr. Childs, Mr. Drexel succeeded him in control and as editor and publisher. He continued "The Ledger" along the lines successfully followed by Mr. Childs, continuing as active head until 1902, when he sold his interests and retired from the world of journalism. Since that year he has devoted himself to his large private estate, maintaining an office at Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

He married, at Vincentown, New Jersey, November 18, 1891, Mary S. Irick. His city home is at the corner of Eigh-

teenth and Locust streets, Philadelphia; his summer homes, a handsome estate at "Wooton," Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, and at North Isleboro, Maine.

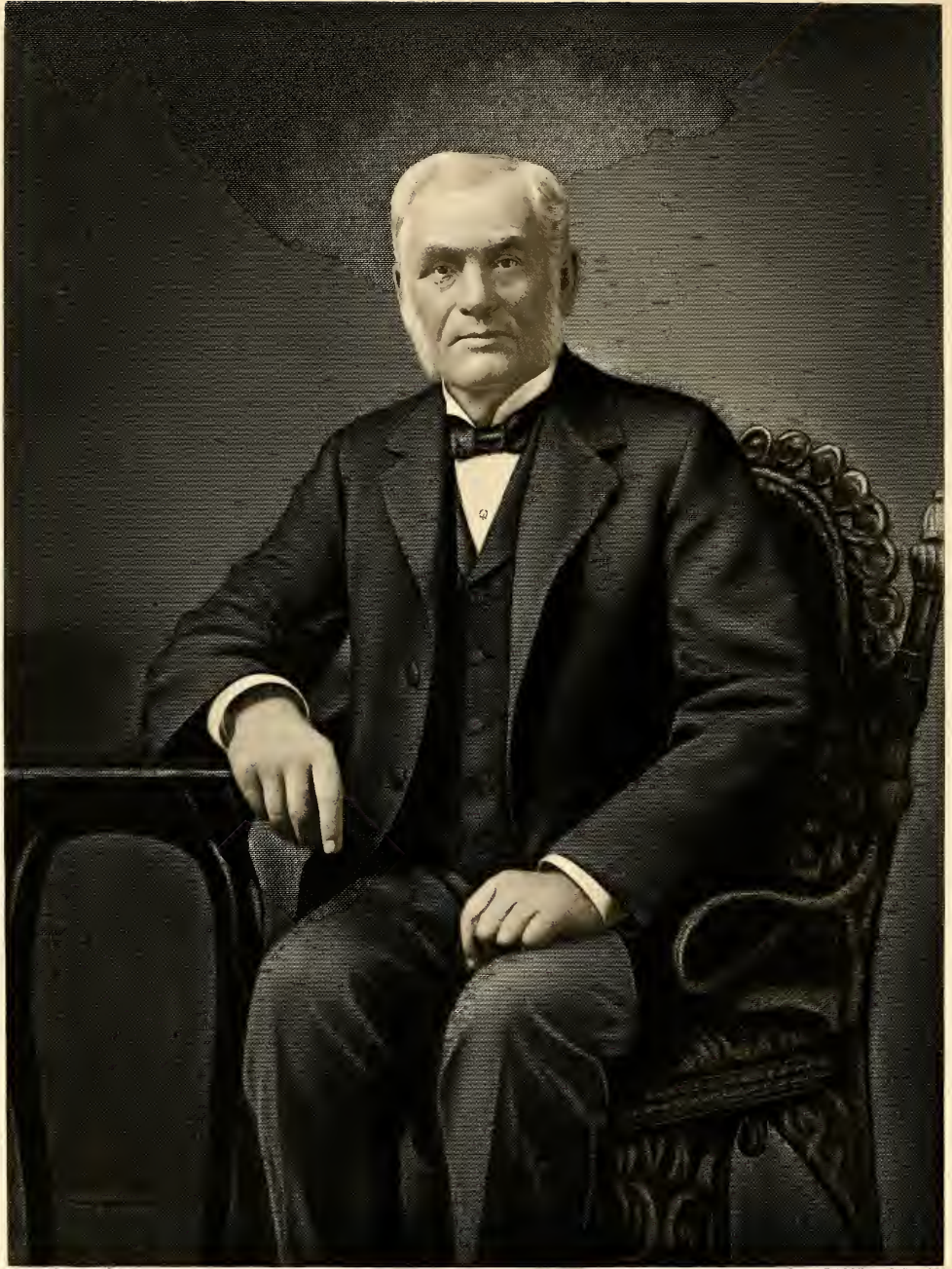
Member of the New York Yacht Club, Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia, Rittenhouse Club, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Bryn Mawr Polo Club, Philadelphia Country Club, etc.

KINZER, Esaias, M. D.,

Physician, Legislator.

Into an active life of fifty-six years, twenty-seven of which were passed as a practicing physician of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, Dr. Esaias Kinzer crowded much of professional and public service, following his calling with such zeal and disregard of personal welfare that he was compelled to retire while in age but in the prime of life. His prominence and popularity were not confined to professional circles, but he added to his reputation as a representative citizen by filling a seat in the State Senate for one term. He was a devout churchman, observant of his obligations to his church, the Lutheran, and in every way discharged his duties in relation to his fellows, by whom he was regarded with enduring respect and regard.

Dr. Esaias Kinzer was born on the Kinzer farm in East Earl township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1805, and died in Lancaster, September 5, 1861. He was a grandson of Michael and Magdalena Kinzer, son of George Kinzer, both his father and grandfather having passed their lives on the old homestead in East Earl township. George Kinzer was born February 18, 1778, died November 28, 1834, pursuing agriculture all of his life. His wife was Anna Margaretta Ellmaker, born May 10, 1779, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Ellmaker, who bore him issue: Maria,



James Historical Pub. Co.

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

James Smith

born October 9, 1800, married Henry Yundt; Amos S., born February 23, 1803, died September 5, 1876; Esaias, of whom further; William, born September 27, 1805; Elizabeth, born March 10, 1809, married Aaron Custer, of Pottstown, Pennsylvania; Nathaniel E., born August 10, 1810; Anna M., born February 20, 1812, married George Diller; Elias, born March 31, 1814; Caroline, born May 11, 1816; George W., born March 27, 1818; Harriet C., born December 6, 1821, married George Van Buskirk; Levi, born March 13, 1819; Benjamin, born September 6, 1823.

Dr. Esaias Kinzer as a youth was a student in the district schools in the locality of his home, at the same time assisting his father in the cultivation of the home acres. Deciding upon his professional career, he first studied medicine with Dr. John Luther, of East Earl township, Lancaster county, subsequently enrolling in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D. in the class of 1829. Leacock township, Lancaster county, was for many years the scene of his professional practice, and with the passing years he grew steadily into the confidence and respect of the people among whom he lived, assuming a place in the life of the community that spoke eloquently of the high favor in which he was held. His political preference was in favor of the Whig party, and it was as the candidate of this party that he was elected to the upper house of the State Legislature, serving with ability and honor for one term.

Failing health caused Dr. Kinzer's retirement from professional labor in 1856, and he took up his residence in the city of Lancaster, where his death occurred five years afterward. He was a communicant of the Lutheran church. His life was spent in the service of his fellows, with

the exception of the short period preceding his death when he was physically unfit for strenuous activity, and in this service he developed to the full a strong and vigorous manhood, replete with Christian virtues. Dr. Kinzer belongs to a generation past, but the story of his unselfish life and upright character is the legacy of all who follow him.

He married Catherine, daughter of Henry Roland, of New Holland, Pennsylvania, and had issue: Roland, died aged thirty years, and Anna M., a resident of Lancaster.

SMITH, James,

Enterprising Citizen, Legislator.

For sixty-five years a resident of Easton, a period that also covers practically his entire residence in the United States, James Smith has lived a retired life for many years, his active career covering a long period of enterprise and usefulness. While his business activities were often far removed from Easton, his interest in the city of his home was so constantly manifested in every phase of its growth and development during his time that he has been recognized for many years as one of the most influential and useful of its citizens.

James Smith was born in County Meath, Ireland, in 1829, a son of Patrick and Ann (Carpenter) Smith. His father, a farmer, gave him such educational advantages as the common schools of the locality afforded, but his education has been mainly acquired through his own efforts, and in the great school of experience.

At the age of twenty years he came to this country with his mother, landing in New York City, and in 1850 settled in Easton. He learned the stone mason trade, and in his early life worked at his trade on the construction of the railroads

then building in this vicinity. After saving a small capital he started in business as a railroad contractor, which he continued with conspicuous success for many years. Monuments to his enterprise and skill in railroad construction are found all over the Eastern and Middle States, spanning the Susquehanna, Delaware, Raritan, Connecticut, and other rivers of these states. He was identified prominently with the construction and development of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, particularly in its early stages, and executed many large construction contracts for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad; New York Central; New York, New Haven & Hartford, and other railroads. Thoroughness, reliability and integrity were the characteristics which won him confidence and respect in the world of business, and no man in Easton is more highly esteemed and honored than James Smith.

While he has many holdings and interests in the business section of Easton, he devoted much of the energy of his later years to the development of South Easton, the section in which he resides. He was instrumental in having constructed the street which bears his name, which was so important a factor in the growth of the South Side. He was instrumental in the establishment of the silk industries which now exist there. The consolidation of Easton and South Easton is due in a large measure to his individual efforts. In fact every project pertaining to the advancement of the city of Easton commanded his earnest and practical support. He has been a director of the Equitable Securities Company of New York, and the Northampton National Bank, retiring from the latter on account of advancing years in favor of his son Frederick F. Smith. He has been for years a director of the Northampton Fire Insurance Company.

In public life a Democrat, he was a delegate to the conventions of his party. He served as a member of the town council of South Easton; was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1888; and was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Assembly in 1890, serving in all these capacities with ability and honor. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic. He was a man of unusually wide knowledge, a keen and philosophic observer of men and events, his outlook upon life being informed by a broad and liberal intelligence.

He married, in the fall of 1858, Mary Sheeran, and has the following living children: James F. Smith, Washington, D. C.; Ellen Smith, Easton, Pennsylvania; Mary Smith, Easton, Pennsylvania; Joseph P. Smith, Easton, Pennsylvania, vice-president Smith-McCormick Company; Thomas R. Smith, Easton, Pennsylvania; Frederick F. Smith, Easton, Pennsylvania, treasurer Smith-McCormick Company.

James F. Smith, his oldest son, graduate of the Easton High School and Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland. After a post-graduate course at Lafayette College he entered the law school of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., was admitted to the bar in 1890, and since that time has practiced law in Washington. He is at present assistant corporation counsel of the District of Columbia, and a member of the University Club, Columbia Country Club, the Bar Association, and Carroll Institute of that city.

Joseph P. Smith, born March, 1870, was educated in Easton private and public schools. He started business with his father in 1889, and has continued the same until the present time. He is at present vice-president of the Smith-McCormick Company, director of the Easton National Bank; has succeeded his father as a man-

ager of the Northampton Fire Insurance Company; is president of the Board of Prison Inspectors, Northampton county; member of managing board of the Pomfret Club; member of the Easton Anglers' Association, Country Club (Northampton county), Pennsylvania Society of New York City, and the Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society.

FANNING, Adelbert Cannedy,

Lawyer, Jurist.

A true son of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Fanning is third generation of the family in Springfield township of that county. They date in Bradford county from 1812, a full century having elapsed since Elisha (2) and Betsey (Grace) Fanning cleared and improved the farm yet owned in the family, their home for many years, and their place of death. Elisha (2) was a native of Massachusetts, son of Elisha (2) Fanning and his wife Mary Button.

David, son of Elisha (2) Fanning by his first wife, Betsey, was born February 15, 1811, and was the last survivor of the six children of his parents. He was born, lived and died in Springfield township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he cleared and improved a farm on which he resided until death. He married Austis B., daughter of Alexander Cannedy, of Colerain, Vermont, also an early settler of Springfield township.

Adelbert Cannedy, the youngest of six children born to David and Austis B. (Cannedy) Fanning, was born in Springfield township, July 25, 1851. He grew to manhood at the home farm, attended the public schools and was graduated in 1872 from Mansfield State Normal School. He began the study of law with Delos Rockwell, of Troy, Pennsylvania, and H. W. Patrick, of Athens, Pennsylvania, then in 1874 entered the law department

of Michigan University at Ann Arbor, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Laws, class of 1874; was admitted to the Supreme Court of Michigan, and in September, 1874, to the Bradford county (Pennsylvania) bar. He at once began practice in Towanda, Pennsylvania, forming a partnership with his former instructor, H. W. Patrick, that lasted only about one year. Mr. Fanning, in the fall of 1875, located in Troy, Pennsylvania, where he continued in active private practice until 1881, when he was elected district attorney of Bradford county, serving eight years. In September, 1889, he was appointed President Judge of the Forty-second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Benjamin M. Peck. Later he was elected to the same office, beginning his term, January 1, 1900.

Judge Fanning has been for years a member of the Troy school board, and has been a strong friend of the public schools in all his public acts as well as in private influence. He is a member of Bradford Bar Association; State trustee of Mansfield State Normal School; trustee of the Robert Decker Hospital of Sayre, Pennsylvania; trustee of the American Historical and of the Bradford Historical societies, the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre, and the Ontario Glee Club of Towanda. He is prominent in the Masonic order, belonging to Morgan Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Troy Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Northern Commandery, Knights Templar; and Irem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In the Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second degree, belonging to Towanda Lodge of Perfection; Harden Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Calvary Chapter of Rose Croix; and Williamsport Consistory, Princes of the Royal Secret. Judge Fanning is a Re-

publican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

He married, April 16, 1885, Jennie E., daughter of Edward E. and Louisa (Ballard) Loomis, of Troy, Pennsylvania. Children: Adelbert Carl, born August 12, 1886, and Pauline Frances, born August 15, 1890. The family home is in Towanda, where Judge Fanning is held in highest esteem as a citizen, lawyer and jurist.

REIMER, William,

Enterprising Citizen, Public Official.

The family of William Reimer is an old one, of noble descent, the progenitor being a knight, Hanz, called the "rhymer," who lived in Lower Saxony, A. D., 1195. By his bravery and rare gift at rhyme, beautiful songs and ballads, he found great favor with the Roman Emperor of the German nation, Friedrich Barbarossa. Also, because of this gift of rhyme, he was called Hanz, der Reimer (rhymer), and as this name was widely known and well respected, his progeny adopted it as their surname. To this same Hanz, der Reimer, the Emperor Friedrich also granted armorial bearings, and he was permitted to drape his escutcheon with the robe of the Princess of Hahenstaffen. He accompanied the Emperor during all his expeditions in Asia, Italy, etc., and by him was vested with several large and valuable estates, viz: Walmeroth, Munkenthal, Puslinger, in Suevia. He left four sons: Frederick, Hanz, Cornelius and Richard, who all assumed the name of Reimer. Of these four sons, three inherited the estates of their father; Hanz, in Suevia; while Frederick took possession of the estate in Parchingen, in Lower Saxony, which was the dower of his mother, Abel von Formenten. In this way the different lineages of the family came into existence, the sons of Hanz calling themselves after

their estates, viz: Reimer von Walmeroth, Reimer von Munkenthal, Reimer von Puslinger, Reimer von Parchingen. Among the knights of Suevia and Lower Saxony were many members of the Reimer family who were well known on account of their good qualities and illustrious deeds; for example, Frederick, der Reimer, von Parchingen, who was a gentleman of the equerry to Count Adolph von Sohaneburg, and under him participated in the battle of Barnhaeven, A. D., 1227, against the Danes, where he made the Danish Duke of Bentinoke, of Erisland, a prisoner. Another member of the family, Oswald by name, in the year 1395, in recognition of important services rendered by him against the Swedes, was elevated by Margaret, Queen of Denmark, to a Danish baronage, and was invested with the insignia of Danesburg. The progeny of Oswald, A. D., 1725, were living on their large estate in Norway. One of them, Jasmund Reimer, was commander of Bergen. One of the members of the family from Suevia was Antonius Reimer von Bilingen, who was in 1609 Abbot Prior of the Abbey of Parishern; and another was George Sixtus Reimer von Munkenthal who in 1590 was chancellor of the empire under Emperor Frederick. About this time the family of Reimer von Walmeroth became extinct. The son of the above named Sixtus Reimer, Walbert Reimer von Munkenthal, a brother-in-law to the celebrated Goetz von Berlichingen, was proscribed by Emperor Maximilian, together with Goetz, for revolt and breach of the land. Munkenthal, being an imperial gift, was confiscated by the Emperor. Adelbert Reimer von Munkenthal was so incensed at this that he enrolled soldiers and marched towards Regenbergm for the purpose of intercepting and murdering the Emperor. His plot was betrayed, and Knight George Truchiess von Waldberg,



Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

William Reimer

head of the knights of Suevia, with one hundred troops surprised him and his men, and brought him a prisoner before the Emperor, who at first condemned him to death, subsequently, yielding to the solicitations of the families of Von Hutten and Von Sickingen, he pardoned him, but deprived him of all the privileges of knighthood, had his name nailed to the gallows, his sword broken by the executioner, and his right hand cut off. In consequence of this terrible punishment the family of Reimer von Munkenthal declined, and the members found shelter in various free cities, where they engaged in different business pursuits. The family of Reimer von Pflengen became extinct by the death of the above mentioned member, Abbot Antoinus, A. D., 1609. In our days we find members of the Reimer family scattered and settled over almost all parts of Germany ("European Office and General Calendar, at Vienna," vol. 285).

(The Reimer Family in America).

Dr. John Christian Reimer was born at Michelbach, Kingdom of Wuerttemberg, Germany, April 19, 1786. He married (first) August 1, 1814, Charlotte Mickel, who was born at Ober-Ingelheim, near Mainz, May 29, 1783, and died October 11, 1817. Issue: Carl, who was born June 28, 1816, afterwards lived with his grandfather, Frederick Mickel, at Ober-Ingelheim. Dr. John Christian Reimer emigrated to America in the year 1818. He married (second) August 8, 1819, Barbara Rebecca Schithe, who was born April 11, 1799, at Bretzburg, Canton Aargau, Switzerland. They had issue: Wilhelmina, born in 1820, died in 1849, married Charles Lieberman; Louisa, born in 1821, died in 1840; Wilhelm, of further mention; Caroline, born in 1825, died in 1893, married Stephen Smith; B. Franklin, born in 1826, died in 1899; Ludwig, born in 1828, died in 1906; Amanda, born

in 1830, died in 1834; Augustus, born in 1832, married Carrie Haas, and lives at No. 805 North Broad street, Philadelphia; Priscilla, born in 1835, died in 1840; Emma, born in 1837, died in 1900, married John Haas; G. Washington, born in 1839, died in 1840; Ann Eliza, born in 1841, died in 1842.

Dr. Reimer had studied medicine in his native country. After his coming to America he first lived in one of the counties near Philadelphia, subsequently removing into the "City of Brotherly Love," where he practiced successfully until his death, which occurred in 1845. He is buried in Mount Peace Cemetery, Philadelphia, by the side of his wife.

William (Wilhelm) Reimer, eldest child of Dr. John Christian and Barbara Rebecca (Schithe) Reimer, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1823, and died suddenly while in a street parade, August 22, 1888. He was reared and educated in Philadelphia. When his text books were laid aside he learned the barber's trade, and subsequently located in Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he practiced his vocation on Hamilton street. He also established the Allentown News Agency, and became a factor in the Democratic party, and in the year 1859 was elected county treasurer of Lehigh county, serving until 1861. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. His life motto was "The Golden Rule."

Mr. Reimer married, November 17, 1843, Sophia Rothrock, born in HELLERTOWN, Pennsylvania, died August 14, 1873. They had the following named children: George W., born in 1844, died at Allentown in 1897; Charles C., born in 1845, died in Allentown in 1896; Thomas J., born in 1846, died in 1909, was in the postal service; Benjamin F., born in 1848, died in 1899; Mary E., born in 1851; John

A., born in 1858, died in 1894; Lillian S., born in 1861, died July 6, 1908, married Henry Snyder, had children: Thomas W., of South Bethlehem, who married Lillian Stoudt, and Harold G.

Mr. Reimer was a man of generous impulse, a producer and giver, but it remained for his daughter, Mary E. Reimer, a native of Allentown, who became housekeeper for her family, caring for her father in his declining years, also her brothers and sisters, to carry out his ideas. She possesses business qualifications and industry beyond the average woman, which have resulted in the purchasing of valuable property and the earning of a comfortable income and independence. She owns a farm at Snyder'sville and considerable valuable real estate in Allentown, occupying the Reimer homestead at No. 640 Linden street since 1881. Miss Reimer is a member of the Reformed church, has also been endowed with a generous heart, and is deeply interested in church work and various charities.

MASSON, Monsignor Peter,
Roman Catholic Clergyman.

Of German birth and educated in foreign institutions for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church, Monsignor Peter Masson's first charge was a Philadelphia church, and for seven years he labored in the Pennsylvania field. In 1899, because of exceptionally high scholastic standing and demonstrated ability, he was called to the vice-rectorship of the American College at Louvain, Belgium. After eight years passed in this connection, Father Masson, at his own request, was permitted to return to America and to resume his work in the field that he had left in deference to the wishes of the church leaders, and since that time has filled charges in Pennsylvania. Upon

the death of Rev. Joseph Nerz, in 1911, Father Masson was appointed rector of Church of the Sacred Heart, a German parish, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and there continues to this time. While rector of this parish, high ecclesiastical honor has come to him in recognition of the splendid work he has accomplished, both in this and other parishes, and after his appointment as Rural Vicar of Lehigh and Northampton counties, he was, on June 14, 1914, made Domestic Prelate of His Holiness, with the title of Monsignor, his authority extending to all the foreign speaking churches, with the exception of the Italian, of his district.

Monsignor Peter Masson was born at Stadtkyll, near Treves, Germany, July 31, 1867, and until he was twelve years of age attended the schools of his birthplace. At this age he entered St. Albert's College, Venloo, Holland, afterward entering the Gymnasium at Treves, Germany, where he studied until graduating from the course in which he had enrolled. He subsequently pursued philosophical study in the Seminary at St. Trond, Belgium, and completed his theological studies at the American College, Louvain, Belgium. From his first attendance at school he had distinguished himself as a student, and during his stay at the American College, with the real work of life close at hand, applied himself so faithfully to his studies that he led his fellows by a wide margin, examinations and interrogations disclosing his complete mastery of theological subjects. This course, of three years' duration, did not end until the summer of 1892, but on September 19, 1891, he was ordained for the archdiocese of Philadelphia, the ordination of his classmates not occurring until several months later. Before taking up the duties to which he had been assigned, he added to his excellent preparation for priestly activity by a post-graduate



Peter Marron

course in the University of Louvain, and on September 1, nearly a year after his ordination, was called to Philadelphia, where he was duly installed as curate of St. Alphonsus' German Catholic Church. For two years he remained with this congregation, his next charge being as pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, at Minersville, Pennsylvania. In the five years that he led this congregation there was a noticeable quickening of the spiritual life of the parish which had its reflection in the material advance made in that time, a new church being built and the school and parsonage enlarged. Another of his works of this period was the building of a new church at Newtown, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania.

On July 16, 1899, Father Masson was appointed vice-rector of the American College, at Louvain, Belgium, his commission coming from the late Cardinal Ledochowski, Prefect of the Propaganda. Sincere sorrow marked the hours of his departure, for his earnest, devoted purpose and unselfish life had endeared him to the hearts of his parishioners. Entering upon the discharge of his vice-rectorial obligations at the college in the following month, new duties soon rested upon his shoulders, and in addition to filling the office of vice-rector, there fell to his lot the stewardship and the teaching of the classes in pastoral theology and liturgy. With characteristic vigor and energy he applied himself to his burdening tasks, his thorough training and fine scholarship ample qualifications for his important place. He passed his vacation in 1902 in a visit to his friends and former parishioners in the United States, and at the end of his eighth year in association with the American College he requested that he be once more assigned to a church in the United States. The necessary permission was granted and he at once set

sail for Philadelphia, being appointed, on January 4, 1908, by Archbishop Ryan, pastor of the church at Lansdale, Pennsylvania. At Lansdale he established a school and built a new parsonage, and from that place as a center conducted work in the outlying districts, enlarging the churches of Sellersville and Quakertown, and organizing a new congregation with a resident pastor at Quakertown, October 18, 1908. At the end of little over two years, a space of time marked by the most strenuous of successful effort, he was appointed to St. Joseph's German parish at Mauch Chunk (East), and took charge of that parish April 4, 1910. During his short stay in this place he caused the remodeling of the rectory and beautified the church, and while pastor of St. Joseph's was appointed by His Grace, Archbishop Ryan, Archiepiscopal Commissary for the Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

The death of Rev. Joseph Nerz, pastor of the German parish of the Sacred Heart, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1911 caused a vacancy that Father Masson was summoned to fill, and he has since been the active head of this church. Under his direction the church was rebuilt and its interior tastefully enriched with appropriate pieces of statuary and other decorations, the basement also being renovated and now in use as a chapel for mid-week services.

A free school was established under his direction, which has now an attendance of 825 pupils. A new convent was also required in May, 1912, for the teachers of the school, the Sisters of St. Francis. The tireless pastor did not forget the sick of his flock; eight Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart were invited June 15, 1912, to locate in Allentown, to nurse the sick of the poor in their private homes; to them he gave the pastoral residence. On October 20, 1913,

he purchased the handsome residence and park of the late Hon. Edward Harvey, which will be converted into a non-sectarian hospital, known as the Sacred Heart Hospital, Allentown.

Not long after his appointment to the pastorate he was made Rural Vicar for Lehigh and Northampton counties, and in June, 1914, was appointed Domestic Prelate of His Holiness, with the title of Monsignor. In every relation to the church, Monsignor Masson has completely fulfilled the confidence reposed in him, and while showing his fitness for the position he filled, has displayed talents worthy of further honor, talents that won him his promotion to his present high office. His dignity is not the false hauteur of high position, but the simple dignity that is born of service and striving for one's fellows, and although his presence graces any gathering of scholars and church dignitaries, those who know him best love him best as he works from day to day with the people of his parish, sympathetic, courageous, and friendly. As has been said, Monsignor Masson is a man of unusual scholastic standing, and speaks several languages with fluency and exactness. Progressive activity and an insatiable appetite for labor increase his value as a pastor and church officer.

MOFFAT, James David,
Clergyman, College President.

In the foremost rank of the educators of the United States stands the Rev. James David Moffat, D. D., LL. D., president of Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania, from 1882-1915. Thirty-three years Dr. Moffat has been head of this noble institution, its great advancement during that period furnishing the most convincing testimony to his able leadership.

John Moffat, father of James David Moffat, was born January 1, 1816, in Scotland, and in 1837 emigrated to the United States. Having been in his own country a shepherd lad, he landed on the shores of the New World well-nigh destitute of pecuniary resources, and, with the sturdy independence characteristic of his race, engaged in any kind of honest labor he could find, working for a short time in a stone quarry in New York State, and for a few weeks on the Erie canal, near Rochester, New York. He eventually found his way to Columbiana county, Ohio, and to the neighborhood of Homeworth, then called Middle Sandy, where he was employed on farms during the summers and during the winter months taught the country schools of the vicinity.

Later it became the cherished purpose of this earnest young man to fit himself for the work of the ministry, and with this end in view, he removed, after much private study, to the county seat, New Lisbon, where he opened a private school, continuing, meanwhile, his theological studies under the guidance of the Rev. Dr. A. O. Patterson, pastor of the Presbyterian church. The home and also the school of Mr. Moffat were in the hospitable residence of Dr. John McCook, whose children and their cousins were among his pupils, many of whom have achieved distinction in the army and the church and at the bar. After completing his preparation Mr. Moffat accepted a call to the Presbyterian church of St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, where he spent fourteen years of unwearied effort and signal usefulness. He was then for a time pastor of the Presbyterian church in Bellaire, Ohio, and in 1863 accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church, of Wheeling, West Virginia.

While teaching in the country schools of Columbiana county Mr. Moffat had as

a pupil Mary Ann McNeelan, daughter of a well-to-do farmer. This young woman became eventually the wife of her instructor and proved herself a most devoted helpmate, aiding and inspiring her husband during his early struggles and ably cooperating with his efforts in the years that followed. During the closing years of his life, while suffering from impaired health, Mr. Moffat had the great and satisfying joy of being assisted in his labors by his son, James David Moffat, who gave to this work some of the best years of his early manhood. Mr. Moffat passed away December 16, 1875, leaving the record of a strong, purposeful, self-denying life consecrated to the service of humanity—a life which may well serve as an inspiration to generations of his descendants.

Rev. James David Moffat, son of John and Mary Ann (McNeelan) Moffat, was born March 15, 1846, at the home of Dr. John McCook, in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, receiving the name of James in memory of his paternal grandfather, and that of David out of regard for David Little, a very dear Scotch friend in Middle Sandy. James David was but a year old when his parents moved to St. Clairsville, and it was there that he received his common school education, acquiring at the same time almost enough Latin to admit him to college. During the two years spent in Bellaire, the first winter saw him a pupil in the high school, and the second a teacher in a country school in the Rock Hill district, where the youthful instructor had pupils older than himself. It was, doubtless, under these trying circumstances, which would have proved too severe a test for the average youth, that Dr. Moffat developed that gift for imparting knowledge and that rare talent for leadership which rendered his future

work as an educator so exceptionally successful.

When his father accepted the call to the pastorate at Wheeling, Dr. Moffat took a course in a business school and for a short time was bookkeeper in a store. During the winter of 1864-65 he taught a school in the same district in Columbiana county, in which his father a quarter of a century before had been a teacher. It was at this time that he began the study of Greek, in the hope that he might enter college the following September—a hope which was realized by his becoming a member of the freshman class of Washington and Jefferson College. In 1869 he graduated and entered Princeton Theological Seminary, but at the close of his second year, when ready to be licensed, his father was stricken with paralysis, and the son was invited to fill the pulpit until September, which he did, expecting to return to Princeton for his last year in the seminary. His father, however, not recovering as had been hoped, he continued to supply the pulpit, and was finally called to the co-pastorate. This event changed the current of his life. Abandoning his intention of returning to the seminary, he accepted the call, and on May 8, 1873, was ordained, being at the same time installed as his father's co-worker in the ministry.

After the death of his father, Dr. Moffat remained as pastor until December, 1881, when he was elected to the presidency of his alma mater. On January 4, 1882, he entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office which he has ever since filled with such distinguished ability. The great increase in the number of students and the wonderful progress in every department are due largely to the ceaseless toil of Dr. Moffat and to his phenomenal talent as a leader no less than as an instructor. He realizes, in

fact, the ideal of the college president, having the hearty good will and coöperation not only of his faculty, but also of the students—which latter condition is the real test of the head of a college. The attention attracted by the success of his work has not been limited by the boundaries of Pennsylvania, but has extended throughout the United States. During his presidency the property and endowment of the college have been increased by about a million dollars.

In 1882 Dr. Moffat received from Hanover College, Indiana, the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and the following year the same degree was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey (Princeton University). He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Western University, in 1901 from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1906 from the Missouri Valley College. A ripe scholar and a man of widest reading, he is withal tremendously earnest and tremendously intense, keeping himself absolutely abreast of the times and having an intimate knowledge of men and of the best thought of the day.

In 1894 Dr. Moffat became one of the editorial contributors to the "Presbyterian Banner," and in 1900 one of its editors and directors. In every cause in behalf of which he wields his pen he exerts the influence of a forceful and brilliant writer. In 1888 he represented the Presbyterian Church North in the Presbyterian Alliance in London, and again in Liverpool, in 1904, on the latter occasion reading a paper on the "Rights and Limits of Biblical Criticism." In 1898, when the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Westminster Confession was celebrated in many places, Dr. Moffat delivered addresses at Princeton Seminary, in New York, before the Social Union, at McCormick Seminary, Chicago,

and before the General Assembly meeting at Winona Lake, Indiana. The extremely able paper on "The Fundamental Doctrines of the Confession" which he read on the last-named occasions was published in a volume containing the other addresses delivered at the meeting. Dr. Moffat is distinguished no less as a speaker than as a writer, his fine delivery and classical language being pervaded by an earnestness and sincerity that never fail to carry conviction with them. On no fewer than four occasions Dr. Moffat has represented his presbytery in the General Assembly, taking a prominent part in the revision of the Confession of Faith in the meetings in Philadelphia in 1901, and in New York in 1902. At the meeting at Winona Lake, in 1905, he was exalted to the position of Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of North America—the highest office the church can bestow.

Dr. Moffat married, September 6, 1876, Elizabeth Dalzell, daughter of Henry Crangle, of Wheeling, West Virginia, and they are the parents of the following children: Harriet Crangle; Margaret Blanche; and James David. By this marriage Dr. Moffat 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 which make her truly an ideal helpmate. Both by native gifts and the advantages of a thorough education Mrs. Moffat is singularly fitted for the exacting duties of the prominent social position she has been called upon to fill. Dr. Moffat is a man of genial nature and a magnetic personality and both he and his wife are extremely popular in the social circles of Washington, and also in those of Pittsburgh and other large cities of the East.

The future of a nation is largely in the hands of its educators. Happy is it for any people when the responsibility is committed to such men as James David Moffat.

FRANTZ, Andrew F.,

Prominent Stock Dealer, Financier.

The members of the old Mennonite family of Frantz have in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, placed to the credit of the name a record of honorable and useful life in its American home. In many instances preferring the peaceful pursuit of agriculture, the field of business has likewise claimed numerous members of the family, and to this latter class belongs Andrew F. Frantz, of Lancaster, member of the firm of Dunlap and Frantz. Since 1738 resident in Lancaster county, the institutions of the locality that have grown up since that date have uniformly been benefited by the wise judgment and firm executive power of those bearing the name Frantz, and in the march of progress and improvement they have ever been well in the van. One of the most noteworthy examples of this faithful service to a Lancaster county institution is in the long and valued connection of Jacob M. Frantz, father of Andrew F. Frantz, with the Millersville State Normal School, with which he was identified as trustee for more than fifty years, a record equalled by his brother, Andrew M. Frantz. The close relation of the family with this excellent institution is continued through Andrew F. Frantz, who succeeds his father and uncle as a member of the board of trustees.

The migration of Jacob Frantz, a native of Alsace, France, from the land of his birth was in all probability caused by his adoption of a religious creed that met

with the disapproval of the reigning house, and the persecution, violent and unceasing, visited upon such a "heretic." He sought asylum first in Holland and permanent relief from oppression on religious grounds in America, whither he came on the ship "Elizabeth," sailing from Rotterdam in 1738. Arriving in Pennsylvania, he settled at once in Manheim township, Lancaster county, and began earning a livelihood at his trade, that of shoemaker, after, when he had acquired title to land, adding agricultural pursuits to his activities, his farm being near Oregon. He was the father of Jacob (2) Frantz, born in 1755, died in 1799, who married (first) a Miss Hostetter, (second) Maria Nissley, and through whom the line to Andrew F. Frantz continues.

Christian Frantz, son of Jacob (2) and Maria (Nissley) Frantz, was born June 23, 1797, and died May 8, 1868. In manhood he became the owner of a large farm at Eden, Pennsylvania, and there passed his life, his accidental death being caused by an overdose of poisonous medicine. He was a member of the Mennonite church, as had been his American fathers, a man of quiet nature and life, industry and zealous application to duty the characterizing features of his blameless life. He married (first) in 1812, Elizabeth Bassler, born in 1798, and died in 1819, (second) in 1820, Elizabeth Kauffman Miller, born August 10, 1801, died November 25, 1862. Children of Christian Frantz, all of his second marriage: Maria, born in 1821, died in 1906; Jacob M., of whom further; Eliza, born in 1825, died in 1843; Andrew M.; Anna, born in 1829, now living (1914) aged eighty-five years; Christian M., born in 1832, died in 1853; Susanna, born in 1834, died in 1855; Rebecca, born in 1835, died in 1900; Sarah, born in 1837, died in

1864; John, born in 1839, died in 1864; Samuel M., born in 1842; Elizabeth, born in 1844, died in 1906.

Jacob M. Frantz, son of Christian and Elizabeth Kauffman (Miller) Frantz, was born near Binkley Bridge, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1823, and died at Wabank, Lancaster township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1909. After completing his studies in the district schools and Strasburg Academy he was for several years a school teacher in East Lampeter township, Lancaster county, then returning to the home farm and operating it in connection with his father. Following his marriage he made his home on the farm, there remaining until his death, deriving from his fertile acres a comfortable competence. In general farming he was invariably successful, and he was one of the earliest tobacco growers in the county, prospering from the beginning of his experiments in the culture of this plant. He became a man of large importance in the community and county, was president of the Manor Turnpike Company, one of the promoters of the Wabank Hotel, and a director of the Lancaster and Millersville Horse Railway Company until the absorption of that concern by the Conestoga Traction Company. For a number of years he was a school director of Lancaster township, and was an enthusiastic promoter and organizer of the Millersville State Normal School, using his influence to secure its establishment upon its present site and continuing his efforts in its behalf for more than fifty years as a member of the board of trustees, being, at his death, the oldest member, in age and point of service, in that body. He fraternized with the Knights of Pythias, and was the object of the lasting regard and liking of his associates in educational and business circles. Jacob M. Frantz married, October 18, 1845, Anna,

born July 25, 1826, daughter of Jacob R. and Mary P. Frick, of Neffsville, Manheim township, Lancaster county, and had children, all born near Wabank, Pennsylvania: Franklin F., born July 19, 1846; Benjamin F., born June 28, 1848; Christian, born August 16, 1850; Jacob F., born July 29, 1852; Andrew F., of whom further; Abram E., born September 2, 1858; Charles, born June 23, 1862; Mary E., born October 30, 1864; Anna, born January 18, 1867; Edward B., born February 14, 1872.

Andrew F. Frantz, son of Jacob M. and Anna (Frick) Frantz, was born on the Frantz homestead in Lancaster township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1855. As a lad of seven years he began attendance at the Millersville State Normal School and there obtained his entire education, for a few years after leaving school engaging in agricultural pursuits. In 1881 he established in his present line, dealing in live stock, continuing independently until 1912, in which year the present well-known firm of Dunlap & Frantz, commission dealers in cattle, was formed. This concern conducts a business that is the largest of its kind in Lancaster county, and during its short life has acquired many of the qualities that make for permanent success, among them substantiality, reliability, and a reputation for strict and unvarying integrity. Mr. Frantz is president of the Manor Turnpike Company, an office his father previously held; is a director of the Eastern Market Company; and is a member of the board of trustees of the Millersville State Normal School, to which he is indebted for his education, and which owes his father enduring gratitude for labor and sacrifice in establishing it upon so secure a foundation. Mr. Frantz, a successful man of affairs, is respected sincerely in the circles in which he moves.

ably and commendably bearing a worthy name. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the First Reformed Church of Lancaster.

He married, July 26, 1881, Susan H., born October 19, 1859, daughter of Philip and Mary Herr Bausman, of Lancaster township, and has children: Philip B., president of the Standard Dental Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Anna Mary, married George A. Young, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania; J. Paul, a practicing physician of Philadelphia; Maud B.; Ruth H., married J. Nevin Schaeffer, a member of the faculty of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster; Elizabeth F.; J. Andrew, a student in the Harvard Law School; David H., a student in Franklin and Marshall College; Abram P., a student in Franklin and Marshall Academy; Susan B.

DETWILER, Horace,

Bank Official, Man of Affairs.

A list of the citizens of Columbia, Pennsylvania, of a generation ago, whose efforts and labors laid the foundation upon which is being reared the business and industrial progress and achievement of the present day, would have well to the front the name of Solomon S. Detwiler, whose only male descendant is Horace Detwiler, cashier of the First National Bank of Columbia. In finance and in business he occupied a prominent place in his locality, and he is remembered always as one whose labors were directed not to selfish ends but always with the object of adding to the importance of Columbia and of making it an increasingly better place in which to live. His ambitions were of no mean order, and in attracting to Columbia several well known industries and in constant striving for civil uplift many were realized, to his joy and the benefit of his fellows.

The family of Detwiler has been especially noted in medicine and finance, Dr. Henry Detwiler, who died in Easton, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1887, having been the pioneer of the Hahnemann school in America, and at his death was "probably the oldest practitioner in the world." The American founder of this branch of the Swiss family, the name of which is variously spelled in Pennsylvania Detwiler, Detwiller, and Detweiler, was Joseph Detwiler, a member of the family of Dätwyler, of which the earliest record traces to 1608 in the town of Langenbruck, Canton of Basle. Joseph Detwiler, accompanied by his brother, John, the two members of a family of four children, the others Samuel and Mary, settled near Octoraro creek, below Safe Harbor, Lancaster county, his later home at Bambridge, on the Susquehanna river below Harrisburg.

Joseph (2) Detwiler, son of Joseph (1), was born at Bambridge, Pennsylvania, in 1789, and died in Hellam township, near Wrightsville, York county, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1870. He grew to man's estate in the place of his birth, and in 1820 moved to York county, passing the rest of his life in the cultivation of his farm in Hellam township. He enlarged the homestead, built the barn that is now standing, and was attended by prosperity in all that he did. Called to prominent place in public life, he served as supervisor of West Hempfield township, always elected to office as the candidate of the Democratic party. Several of his interests were of a business nature, and he was manager of the Wrightsville Pike, at his death his son David succeeding to the position. Joseph (2) Detwiler married, at Bambridge, Pennsylvania, Susan Garber, her father a successful farmer, and had children: David, deceased, a prosperous farmer; Joseph, a wealthy land, stone quarry, and lime kiln owner, since

1860 a director of the Union National Bank of Mt. Joy, Pennsylvania; Daniel H., a financier and business man, president of the First National Bank of Columbia; Susan; Solomon S., of whom further; Anna, married Abram Hiestand, a farmer, miller and distiller.

Solomon S., son of Joseph (2) and Susan (Garber) Detwiler, was born near Wrightsville, York county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1833, and died in December, 1897. A course in Mount Joy Academy, after attendance in the public schools, completed his education, and he at once came to Columbia, Pennsylvania, and found employment in the hardware establishment of Jonas Ruple. Here he was employed until 1860, he and his brother, Daniel H., in that year founding the private banking house of Detwiler and Brother. For four years this firm did successful business, and in 1864 was supplanted by the First National Bank of Columbia, Solomon S. Detwiler being elected to the cashiership, an office he filled with competence and the greatest acceptability until his death. His unvarying courtesy and considerateness made his relations with the patrons of the bank most pleasant, while his sterling traits of character, his fine sense of honor and absolute reliability, gave his efficient service double value. In other than financial circles Mr. Detwiler made his influence felt with telling force. Largely through his efforts in 1882 the Keeley Stove Company changed its location from Spring City, Pennsylvania, to Columbia, this company now comprising one of Columbia's leading industries, and at his death he was president of the corporation. Another addition to the manufacturing interests of the city that resulted through his instrumentality was the establishment of the silk and lace mills. The manner of his attainment was simple and without pretension, but a grateful citizenry and

his many friends would not permit his works to pass unpraised nor would they allow him to escape due recognition. From the time of the incorporation of the Columbia Hospital he served the institution as treasurer, remaining with it in its useful years with the same fidelity he had shown when endeavoring to accomplish its birth. He was a director of the Columbia and Marietta Turnpike Company and of the Grey Iron Company. Mr. Detwiler was a vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and to all of its beneficences contributed generously.

He married Mary C. Redsecker, daughter of Isaac Redsecker, of Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, a retired farmer and tanner. Solomon S. and Mary (Redsecker) Detwiler had five children—Effie, and Horace (of whom further), the only survivors. Katherine having died aged twelve years, Joseph, aged eleven years, and Susan in infancy.

Horace Detwiler, son of Solomon S. and Mary (Redsecker) Detwiler, was born in Columbia, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1873, and after completing his studies in the public schools attended Shortlidge Academy, at Media, Pennsylvania. His education finished, he became his father's assistant in the numerous connections of the elder Detwiler, and upon the death of Solomon S. Detwiler entered the First National Bank in the capacity of clerk. His present office is that of cashier, a place held by his honored parent for thirty-three years. In his financial career Mr. Detwiler has splendid guides and examples in the lives of his father and others of his family, guides that not only lead but inspire, that cheer as well as direct. He is president and director of the Keeley Stove Company; a director, manager, and treasurer of the Columbia and Marietta Turnpike Company; and a director and treasurer of the Mount

Bethel Cemetery Company. Mr. Detwiler is an interested member of the Vigilant Volunteer Fire Company, of Columbia, and is treasurer of that organization, member of Columbia Board of Health, and, as was his father, he is a vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

BROWNSON, James I.,

Lawyer, Author.

The bar of Western Pennsylvania has ever, as its annals testify, been rich in learning, ability and character, and ably is its prestige maintained by its representatives of the present day. Among the foremost of these must be numbered James I. Brownson, of Washington, a member of the firm of Donnans, Brownson & Miller. This firm is among those of the highest standing in the county and Mr. Brownson is recognized as one of the leading lawyers of this part of the old Keystone State.

The Rev. James I. Brownson, father of James I. Brownson, of Washington, was a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and in 1849 moved to Washington in order to accept the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, an office which he filled without interruption for fifty years—years of earnest and unwearied usefulness, consecrated to rekindling hope in the hearts of the despairing, reviving courage in the souls of the conquered and carrying beauty, joy and love into the lives of those whom sin and misery had crushed. He was a man endowed with notable social gifts, charm of voice and manner, unflinching tact, quick, generous sympathies, an ever-luminous sense of humor, and—greatest of all—the subtle faculty of making all about him appear at their best. Mr. Brownson married, March 14, 1843,

Sarah Ellen, daughter of John Maclay, of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania; she died in April, 1853, and on January 9, 1855, he married Eleanor, daughter of David Acheson, of Washington. On January 1, 1899, he tendered his resignation of the pastorate of half a century, and but six months later, on July 4, of the same year, passed forever from the scene of his labors, having been the spiritual guide and counsellor of three generations. An able, scholarly and gifted man, he lives still in the memory of this community.

James I. Brownson, son of James I. and Eleanor (Acheson) Brownson, was born January 25, 1856, at Washington, Pennsylvania, and received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native place, afterward entering Washington and Jefferson College, graduating in the class of 1875. He then registered as law student with Alexander Wilson and in 1878 was admitted to the bar. Since that date he has been in continuous practice in Washington, and has proved himself to be possessed of that judicial instinct which makes its way quickly through immaterial details to the essential points upon which the determination of a cause must turn. Thoroughly conversant with the literature of his profession, energetic in all his transactions, clear, logical and forceful in argument, and ever actuated by the highest sense of honor, Mr. Brownson occupies an enviable position in the ranks of the legal fraternity. He has served several terms as solicitor for Washington county.

Intensely public-spirited, Mr. Brownson possesses that judgment—at once clear and rapid—which enables him in the midst of incessant professional activity to give to the affairs of the community effort and counsel of genuine value, and his penetrating thought has often added wisdom to public move-

ments. Though taking no prominent part in politics he is thoroughly identified with the Republicans, but has steadily refused to hold office—with one exception. This exception was made in favor of the position of president of the council of South Washington, a position which was filled by Mr. Brownson before South Washington became a part of the city. He is a director of the Washington Trust Company, a trustee of Washington and Jefferson College, and a member of the Archaeological Institute of America, the Pennsylvania Society, of New York, the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society, the National Geographical Society and the American Forestry Association. He is author of: "The Life and Times of Senator James Ross," and "Equity in Pennsylvania from the Historical Point of View." He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, in the work of which he is active, serving as secretary of the Sunday school.

Mr. Brownson is a member of the Washington County and Pennsylvania State Bar associations, and the high place which he holds not only in the estimation of the public at large, but also in that of his professional brethren, is accorded to him not alone for the possession of the qualities essential to a successful lawyer, but for that of every trait that marks the true Christian gentleman and man of honor. He is of dignified presence, abounding in vitality, his countenance giving evidence at once of his keen and aggressive, yet kindly nature, the piercing expression of his eyes tempered by the glint of humor. He is a man who, notwithstanding his long period of practice at the bar, may reasonably look for many years of useful and appreciative reward yet to come.

The son of a father whose memory is still revered in the place which was the scene of his noble life, Mr. Brownson has

worthily supplemented the record of an enlightened, self-denying pastor by that of an able, conscientious and high-minded lawyer.

CRESSWELL, Robert Emmett,

Lawyer, Leader in Community Affairs.

Robert Emmett Cresswell, of Johnstown, a leader of the Cambria county bar, and for nearly a quarter of a century prominently identified with the political life of Western Pennsylvania, is a representative of a family of colonial record, and numbers among his ancestors on both sides scions of Irish and Scotch-Irish stock—two elements which have largely influenced the progress and development of the Commonwealth.

Robert Cresswell, grandfather of Robert Emmett Cresswell, was born at or near Hagerstown, Maryland, and was a member of a well known and influential family which had been settled, prior to the Revolutionary War, in the Old Line State. Robert Cresswell moved to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and there, in 1824, married Isabella, sister of Captain William McKinzie, who served in the War of 1812, and was with Commodore Perry at the battle of Lake Erie, known as "Perry's victory." Captain McKinzie belonged to a family which emigrated in 1798 from Belfast, Ireland, and settled at or near Concord, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where they still own the property known as "McKinzie's Dock," which has been contested for a long period and is in litigation at the present time.

Thomas Hayden, son of Robert and Isabella (McKinzie) Cresswell, was born in 1827, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, but while he was still a child his parents removed to Newry, Blair county, in the same State. At an early age the boy was employed in his father's shoe factory, and

later became a driver on the old Pennsylvania canal between Hollidaysburg and the east. He also worked for a time on the old Portage railroad, and later served as a clerk in the store of Dr. Peter Shoenberger, at Rebecca Furnace, subsequently becoming bookkeeper and then manager of the Rebecca Furnace and what was then known as the Maria Forges. Mr. Cresswell remained with Mr. Lytel, a son-in-law of Dr. Shoenberger for some time after the latter's death, and shortly after his marriage severed his connection with the Shoenberger estate, removing to Strongstown, Indiana county. This place was then in the heart of the pine woods and Mrs. Cresswell was the owner of a considerable estate in the vicinity. Mr. Cresswell engaged in the lumber business with which he continued to be associated during the remainder of his life, and he also opened a store which he conducted in connection with the lumber trade. During the entire period of his residence in Indiana county he was numbered among the leaders of the Democratic party, and during the memorable presidential campaign of 1860 enjoyed the distinction of being, with one exception, the only "Breckenridge Democrat" in his township. He filled in a most creditable manner the office of postmaster and for many years was a justice of the peace. Mr. Cresswell married, in 1855, in Strongstown, Ellen M. Burke, whose family record is appended to this sketch, and their children were: Edmund Burke; Michael; Robert Emmett, mentioned below; Joseph; Kate B.; Francis A.; Thomas M., and Ella B. All these, with the exception of Robert Emmett and Ella B., are now deceased. The father of the family died May 11, 1882, and the mother passed away February 28, 1902, at her home in Johnstown.

Robert Emmett, son of Thomas Hayden and Ellen M. (Burke) Cresswell, was

born November 2, 1858, in Strongstown, where he received his preliminary education in the common schools, afterward attending the State Normal School at Indiana. When not in school he was employed in his father's store, or in and about the mills and lumber business. After completing his course of study he taught a country school during the winter and in the summer was employed in his father's business. Later he became a car recording clerk in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, remaining until the department in which he was employed was removed from Altoona to Philadelphia. He then spent some time in the west, engaged in the railroad business, finally returning to Pennsylvania, and in 1885, in order to assist in the settlement of his father's estate, he again engaged in the lumber business.

Throughout these changes of occupation, Mr. Cresswell had had a decided inclination to the study of law—an inclination which eventually crystallized into a purpose—and during the year or two spent in lumbering began reading Blackstone. Often he carried this volume into the woods, and there, in the logging camps, laid the foundation for his future success in the legal profession. In 1887 he closed the business, thus becoming free to devote his whole time to his studies. He had previously registered as a student of law at the Cambria county bar, and now, by the advice of his father's old-time friend and legal counsellor, the late Supreme Court Judge Silas M. Clark, of Indiana, he took the law course at the University of Michigan, graduating in 1889, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. During his vacations he read in the office of M. D. Kittell, Esq., and also for a time prior to his admission. Since that time he has been continuously engaged in general practice in Johnstown, and has won a most enviable reputation

for learning, skill and probity, standing high in the esteem both of the general public and of his professional brethren. For many years he has been one of the recognized leaders of the Cambria county bar.

In political allegiance and religious belief Mr. Cresswell adheres to the traditions of his ancestors, being a strong Democrat and an earnest Roman Catholic. In 1899 he was unanimously chosen by his party for chairman of the Democratic County Committee, a position which he held for four years. Under the rule of what was known as the "Court House Ring," the county had grown strongly Republican, but, despite this fact, Mr. Cresswell succeeded in building up a powerful organization, and in 1901 the party elected Hon. F. J. O'Connor as Common Pleas Judge, and William H. Strauss as register and recorder. The following year the Democrats elected a county treasurer and the next year succeeded in electing a sheriff. In these campaigns Mr. Cresswell proved beyond dispute his rare talent for leadership, and in 1900 he was elected a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and in this position served his party for the space of three years.

In 1902 Mr. Cresswell was the candidate of his party for Congress from the Nineteenth Congressional District, and although his opponent, the Hon. Alvin Evans, of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, was one of the ablest and most popular Republicans in his district, he made a very fine showing, especially in his own county. Under President Cleveland's first administration, Mr. Cresswell served for four years as postmaster of Strongstown, discharging the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the community. He has been many times a delegate to State conventions, and in 1908 went to the National Convention in Denver pledged

to the support of William Jennings Bryan, having always been the warm friend and staunch political advocate of that leader. In 1912 Mr. Cresswell was nominated by his party for Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, and in November of that year received a most encouraging number of votes, amply justifying the choice of his constituents.

Mr. Cresswell is vice-president of the First National Bank of Cressan, Pennsylvania, and takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and advancement of his home city, being a liberal contributor to all her benevolent institutions. He affiliates with the Heptasophs, the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Johnstown Lyceum. A man of genial nature and affable manners, he wins and holds many friends and enjoys a high degree of personal popularity.

After the death of his brother, Francis A. Cresswell, Mr. Cresswell became interested in the rebuilding of the old home in Strongstown, where the family owned a large tract of farm land. He restored the old house and has since given much time and attention to improving and stocking the farm, the raising of cattle and hogs and the cultivation of alfalfa. Mr. Cresswell is unmarried and spends the summers at the old home with his sister and two widowed sisters-in-law.

Mr. Cresswell has won laurels at the bar and as a political leader. His career has thus far been filled with accomplishment, but he is still in the prime of life and the past furnishes a guarantee for honors in the future.

The Wilson administration tendered to Mr. Cresswell the appointment of Assistant United States Attorney-General. His important duties of that office was to assist in the settlement of Indian affairs in Oklahoma. This appointment he declined, as his business interests would not

allow of its acceptance. Later he was a candidate for the appointment to a Federal judgeship of the District Court of the United States, embracing the western district of Pennsylvania. He is at present a much spoken of candidate for National Committeeman from Pennsylvania to succeed the Hon. Mitchell A. Palmer, who lately resigned the office owing to his appointment to a Federal judgeship.

(The Burke Line).

Edmund Burke, father of Mrs. Ellen M. (Burke) Cresswell, was a native of County Waterford, Ireland, and belonged to a branch of a family famous in history through the genius of some of its members, chief among whom stands the world-renowned statesman and orator who bore the full name of Mrs. Cresswell's father, Edmund Burke. Edmund Burke, of County Waterford, was a marine engineer or navigator, and for some years was employed by the British government to make ocean surveys. The exact date of his emigration to the United States has not been preserved, but after his arrival he was employed to make surveys for a canal project in the State of New York. Later he was engaged in making surveys in and about Baltimore and Annapolis, and he finally moved to Western Pennsylvania, where he became a contractor, entering into partnership with a Mr. McGrath, of Lancaster, the firm being known as Burke & McGrath; another partner was named Riley. The firm constructed a number of sections of the old Pennsylvania canal, the Bald Eagle canal, and sections of all the numerous pikes leading through the western part of the State. Mr. Burke acquired a large landed estate at Strongstown, Indiana county, Pennsylvania. He married, in 1828, Catherine Sweeney, born at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, where her parents settled on emigrating

from Ireland, later removing to Cherry Hill township, Indiana county. Mrs. Burke died in Strongstown in 1838.

Ellen M., daughter of Edmund and Catherine (Sweeney) Burke, was born in Strongstown, and became the wife of Thomas Hayden Cresswell, as mentioned above. The old home where she was born is now owned by her son, Robert Emmett Cresswell.

SHAW, George Benton,

Prominent Lawyer.

From the Colonial period down to the present time the bench and bar have wielded a power second to none in determining the course of events and maintaining the eminence and honor of the State. George Benton Shaw, who holds marked prestige among the members of the bar of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, is numbered among its leading practitioners, and his connection with litigated interests has been of a most important and extensive character. He is of the fifth generation of the Shaw family in Westmoreland county, the family having been settled there about the time of the Revolutionary War by three brothers. Daniel W. Shaw, father of George Benton Shaw, married Sarah Matilda, a daughter of John and Jane (Miller) Reed, and had children: Albertus Miller; Lizzie Ida, married W. P. Weister; George Benton, whose name heads this sketch; John Reed; Jennie; Robert C., county superintendent of schools; Margaret Emeline, married John Young; William Gill.

George Benton Shaw was born in Washington township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1863. The public schools of his native township furnished him with an excellent education, which was supplemented by attendance at the Poke Run Academy and the

Greensburg Seminary. Having decided to make the legal profession his life work, Mr. Shaw commenced reading law in the offices of Atkinson & Peoples, a well known firm of attorneys, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Westmoreland county, March 3, 1893. From the very outset of his practice he showed legal ability of an unusually high order, and time has not lessened the impression which his earlier conduct of cases gave. So extended did his practice become that he found it imperative to associate some one with himself, and he has found a very congenial legal partner in the person of John C. Silsley, Esq. As a pleader, a cross-examiner of witnesses, and a deep and logical reasoner, Mr. Shaw is excelled by none. His culture and talents give him social influence and professional eminence; in conversation he is peculiarly fascinating, and he is always surrounded by a group of eager listeners. In his presentment of cases he is most convincing, marshalling his facts accurately, and using concise, yet graceful, language. Politically he is a member of the Democratic party, and he was a candidate for Congressman-at-large in 1912. His religious affiliations are with the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Greensburg, in which he is a ruling elder.

Mr. Shaw married, December 25, 1890, Sara Luella, a daughter of James L. and Nancy (Kirkwood) Thompson, of Washington township. His wife died March 4, 1908.

ARMSTRONG, Arthur,

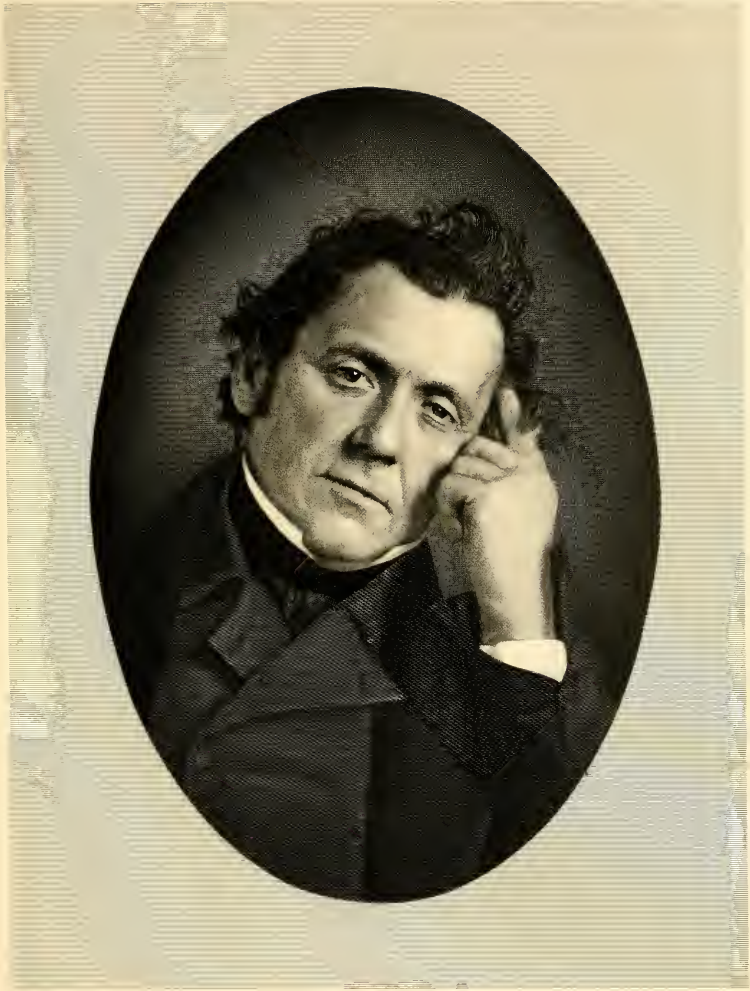
Accomplished Artist.

An artist of a generation past, the reputation of Arthur Armstrong, of Lancaster, rests securely in the numerous examples of his work that are preserved at this time, rather than in written words of favorable criticism. There are, indeed,

brief notices of his activity to be found, but no adequate biography has been printed, and it remains for the biographer of the twentieth century to chronicle, from the best material available, the life of one whose birthdate fell in the eighteenth century.

The family of which Arthur Armstrong was a member is that which claims among its members General Armstrong, Secretary of War under President Madison. Arthur Armstrong was a son of James Armstrong, and was born in Manor township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1798. He was educated in the public schools of his home and at an early age evinced his artistic talent, for as a young man of twenty-two years he opened a studio in the borough of Marietta. Here he followed his art and here he imparted the principles thereof to several students, among them the late Judge John L. Liebhart and the eminent J. Henry Brown, the former the painter of a portrait of General Simon Cameron, a canvas that merited and received the highest commendation. The number of the "Intelligencer" for December, 1849, contains the following mention:

We were very much gratified with a recent visit we paid to the gallery of Mr. Arthur Armstrong in the Mechanics' Institute. Mr. Armstrong, we believe, is a native of this city, and of talents of the highest order as an artist, combined with suavity of manner and an exceedingly accommodating disposition deserve ample encouragement, then he is richly entitled to it at the hands of the public. His paintings,—and his gallery is ornamented with some splendid productions from his pencil which exhibit taste, skill, and productions of the highest order of genius,—are well worthy a visit from all our citizens in town and country. We intend, when we have a little more leisure, to renew our visit, and to take a note of his most celebrated paintings for publication. We hope that Mr. Armstrong will be liberally patronized as a native, and he is eminently deserving of it.



Arthur Armstrong,

Mr. Armstrong's studio could not have been long in the Mechanics' Institute, for his stay there is neglected altogether by the author of the following notice that appeared after his death in the "Examiner:" "Arthur Armstrong was born in Manor township and was long and well known to Lancasterians. He aspired high, built a fine studio of classical design on Orange street, and fitted up the second story to exhibit paintings. We remember 'Hamlet,' 'Ophelia' and the 'Assassination of Caesar,' which were works of great size, and he also had a large collection of engravings, which he took great pleasure in showing to a few select friends. He was a genial, kind-hearted man, and had numerous pupils, some of whom speak kindly of him to this day."

Art has never rivalled business as a means of attaining material prosperity, and the calling of a portrait painter in a small city of that day was by no means a lucrative one. Even as the famous West at times painted tavern signs and in other ways humbled his art in deference to necessity, so Arthur Armstrong resorted to such means to obtain money when more desirable occupation was not obtainable, painting signs, making and gilding picture frames, and in other ways meeting the needs of daily existence. A contemporary, writing of his work and of one piece in particular, states: "It does not require a connoisseur in the fine arts to discover something remarkable in the style of Mr. Armstrong's paintings. He leaves nothing in the dark for the imagination to work out, it is bold and distinct, and yet the distance is kept in such a natural harmony as to give it at once that ease and softness essential to the art. The picture is one on rich blue silk, and is intended as a banner for the Washington Fire Company of Louisville, Kentucky. The back of the canvas repre-

sents the Washington family, which is not a mere convening of the bare material, but with a persevering assiduity the artist has left nothing unfinished. The scene is under the portico of the mansion at Mount Vernon and consists of the family circle, in the distance the Potomac studded with sails. The whole is beautifully worked out, and more worthy the gallery than the back of a banner."

Mr. Armstrong worked for a time under the instruction of a Philadelphia artist, then returning to the neighborhood of his early home. Upon the organization of the Mechanics' Society, July 8, 1829, Mr. Armstrong was elected treasurer, and was long an interested member of the society.

His death occurred June 18, 1851, when he was fifty-three years of age. Many of his canvases remain in the locality of his home, and the home of his surviving daughter, Elizabeth Groff, contains numerous paintings from his brush. Among these are portraits of his daughters, Amanda and Elizabeth, and of his son, James; of his wife and young daughters; of his daughter, Margaret Katherine, at a youthful age; of himself at mature manhood; of himself at a youthful age; of Mrs. Margaret Haldeman, his sister; of his daughter, Helen, who died young; of his daughter, Harriet, who died young; of Mrs. Thomas Wentz; of Mrs. Katherine Wentz; a picture of fruit, attractively arranged; "The Entombment of Christ," a large picture of five figures, owned by J. B. Litchy, of Lancaster; portrait of the late Mrs. Christian Gast, owned by Mrs. Annie E. Martin; portraits of the late Emanuel Schaeffer and second wife, owned by Miss Louise Herr, of Philadelphia; portrait of Mrs. John Levergood, owned by Mrs. Levergood; portraits of Edwin and Susan Schaeffer; portrait of Mrs. John Herr, owned by

Miss Louise Herr; portrait of Mrs. W. E. Heinitsh, owned by her daughter, Miss Margaret Heinitsh; portrait of Hon. William Frazer, owned by Miss Susan C. Frazer; portrait of James Jeffries, owned by Miss Susan Jeffries; portrait of Colonel John W. Forney; portrait of Michael Breneman; portrait on wooden panel, in oil, of Kitty Snyder; a small portrait in oil on a wooden panel of a gentleman whose name, undecipherable, appears on the back; picture of Fort McHenry, and portraits of two of the children of W. E. Heinitsh, the last three pictures the property of Mr. Breneman.

It was Mr. Armstrong's happy fate to come into artistic prominence and favor while at the pinnacle of his mastery of his art. Portraiture was easily the branch in which he excelled, and the fidelity of his reproductions and the natural touch that all his work bears mark him as an artist of unusual ability, the preservation of whose work is a privilege and a duty.

Arthur Armstrong married Harriet Wentz, of Lancaster, and had children: James T., an artist, died young; Amanda Haldeman, deceased; Elizabeth Groff, who is the possessor of inherited artistic talent that has found expression in no inconsiderable amount of work with the brush; Margaret Katharine Kerfoot; and Helen and Harriet, who died young.

FEE, David Hamilton,

Prominent Journalist.

The Fees came to America from Ireland, Abraham Fee being the American ancestor. After first sojourning for a time in Maryland, he crossed the Alleghanies, settling in Washington county in 1800, and died in 1809, in Canonsburg. A maternal ancestor of David Hamilton Fee was David Hamilton, a soldier of the Revolution, who came in 1780, settling at Rich Hills, died in 1840, aged ninety

years, and is buried in the Cross Roads United Presbyterian churchyard.

William, son of Abraham Fee, was born in Maryland, and came to Washington county with his parents in 1800. He was a man of unusual intelligence, had been liberally educated, and was for many years justice of the peace in Chartiers township. He was one of the early school teachers of Washington county. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of David Hamilton, the Rich Hill pioneer and landowner of previous mention. One of the sons of William Fee was William (2), who followed in his brother's footsteps, teaching school, and was for two terms superintendent of public instruction in Washington county, 1869-1875. He spent the last twenty-five years of his life in Cherokee county, Iowa, where he died, October 13, 1895.

John Fee, son of William (1), and father of David Hamilton Fee, was born in North Strabane township, Washington county, March 10, 1817, but spent most of his life in Chartiers township, died June 30, 1901. He was a carpenter and builder, constructing many of the better class of buildings in Washington and vicinity, including the county court house that preceded the present structure. In his latter years he became a farmer, owning the old Fee homestead in Chartiers township. He served several terms as school director, and was always a warm friend of the cause of public education. Although the Fees were identified with the United Presbyterian Church of Cross Roads, John Fee was baptized when an infant by the noted Rev. John McMillan, D. D., pastor of Chartiers Presbyterian Church. John Fee married Harriet Quinn, born in Washington county, 1827, daughter of James Quinn, a native of Ireland, died suddenly in Wheeling, West Virginia, when comparatively a young man. She died June 30,

1901. Children: John Nesbit and Lydia A., who own and reside on the old Fee homestead in Chartiers township; Rebecca J., died February, 1906, married Matthew A. Cain, of Canonsburg; Samuel G., of Chartiers township, married Anna, daughter of Samuel McCoy; Ellis Gray, of Chartiers township, married Catherine Stewart; Henry, of Chartiers township, married Jennie McCarty; David Hamilton (see forward); and William H., also of further mention in this work.

David Hamilton Fee, son of John Fee, was born in Chartiers township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1853. He grew to manhood on the home farm, and was educated in the public schools, and Jefferson Academy, under the well known instructor, Professor William Ewing. In 1881 and 1882 he taught school, then secured an interest in the "Canonsburg Notes," being in a few months sole owner and editor of that paper, then a weekly publication. He conducted the "Notes" very successfully for ten years alone, then admitted his brother, William H. (who had been with him since 1883), to a partnership. The firm of David H. & William H. Fee conducted the "Notes" for twelve years as a weekly, then on April 18, 1894, began the publication of the "Daily Notes," although Canonsburg was then little more than a village. By careful management, however, the "Daily" was a successful venture from the first issue, and has become so valuable a medium that there is hardly a home in the community where it is not a welcome daily visitor. The "Daily" becoming so popular, the weekly issue was discontinued, and the entire energy of the brothers devoted to the newer enterprise. In 1904 the Notes Printing and Publishing Company was formed, with David H. Fee as president. He is also senior editor, and directs the policy of the

paper. The "Notes" is known far and near as a fearless advocate of the right as its editor sees the right, and is strong in its advocacy of good government and genuine reform measures, as well as an advocate of public improvement looking to the benefit of Canonsburg. The politics of the paper is "Independent Republican," and its independence is not a sham, but real, as has been often demonstrated. While the paper reflects in a great measure the personality of its editor, there is much more to the nature and character than is there made manifest. He is a great lover of nature, art and literature, his hours "off duty" being given to his flowers, fruits, books, etc.

He is a charter member of the Monday Night Club, Canonsburg's oldest and most important literary society. He is a public speaker of more than local fame, and his pleasing personality is never seen to more striking advantage than upon the platform in advocacy of some forward movement in which he is interested. He has been a leader in many such movements, and through the "Notes" was the first in Washington county to demand "local option" on the liquor question. He is widely and favorably known throughout Western Pennsylvania, having been engaged in newspaper work longer than any other member of the profession in Washington county. He and his wife are members of the Chartiers United Presbyterian Church, and of other local social and charitable organizations.

He married, May 15, 1884, Ellen Eva Lee Pattison, daughter of Thomas Pattison, of near West Alexander. Their only child, a son, died in infancy.

FEE, William Huston,

Prominent Journalist.

Closely associated with his brother, David H. Fee, in the management and editorial work of the Canonsburg

"Notes," William H. Fee since boyhood has known no other business than that of helping make the best possible newspaper for a small town and a rural community.

He is the youngest son of John and Hannah (Quinn) Fee, and was born near McConnells Mills, Chartiers township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1868. His first fourteen years were spent on the homestead farm, but being the youngest of six sons he escaped much of the usual farm labor falling to a boy. He attended school irregularly, but early developed a love for the weekly newspaper that came to the farm, imbibing more knowledge from them than from his books. On February 6, 1883, being then but little more than fourteen years of age, he began working for his brother, David H. Fee, owner and editor of the Canonsburg "Notes." He passed through all the grades of service known to the country newspaper office, from "printer's devil" upward, and has been continuously connected with the "Notes" until the present time. In 1892 he became an equal partner with his brother, continuing as junior member of the firm of David H. & William H. Fee until the business was incorporated in 1905, when he became vice-president of the Notes Printing and Publishing Company, and one of the principal stockholders. For several years he held the position of news editor. The paper has not been left in undisturbed possession of the field, but has successfully withstood all competition, and serenely outlives several would-be rivals for public favor. This has been due to efficient management and a public policy that won the admiration of the best and most to be deserved class of patrons.

Mr. Fee belongs to no lodges or societies, believing that an editor should be free from alliance of any kind, nor has public office ever appealed to him. He is

a "newspaper man" first, last, and all the time, spending his hours of ease in his home enjoying the society of his favorite authors, whose works are found in his well chosen library, together with standard works of reference and many others of a miscellaneous character.

He married, October 28, 1891, Julia May Humphrey, of West Alexandria, daughter of Robert Humphrey, of Ohio county, West Virginia, a descendant of Robert Humphrey, a soldier of the Revolution and founder of the town of West Alexandria. Their only son, Dwight Humphrey Fee, born September 4, 1892, graduated from the Canonsburg High School, and is engaged in newspaper work in Pittsburgh. The family are members of the Canonsburg United Presbyterian Church.

FREEMAN, Edward Jacob,

Leading Physician.

For a quarter of a century a leading exponent of the healing art in Freemansburg, Pennsylvania, Dr. Freeman has in the years that have intervened since his retirement in 1898 been equally successful in his business affairs. Scion of an old English family he traces to Colonial ancestors in this country, and in Pennsylvania, the village of Freemansburg, in the Lehigh Valley, standing as a memorial to the early family, many of whom were large landowners in Bethlehem and Lower Saucon township, Northampton county. Dr. Freeman rightfully came by his love for the medical profession, his father, Dr. George W. Freeman, having been a medical practitioner from 1852 until his death in 1898, nearly half a century. The work of the two Doctors Freeman was carried on in association for four years, then each practiced alone. The long period these two healers prac-

ticed in Freemansburg made their names most familiar in that section, which in two hundred years has not been without Freemans of prominence.

Dr. George W. Freeman was born in Freemansburg, Pennsylvania, in 1832, died May 16, 1898, son of Jacob and Susan (Butz) Freeman. He was early educated in the public schools of Freemansburg and Bethlehem, preparing for college at Professor Vandever's private school at Easton, Pennsylvania. For three years he studied medicine under the guidance of Dr. C. C. Field, of Easton, then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1852. In the latter year he began practice in Freemansburg, and there continued his work in medicine and surgery until his death, a period of forty-six years. He was a skillful physician, conducted an honorable practice, and was greatly beloved. He was a member of the Northampton County Medical Society, for many years served in official capacity, and was held in highest esteem by his professional brethren. He married Matilda Seip, daughter of Edward Seip, of Easton, Pennsylvania. Children: Edward Jacob, of whom further; Mary Ellen, married G. W. Bachman; Walter S., M. D., a practicing physician of Philadelphia, married Jane Unangst; Adelia, died in infancy.

Edward Jacob Freeman, eldest of the children of Dr. George W. and Matilda (Seip) Freeman, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1851. His early education was obtained in the public schools, his preparatory education in Swartz Academy, South Bethlehem. He then entered Lehigh University, but in the middle of his sophomore year left the university, and entered the medical department of the University of Pennsyl-

vania, being then eighteen years of age. He continued his study at the latter institution, took high honors and was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1873. He at once began practice with his honored father in Freemansburg, continuing this association until 1877. They both continued in practice in Freemansburg twenty-one years, practicing separately but in closest sympathy. In 1898 both retired, the elder doctor being called away by the Great Physician, the younger surrendering his practice to devote himself to the management and development of the business interests he had acquired. Dr. Edward J. Freeman was a member of the Northampton Medical Society, was a skillful physician and surgeon, had a large practice and was wherever known highly esteemed professionally and socially. Although he is a business man, he is brought less in contact with the public, he has a large circle of friends to whom he will ever be the "Doctor" and family friend. He is broad-minded, public-spirited, and useful, bearing the kindest feelings toward all, and joining with his lifetime friends in all that tends to promote the welfare of the community. He is a devoted member of the German Reformed Church, an active helpful worker in its service. He holds fraternal relations with the Knights of Pythias, Huldah Lodge, No. 364.

Dr. Freeman married Emily J., daughter of John and Eliza (Reigel) Knecht. Children: Anna Elizabeth, three having died in infancy. The family residence is in Freemansburg, where surrounded by the many evidences of his ancestors and fruits of his years of successful endeavor, Dr. Freeman is passing the early autumn of a useful honorable life. Anna Elizabeth graduated from Moravian Seminary, Bethlehem, and National Park Seminary at Forest Glen, Maryland.

BAIR, Edward Henry,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

The name Bair has been spelled in different ways, but so far as we can trace it back, they all came from the same original stock. The ancestor of Edward H. Bair came from Switzerland, and settled in Lancaster county about the year 1700. He and his children were Swiss Mennonites, and were well known in the community.

David Bair married (first) Elizabeth Bowers, and (second) Sarah Bender. He moved from Lancaster to Westmoreland county in the early part of the eighteenth century. He brought up a large family, named, respectively, Isaac, Benjamin, Sebastian, David, Henry N: H., (mentioned below), Jacob, Mattie and Aaron.

Henry Nicholas Hacke Bair, a son, commonly known as H. H. Bair, was born February 2, 1825, in Penn township, Westmoreland county, and in his youth became a carpenter and blacksmith. He was decidedly of an inventive turn of mind, and, with his brothers, invented and manufactured the machine known for many years as the tumbling shaft threshing machine, which, in the early '50s, supplanted the flail and which, at a later date, was supplanted by the Masilon separator. Mr. Bair manufactured these machines at Congruity in Salem township. He was also the inventor of, or at least the first man in this county, to manufacture broadcloth covered coffins for the burial of the dead. These he made out of polar wood by a process of steaming and bending the sides to the proper shape. This invention, though it may have been used elsewhere, was primarily his own and became a common mode of coffin-making and remained so for perhaps half a century.

The wife of H. H. Bair was Elizabeth E. Keener, a daughter of Henry and

Susan (Uber) Keener, of Hempfield township. Susan (Uber) Keener was a direct descendant of the Frantz family, which was also a pioneer family in Westmoreland, the name sometimes being spelled Francis. This family lived on a farm now the home of the Greensburg Country Club about two miles northwest of Greensburg. The old stone house, the family residence, stands a short distance south of the country club house, and was erected by Mrs. Bair's grandfather, Jacob Frantz, great-grandfather to Edward H. Bair, in 1796. It is a somewhat peculiar incident that Edward H. Bair is now, and has been for the past two years, president of this country club.

During the Indian troubles in the latter part of the eighteenth century occurred the murder of the Frantz family, and of this the "History of Westmoreland County," by Mr. John N. Boucher, published in New York in 1906, has the following:

The murder of the Francis (Frantz) family was one of the most inhuman and barbarous incidents in border warfare. The family resided two miles or more east of Brush Creek. There had been no special alarm on account of the Indians for some months, and their usual vigilance was somewhat relaxed. On the day of the murder they did not have their cabin door barricaded, and a party of Indians, therefore, very easily gained access. Two of the family were killed at once and the remaining members were taken prisoners. One was a young girl who lived to return to the settlement where she married and has left descendants in Hempfield Township. Her brothers and sisters were divided among several tribes represented among the captors. Those who were killed were scalped and their bodies were found near the ruins of the cabin the day following. They were buried in the garden, a custom then prevalent among the pioneers and which lasted till regular cemeteries, or grave yards, as they were called, were established.

It was the great-grandfather of Elizabeth (Keener) Bair, who was murdered by

the Indians as above mentioned, and it was the great-grandmother and her daughter who were captured. They were taken by the Indians to a point along the Monongahela river, near the present site of McKeesport. After about six months in captivity they escaped and stole their way back to the home near the present Country Club, northwest of Greensburg. Elizabeth (Keener) Bair, the wife of Henry Nicholas Hacke Bair, was born in 1824, and died in 1894 at Congruity, Pennsylvania.

H. H. Bair, the carpenter and blacksmith, was one of the founders of the Trinity Reformed Church at New Salem, of which he and his wife were members. In politics he was a Democrat. He took an active part in the establishment of the new public school system in the '50s, and for many years served as a member of the school board in Salem township. At his death on January 11, 1872, he was a candidate for County Commissioner of Westmoreland county.

Edward Henry Bair was educated in the public schools of Salem township and at the New Salem Academy. He relates that perhaps through acquaintance and sympathy, more than for any other reason, he was made a teacher at the age of sixteen years in Salem township. After teaching three years he was elected principal of the New Salem schools, and during three summers, in partnership with the late Mr. I. E. Lauffer, afterwards a member of the Westmoreland bar, had charge of the New Salem Academy. Mr. Bair was elected principal of the Scottsdale schools in 1881, and after two years of work there he resigned and located in Greensburg for the purpose of studying law, and during the same time took charge of the Ludwick schools. Two years later he drifted into the real estate and insurance business. He had, in the meantime passed the preliminary law ex-

amination and was registered as a student with a prominent firm of attorneys, but owing to the rapid growth of office business he abandoned further law studies, and since then has been largely interested in Greensburg real estate and in insurance.

For twenty-five years Mr. Bair has been identified with many enterprises, being the prime mover in forming the Westmoreland Electric Company, later the Greensburg and Southern Street Railway; the Westmoreland Realty Company, and the Iron City Land Company. He is at present the senior member of the firm of Bair & Lane, one of the leading real estate and insurance firms of Western Pennsylvania. He is vice-president of the Greensburg Finance Company, a director in the Merchants' Trust Company, and is largely interested in numerous other enterprises in Westmoreland county.

In religion Mr. Bair is a member of the Second Reformed Church of Greensburg, and has been a trustee of that church for many years. In politics he has kept the traditions of his father and is a Democrat. He is a member of Westmoreland Lodge, No. 518, Free and Accepted Masons, of Greensburg; Olivet Council, R. S. M., No. 13; Urania Chapter, R. A. M., No. 192; Kedron Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar; Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Valley of Pittsburgh; Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the present secretary of the Greensburg Masonic fund.

One of Mr. Bair's chief ambitions, in a business sense and for the general good, is to bring about a consolidation of the numerous boroughs surrounding the borough of Greensburg, in order that the town may become a city, and a leading one in Western Pennsylvania for ideal homes. He has, also, always taken a great interest in the public school system,

but he is at war with the present high school system as carried on in Greensburg and most towns in Pennsylvania. He believes that it is the bounden duty of the commonwealth to give to each boy and girl a sufficient preliminary education to fit them to become good and useful citizens, and to give them the rudiments of an education in the vocations which are chosen for their life work. But he does not believe that the high schools should be preparatory schools for large colleges. He believes that a parent who intends that his children shall enter the professions demanding a complete college education, should pay for this advanced training, and not secure it through the high school, which is kept up largely by local taxation, the burden of which is, in a great measure, borne by citizens who cannot afford a superior education for their children.

Mr. Bair has not posed as a public speaker, but has frequently made addresses, and all of them are characterized as direct and concise in their style. When on the aggressive it seems to be easy for him to completely puncture the object aimed at. His address before the annual convention of the Merchants' Association of Southwestern Pennsylvania, delivered in Greensburg, February 22, 1911, on "Co-Insurance-Fire Waste-Legislation," has been printed in pamphlet form and is considered a masterpiece of its kind.

But though deeply engaged in business of various kinds, Mr. Bair is, above all, an insurance man, and to that has given the best years of his life. He is an authority on that most important economic subject, not only in the courts of our county but throughout the State as well. Aside from his business engagements, he has given much time and thought toward improving and beautifying the borough of Greensburg, his cherished desire being

that it may become an ideal community in which to live.

Mr. Bair, on October 14, 1885, was united in marriage with Esther Mary Suydam, of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Joseph L. and Mary (White) Suydam. Her father, until a short time before his death, was superintendent of the Wilmington and Delaware railroad, and resided at Coatesville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Bair was educated in the schools of Coatesville and Latrobe. Their children are: Paul Suydam, Kenneth Henry, Helen, Edward Hart, Esther and Joseph Lawrence.

POTTER, William G.,

Enterprising Business Man.

When considering the various agencies to which a town, village, or city owes its advancement and development, the important part which a responsible real estate dealer plays is in no way to be neglected. It is in this line of endeavor that William G. Potter, of Washington, Pennsylvania, has been of inestimable value to his city, for through his acute business perspicacity much desirable capital and many manufacturing interests have been attracted to this region.

He was born in West Finley township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1869, son of William and Margaret (Hutchinson) Potter. The family had been planted in Pennsylvania in 1810 by his grandfather, John Potter, who moved there from New Jersey. His father was a man who was several years in advance of his generation in his social views, and advocated earnestly and sincerely the abolition of the slave traffic at a time when such sentiments were so unpopular as to be almost treason.

William G. Potter obtained his education in the public schools of his native county, and later attended the State nor-

mal school at Edinburg, Erie county, Pennsylvania. After his graduation he became a school teacher, a profession in which he continued for ten years. At the end of that time he enlisted in the contracting and building business in Washington, and the experience and information gained while engaged in that business made a sturdy reliable foundation for the business he founded five years later, when he opened a real estate office. As an accompanying interest he also conducts a general insurance business. In politics Mr. Potter makes a firm and unequivocal stand for the lofty principles of the Prohibition party, and to show the more clearly the implacability of his position, has several times allowed his name to be advanced as the candidate of his party for public office.

He and his wife, Sabina E. (Ashbrook) Potter, are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church and he is now one of the trustees of the church. He commands a high position in the community as a successful business man, a good citizen and a gentleman.

DETWILER, David S.,

Retired Manufacturer, Financier.

Variouly spelled by the Pennsylvania branches of the family Detwiler, Detweiler, and Detwiller, these lines are American representatives of the Swiss family of Datwyler, whose European home was in the Canton of Basle, town of Langenbruck, where it is found as early as 1608 through record mention. Medicine, finance, and business have been the fields in which the talents of the family have shown to the best advantage, and Dr. Henry Detwiler, who died in Easton, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1887, was the pioneer of the Hahnemann school in America, and at his death "probably the oldest practitioner in the world." Business activ-

ity and management have brought prominence to the line of David S. Detwiler, of Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, which is descended from Joseph Detwiler, a member of the early Swiss family. His family lived near the Swiss-German frontier of Baden, in Switzerland, and from that place, accompanied by his brother, John, he came to America, the two brothers belonging to a family of four, the others a brother, Samuel, and a sister, Mary. From his first home, near Octoraro Creek, below Safe Harbor, Lancaster county, he moved to Bambridge, on the Susquehanna river, below Harrisburg.

Joseph (2) Detwiler, son of Joseph (1) Detwiler, was born at Bambridge, Pennsylvania, in 1789, and died in Hellam township, near Wrightsville, York county, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1870. He grew to maturity in the place of his birth and there resided until 1820, when he moved to York county and purchased the farm in Hellam township in whose cultivation he passed his remaining years. He prospered in his operations, enlarged the homestead and built the barn that stands at this time, and became the occupant of important place in the public life, serving as supervisor of Hellam township and as county commissioner, always elected to office as the candidate of the Democratic party. Among the business interests to which he gave his time and attention was the managership of the Wrightsville Pike, an office in which he was succeeded at death by his son, David. Joseph (2) Detwiler married, at Bambridge, Pennsylvania, Susan Garber, her father a successful farmer, and had children: David, of whom further; Joseph, a wealthy land, stone quarry, and lime kiln owner, since 1860 a director of the Union National Bank of Mt. Joy, Pennsylvania; Daniel H., a financier and business man, president of the First National Bank of Columbia (see record in this work); Susan;

Solomon, deceased, cashier of the First National Bank, of Columbia; Anna, married Abram Hiestand, deceased, a farmer, miller, and distiller.

David Detwiler, eldest son of Joseph (2) and Susan (Garber) Detwiler, was born in January, 1818, on the Lancaster Pike near Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and died December 13, 1898. When he was two years of age his parents moved to the farm in York county, near Wrightsville, and there he grew to manhood, obtaining his education in the township schools. He continued as his father's farm assistant until the latter's death, then succeeded to the management, remaining at the homestead until 1879. David Detwiler also succeeded his father as supervisor and manager of the Wrightsville turnpike, holding that position for twenty-five years. He was a Democrat in politics, held the office of school director in Hellam township for several years, and was a man held in high esteem. In 1879 he built the house in Wrightsville later occupied by his daughter, Anna, and there resided until his death. After moving to Wrightsville he served as director of the First National Bank of that town, but lived a practically retired life. He married Sarah Stoner, born in Hellam township, York county, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1829, died in December, 1901, daughter of Henry and sister of Emanuel Stoner, of Hellam township. Children: Paul, a resident of Wrightsville; Anna, married George Graybill; David Stoner, of further mention; Ella K., married Dr. George A. Reberman, of Wrightsville, whom she survives.

David Stoner Detwiler, second son and third child of David and Sarah (Stoner) Detwiler, was born on the homestead farm near Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1856. He grew to manhood at the homestead, his father's assistant and a student until his nineteenth year.

He obtained his education in the township schools, finishing his studies at Millersville State Normal School, attending the latter institution during the school terms of 1874-75. After leaving the normal he returned to the farm, remaining there four years. In 1881 he began business in Wrightsville as a dealer in leaf tobacco and manufacturer of cigars, continuing most successfully for twenty-five years. His purchase of leaf tobacco exceeded \$50,000 annually, and the annual output of his factory for many years was four million cigars. He took his father's place on the board of directors of the First National Bank, and acquired other business interests of importance in the town. In 1906, after rounding out a successful quarter of a century as a manufacturer, he retired from business, only retaining interest in his fine farm of one hundred and ten acres in Hellam township, chiefly devoted to dairy farming.

Mr. Detwiler cast his first presidential vote for Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate for president in 1876. He was elected chief burgess of Wrightsville on the Democratic ticket and gave the borough an efficient business administration, his term expiring in March, 1903. During his active years he was prominent in all departments of Wrightsville interests, and bore his full share in all that pertained to the borough's development. He was the wise executive head of his own business and to public affairs he gave the same careful attention. He held the high regard of his fellowmen and was rightly rated one of the leading citizens of the borough. Although now retired and no longer in the public eye, he retains all of his old-time interest and spirit and is the trusted friend and adviser of those on whom the burden of affairs has fallen.

Mr. Detwiler married, October 12, 1886. Matilda G., daughter of William H. and Eliza (Beaverson) Kerr, of Wrightsville.

Children: Helen B., married William J. Wilson, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and has a son, Edward Detwiler Wilson; Reba May, residing with her parents at Wrightsville.

ELKIN, William F.,

Postal Official.

William F. Elkin, postmaster of the town of Jeannette, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, is a man of strict integrity, careful and industrious habits, and one who stands high in the esteem of his fellowmen. He is a descendant of an honorable ancestry in Ireland, who were for the most part engaged in agriculture.

William Elkin, his father, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1867, and located at Newburgh, New York, where he lived for a time. From there he removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he worked as a puddler in an iron plant until 1888, then established himself in the hotel business in Pittsburgh, continued this two years, then removed to Jeannette, Westmoreland county. He opened a hotel in this town, and conducted it successfully until his death. He gave his political support to the Republican party, and was a member of the Episcopal church. He married Elizabeth Elkin, and they became the parents of twelve children, of whom six are living at the present time.

William F. Elkin, son of William and Elizabeth (Elkin) Elkin, was born in the city of Pittsburgh, December 17, 1878. He acquired his preparatory education in the public schools of his native city, then became a student at the Indiana State Normal School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1898. He then joined a military company of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in service for a period of six months. Having been appointed to a clerkship in the office of the

attorney-general at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, he filled this office very capably for three years, then became bookkeeper at a glass plant at Moosic, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, and after a time was promoted to the responsible position of manager of the plant, the duties of which office he discharged efficiently for four years. He next opened a hotel at Moosic, which he conducted personally four years, when he removed to Jeannette, in which town he has been a prominent resident since that time. He received his appointment as postmaster under the Taft administration, and so excellent has been his management of this office, that he is still retaining the position, although the political party in power has changed in the meantime. He has always given his active support to the Republican party, and has been a consistent member of the Episcopal church. Fraternally he is a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Elkin married Hannah Lynn.

GARVIN, Milton Thomas,

Merchant, Man of Affairs.

Milton Thomas Garvin, dry goods merchant of Lancaster, was born August 14, 1860, in Fulton township, Lancaster county.

His father was Milton Young Garvin, a son of Thomas and Tobitha (Brown) Garvin, whose paternal ancestors came from the north of Ireland and settled in Delaware in 1745. His father's maternal ancestors, the Brown family, came to Pennsylvania with William Penn, eventually settling in Chester county with a colony of Friends or Quakers and it was there that Thomas Garvin and Tobitha Brown were married and moved to Cecil county, Maryland, where their children were born and reared. The mother of

Milton Thomas Garvin was Hannah Rebecca Hannum, a daughter of Malcaijah and Ellen (Reynolds) Hannum. The Hannums were Welsh Quakers and the Reynolds were English Quakers and had settled in Pennsylvania about the middle of the eighteenth century and all followed the vocation of farming. The subject of this sketch was early left without paternal care, as his father died in West Virginia at an early age, leaving his son to be brought up among relatives. Mr. Garvin spent his boyhood days with his father's sister, Elizabeth Garvin Dunn, on a farm in Cecil county, Maryland. At the age of thirteen his uncle having died, he came to Lancaster City to live with his mother, who was now married to William J. Baer. A few months later, in 1874, at the age of fourteen years, he entered the dry goods store of R. E. Fahnestock as errand boy and two years later was promoted to be salesman. In 1882 through physical infirmities, Mr. Fahnestock was obliged to have someone of his employees to manage his business and assume its cares and the selection fell upon Mr. Garvin, who had just passed his majority. Appreciating the responsibility, he took vigorous hold and managed this business successfully for twelve years.

In 1886, Mr. Garvin married Catherine, the widow of Abijah D. Gyger, and a daughter of Anthony and Catherine (McLaughlin) Lechler, who was born at Paradise, this county, where her father was a well known and popular hotel keeper. From this union there has been no children.

In 1894, on account of physical infirmities, Mr. Fahnestock retired from business and Mr. Garvin succeeded him. On March 5th, of that year, under the name of M. T. Garvin & Company, he began his new business career with modern and up-to-date principles and methods. The business then was located in 35 and 37

East King street, first floor, the second and third floors of the main building being used as offices. In a very few years these offices were absorbed and remodeled into the store and the building otherwise enlarged. Then the second and third floors of 31 and 33 East King street adjoining were secured and finally in 1911 a new building on this site four stories high and 250 feet deep was erected and occupied. In 1915 the building at 29 East King street was also absorbed, making three entire buildings devoted to this rapidly increasing business. The force of twelve clerks and employees which was sufficient in 1894 now numbers about 150, which number is much increased in busy seasons. Mr. Garvin is deeply interested in the welfare of his employees and has adopted many progressive ideas for their general welfare, education and development.

All movements for the general good of the community have Mr. Garvin's interest and he is allied with many of its institutions. He is a trustee of both the A. Herr Smith and Mechanics libraries; president of the board of trustees of the Shippen School for Girls; trustee of the Meadville Theological Seminary, at Meadville, Pennsylvania; director and ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce; director of the Lancaster Development Company; director of the Lancaster General Hospital and the Lancaster Charity Society; a member of the Humane Society, Children's Aid Society, Historical Society and other kindred organizations. Religiously, Mr. Garvin is a Liberal and a member of the Church of Our Father, Unitarian, of Lancaster, and has been chairman of its board of trustees ever since its foundation in 1902. He is president of the Joseph Priestley Conference of Unitarian Churches and a vice-president of the Unitarian Laymen's League of America, of which ex-President Taft is president, and



George N. Reynolds

a trustee of the People's Octoraro Meeting House of Cecil county, Maryland, formerly a Friends Meeting House, where his grandparents are buried. He is also a member of the American Society of Psychical Research and of the Pennsylvania Society of New York.

Temperamentally and politically, Mr. Garvin is a Democrat, but without partisan bitterness. He has an abiding faith in the ability of mankind to work out its political, social and economic salvation and favors an ever increasing measure of democracy for all people to this end. In 1906, Mr. Garvin was candidate for mayor on the platform that Lancaster City should own its own filter plant, and while Lancaster has a large Republican majority, the returns showed he lacked but 73 votes of being elected.

Mr. Garvin has traveled quite extensively in America and has visited Europe four times, making a study of its history, its art and its architecture and also the government of its cities. His interests are many and cover every movement which makes for the progress of mankind.

REYNOLDS, George Nelson,

Insurance Actuary, Enterprising Citizen.

In the person of George Nelson Reynolds the ancient New England family of Reynolds is represented in the business world of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the course of his career having taken him from the home of his birth and of his ancestors to New York and thence throughout the west, finally to Lancaster. In this city Mr. Reynolds has attained a position of prominence and importance, participating not only in the business but likewise in many forms of public life, and is identified with many of the organizations and institutions of the city that cherish its welfare and advancement.

His family, which occupies a worthy place in New England history, was there founded in 1630 by Robert Reynolds, a native of England, who in that year settled in Boston, Massachusetts, where his death occurred April 27, 1669. The line to George Nelson Reynolds is through his son, Captain Nathaniel, born in England, who accompanied his father to America. During the King Philip's War he held the rank of captain in the colonial forces, and in 1675-76 was in command of the garrison at Chelmsford, Massachusetts. In 1658 he was made a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, and was one of the founders of Bristol, Rhode Island, where his death occurred July 10, 1708.

Nathaniel, eldest son of Captain Nathaniel Reynolds, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 3, 1662, his home for a long time being at the corner of Milk and Washington streets, Boston, and he died in Marblehead, Massachusetts.

Nathaniel (3), son of Nathaniel (2) Reynolds, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 14, 1693, and there died in 1740. He married, in 1712, Mary Snell, daughter of Thomas Snell, who came from England to Massachusetts.

Nathaniel (4), son of Nathaniel (3) Reynolds, was born in Boston, March 19, 1718, and died in Vassalboro, Maine, in 1807. He was for a time a resident of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where he was the first justice of the peace, and married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Hartwell, having issue.

Philip, son of Nathaniel (4) Reynolds, was born in North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, September 19, 1740, and died in January, 1775. He was a private in Captain Dunbar's company at the time of the expedition to Crown Point during the French and Indian War. Philip Reynolds

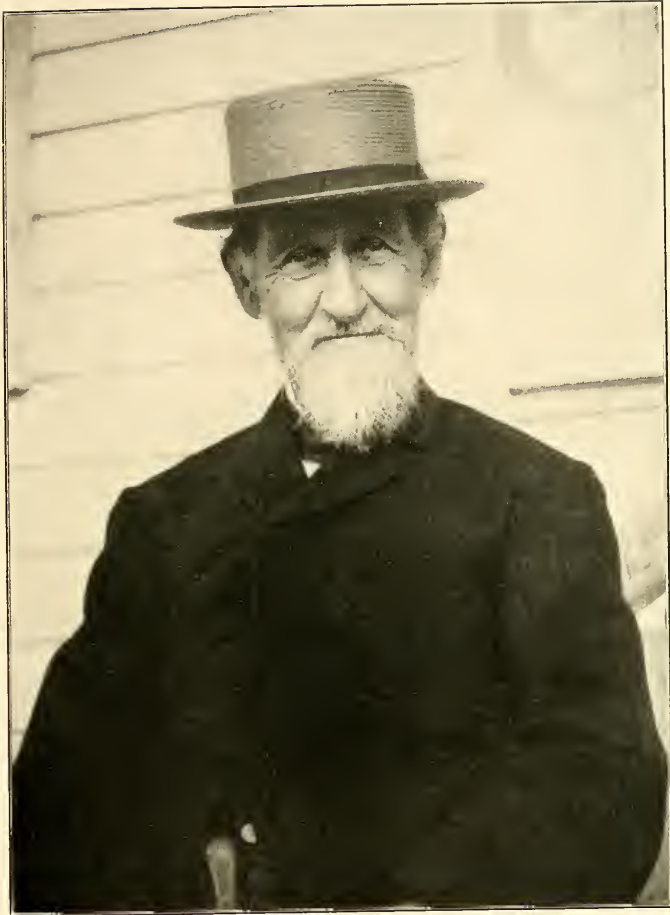
married, October 29, 1765, Hannah, daughter of David Packard.

William, son of Philip Reynolds, was born in North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, June 23, 1767, and died in Winthrop, Maine, in 1854. He married, November 3, 1791, Martha Snell, daughter of Captain Zebedee Snell, who served in Colonel Mitchell's regiment in the War for Independence.

Nathan, son of William Reynolds, was born in North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1796, and died in Lewiston, Maine, October 24, 1859. He was the principal founder of the Lewiston Falls Academy, and a man of influence and importance in his community. He married, November 10, 1815, Betsey Briggs, of an old Massachusetts family, numbering among her ancestors Governor William Bradford and Elder William Brewster.

Major Nelson Briggs Reynolds, son of Nathan Reynolds, was born in Lewiston, Maine, May 16, 1819, and died in Auburn, Maine, February 6, 1898. He prospered in the mercantile operations that were his lifelong pursuit, and was the first postmaster of Lewiston, Maine, appointed to that office by President James K. Polk. A lifelong Democrat, he was for many years a member of the State Central Committee, and always an enthusiastic supporter and wise adviser of his party. He affiliated with the Congregational church. Major Nelson Briggs Reynolds married, November 28, 1839, Harriet Andrews Chase, who belonged to a New England family that was founded in America by Aquila Chase but nine years after the arrival of Robert Reynolds. Aquila Chase, the founder, who came to Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1639, was born in 1618, son of Aquila, born August 14, 1580, grandson of Richard, born April 16, 1654, and great-grandson of Thomas Chase, of Hundrich,

parish of Chesham, England. Aquila Chase, the American ancestor, died in Newbury, Massachusetts, December 27, 1670, his line descending through Aquila, born September 6, 1652, died July 29, 1720; Joseph, born November 25, 1677; Rev. Stephen, born October 26, 1705, died in January, 1778. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1728, and married Jane Wingate, daughter of Colonel Joshua Wingate, of Hampton, New Hampshire, who commanded a company at the siege of Louisburg in 1745; John Wingate, born August 14, 1749, died in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in November, 1791, married Abigail Tappan; Captain Benjamin Tappan, born February 20, 1786, a sea captain, died at sea, a victim of yellow fever, April 3, 1821. He commanded a company in the War of 1812, and married, September 29, 1814, Hannah Andrews, of Bridgeton, Maine, daughter of Samuel Andrews, granddaughter of Samuel Andrews and his wife, Elizabeth Emerson, her grandfather a corporal in Captain James Andrews' Company, Colonel Thacher's Massachusetts Regiment, in the expedition to Crown Point in 1755, dying in the army hospital at Albany, New York, in 1757. Hannah Andrews was a descendant of Major Thomas Leonard, born in England in 1641, who settled in Taunton, Massachusetts, where he died December 1, 1713, the first iron manufacturer in New England and a descendant of Thomas Leonard, Earl of Sussex in England, and Sir Roger Finnes, of England. Major Thomas Leonard married, August 21, 1662, Mary Watson, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, daughter of George Watson and Phoebe Hicks, who numbered among her ancestors Sir Ellis Hicks, who was knighted by the Black Prince on the battlefield of Poitiers in 1356. Harriet Andrews Chase, wife of Major Nelson Briggs Reynolds, was a



Major Nelson Briggs Key words,
Taken on the Wharf at
Squirrel Island, Maine.

daughter of Captain Benjamin Tappan and Hannah (Andrews) Chase, and was born in Portland, Maine.

George Nelson Reynolds, of the tenth American generation of his family, eldest son of the seven children of Major Nelson Briggs and Harriet Andrews (Chase) Reynolds, was born in Lewiston, Maine, October 30, 1842. As a youth he attended the academy founded by his grandfather, Lewiston Falls Academy, and was graduated from this institution in 1859. Determining upon an active business career, he at once sought broader fields than those offered at home, and became employed in the New York establishment maintained by Stone, Bowman & Bliss. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was his next place of business, and in that city he formed an association with the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, of New York, representing this concern at different points throughout the West for a period of five years. At the end of this time he resigned from the service of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company and became connected with the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, going to Philadelphia in the interests of that company. Since October 10, 1889, he has been officially connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, soon after that date moving to Lancaster, Pennsylvania. His capacity in the employ of the Northwestern Company is that of general agent, and he has been a leader in insurance circles in Lancaster since taking up his residence in this city. Other business interests have also claimed his attention largely, and in addition to these have come the many social, fraternal, religious, and civic duties that compose the activities of the useful, energetic citizen. For nine years he held a place upon the Lancaster school board, was for two years president of the

Young Men's Democratic Club, is director and secretary of the Hamilton Club, and was at one time widely named for the office of mayor of the city. He is a trustee and secretary of the Yeates Institute, and trustee of the Bishophthorpe School for Girls. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, and in this he holds the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, his lodge No. 13, Free and Accepted Masons, of Milwaukee. Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the New England Society of Philadelphia, since 1899 of the Society of Colonial Wars of New York, and of the Mayflower Descendants Society, of Philadelphia. He is a communicant of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he has for many years been a vestryman, now also holding the office of junior warden. With many of the activities of the church in the city and the diocese he is intimately related, and is treasurer of the board of missions for the diocese of Harrisburg, a member of the board on general foreign and domestic missions, and was once a trustee of the Christmas Fund of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, a fund devoted to the maintenance of aged clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal church. He has attended the last three General Conventions of the church as delegate.

Mr. Reynolds is president of the Lancaster and Susquehanna Turnpike Company, and of the Elmlawn Cemetery Association, of Buffalo, New York. His record is one of business achievement of high order, and his progressive public spiritedness has prompted service to the city and its institutions that do credit to his citizenship. To his work in relation to the religious denomination with which he is identified he has addressed himself with sincere consecration, yet bringing to his problems in financial matters the

wise, reliable judgment that has marked his business career with success. His worth and merit are recognized by his associates in the city of his adoption, and universal popularity and respect are his.

George Nelson Reynolds married, November 7, 1865, Helen, daughter of Theodore and Louise Henderson Monroe (Board) Koues, paternally descended from Governors Winthrop and Dudley of Massachusetts, and maternally from New York Dutch and Huguenot ancestry. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds: Mary Leaycraft, born in New York, deceased; Nelson Bradford, born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, deceased; Louise Bogert, born in Philadelphia, married Benjamin F. Fisher, of that city; George Koues, born in Philadelphia, October 1, 1875, married to Lillian McFalls; Frank Winthrop, born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1882.

De FREES, Joseph Hutton,

Prominent Business Man.

Called from a business career active and successful to membership in the Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, Joseph Hutton DeFrees, of Warren, Pennsylvania, is in no application of the word a politician. His nomination as the candidate of the Washington party in 1912 and his subsequent election were honors that came to him unsolicited, his recommendation to his party for this choice having been a reputation for fair dealing in his business life.

Joseph Hutton DeFrees was born in Mead township, Warren county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1874, son of William S. and Maria Sill (Rogers) De Frees, his father a native of Ohio, his mother born in Pennsylvania.

Joseph Hutton DeFrees was educated in the public schools of Bellefontaine, Ohio, there graduating from the high

school, and in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in which he was a student for three years. His studies completed, he in young manhood became associated with an uncle, B. W. Rogers, a lumber manufacturer. Since that time this business has been conducted as the Rogers Lumber Company. Mr. DeFrees has been identified with numerous other business enterprises, and at the present time is vice-president of the Pennsylvania Metal Culvert Company. His standing among his business associates in Warren is testified by his presidency of the Chamber of Commerce of the city, an organization at once strong and useful in the promotion of the city's industrial welfare. He is a citizen respected and universally well-regarded, his record, private or public, business or political, reflecting upon him credit as a gentleman of high principle.

He married, October 28, 1902, Anne Isabel, daughter of C. W. Stone (deceased), ex-Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania. Mrs. DeFrees is a woman of broad culture and wide education, and the mother of Joseph H., Jr., born September 1, 1905; Charles Warren Stone, born April 3, 1908; Anne, born September 19, 1911; June, born June 11, 1914.

BROBST, James C., M. D.,

Physician, Enterprising Citizen.

Professional attainment, worthy and honorable as it was, by no means relates the story of the activity and achievement of Dr. James C. Brobst, of Lititz, Pennsylvania, for prominent as was the position to which he rose in the practice of medicine he yet gave largely of his time and service to non-professional enterprises and interests. Political affairs always held an attraction for him, and he long occupied place in the councils of the Republican party in Lancaster county,



James Robert. M.D.

while in the fraternal, religious, educational, and business life of his community he played an important part. Just as the actual activity of Dr. Brobst could be confined to no one field so did his influence extend throughout all channels of the community life and in all ways he stood for the best in citizenship and in civil life.

In the arrival of Philip Brobst and his wife Cerine from Germany in 1720 and their settlement in Albany township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, there was founded in the United States the line of which Dr. James C. Brobst was a member. Philip Brobst was a potter by trade, in his new home following agriculture as his occupation, and was the father of three sons, Martin, Michael, and Valentine. All were members of the Lutheran church, and the church records of the locality have the following entry: "In 1740 Parson Muhlenberg gave them a small tract of land on which the three brothers, with the assistance of some new settlers, built a church and school house which is occupied from that day to this for the worship of God, by the name of 'Allimingle Church.'"

Valentine, son of Philip and Cerine Brobst, came with his parents from the homeland. He studied for the medical profession, and made his home for a time in Baltimore, Maryland, where he was one of the founders of Baltimore College. Among his sons were Valentine and Martin.

Valentine (2), son of Dr. Valentine Brobst, was born in Albany township, Berks county, Pennsylvania. He was for a time a farmer, subsequently entering the profession of his father, and, after moving to Reading, Pennsylvania, became proprietor of a hotel. He prospered in business, and was one of the largest landowners in the county, among his

holdings being coal lands of great value in Schuylkill and Northumberland counties. He is buried in the burial ground of Trinity Lutheran Church, of which he was a member. He and his wife, a Miss Leavy, were the parents of Christian, of whom further, Elizabeth, Mary, Catharine, Margaret, Diana, Sophia, and Magdalena.

Christian, son of Valentine (2) Brobst, was born in Albany township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1787. After reaching man's estate he engaged in farming until 1814, in which year he moved to Rehrersburg, Pennsylvania, there becoming proprietor of the well known hostelry, "Brobst House." His death occurred December 14, 1828, and he is buried in the Lutheran Cemetery. He married a Miss Kreider and had children: Valentine, of whom further, Michael, Henry, William, John, and Eliza.

Valentine (3), son of Christian Brobst, was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1809, and in his youth availed himself of his opportunities and secured an excellently thorough education. He became a hat manufacturer at Rehrersburg, and was also for a quarter of a century proprietor of the "Brobst House," which his father had managed and owned before him. Prior to the appearance of Lincoln in public life he was a Democrat, but supported Lincoln's beliefs and policies and from that time was a Republican. He represented his district in the House of Representatives, was postmaster of Rehrersburg, and was also justice of the peace. His church was the Lutheran. Valentine Brobst was a successful business man, faithful in the discharge of his public duties, and was highly regarded by his fellows. He married, in 1832, Mary, daughter of Peter Miller, of Hamburg, Berks county, and

had children: Edward, M. D., John A., M. D., Sally, James C., M. D., of whom further, and Mary E.

Dr. James C. Brobst, youngest of the three sons of Valentine and Mary (Miller) Brobst, fourth of their five children, and third of their sons to adopt the medical profession, was born in Rehrersburg, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1844, and died February 15, 1915, at Lititz, Pennsylvania. His classical education was obtained in the Myerstown Palatinate College and Franklin and Marshall College, and he was graduated from the latter institution with the highest class honors in 1861, delivering the valedictory address. He at once began professional study under the preceptorship of his brother, Dr. John A. Brobst, of Bernville, Berks county, here preparing for entrance to the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Completing his course at the university, he was graduated in the class of 1865, during the course of his studies in this institution serving as assistant surgeon of the Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, receiving an honorable discharge at the end of the war. After professional study in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York, whence he was graduated in 1867, Dr. Brobst began the practice of his profession at Leesport, Berks county, and ever afterward was active in medical work. Dr. Brobst remained in Leesport for three years, for the following five years was located at Mohrsville, Pennsylvania, and from September 14, 1873, was closely identified with the medical profession of Lancaster county, on that date taking up his residence in Lititz, Pennsylvania, where he lived until his death.

Dr. Brobst's professional standing was of the highest, the forty-two years of his labors in Lancaster county productive of great good and benefit. He was a mem-

ber of the Lancaster County Medical Society and the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, and was the founder and to the time of his death conducted the Lititz Spring Sanitarium. His associations with the institutions and organizations of the county were many, and in his earlier years were even more numerous. For twelve years he was president of the Lititz Electric Light Company, of which he was an organizer, for ten years he was director of the Womelsdorf Water Company, was intimately connected with the Lancaster County Fair Association, of which he was director and for three years president, was director of the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, was president of the Inland Chemical Company of Lititz, manufacturers of proprietary medicines, director of the Lititz and Lancaster Turnpike Company, and president of the Lititz Lithographing Company. For many years he was the well known proprietor of a drug store in Lititz, and in that locality had real estate holdings of large value. His political party was the Republican, and as the candidate of this party he was elected to the office of burgess of Lititz. Party conventions in the State and county were attended by him as delegate, and his political influence was ever used in favor of the Republican organization. In religion he was a believer in the Moravian faith, interested in the educational work of that church as member of the Moravian School Association and as trustee of Linden Hall Seminary. He fraternized with the Masonic order, and belonged to the Lancaster County Historical Society. Dr. Brobst, as may be readily seen from the foregoing brief outline of his career, was a gentleman of broad interests, and in each of his relations to his town and county bore his full share of burden and responsibility. Local charities found in him a generous friend, and his sympathy and support were granted all projects

promising the good of his fellows. Much of usefulness and helpfulness came from him in the course of his long union with Lancaster county interests, and his reward was in the regard, respect, and confidence of all who knew him.

Dr. James C. Brobst married, in 1868, Emma E. Mohr, daughter of Isaac H. Mohr, of Mohrsville, Berks county, Pennsylvania, member of the family from whom the town derived its name, and had children: Helen, married Benjamin F. Grosh, deputy treasurer of Lancaster county, and Valentine, educated at Schuylkill Seminary, Franklin and Marshall Academy, and Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia.

Benjamin F. Grosh was born in Milton Grove, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1880, son of Frank B. Grosh and grandson of Benjamin Grosh. His grandfather was the founder of the village of Centerville, now Milton Grove, Pennsylvania, and was well known in that locality, proprietor of a general store and active in all of the town's business enterprises. His son, Frank B. Grosh, was the first postmaster of Milton Grove, Pennsylvania, like his father proprietor of a general store, and for thirty-five years was justice of the peace. All of his acquaintances for miles around the countryside knew him only by the familiar title of "Squire." He married Anna Brenneman.

Benjamin F. Grosh, son of Frank B. and Anna (Brenneman) Grosh, was educated in the schools of his birthplace and in the Lancaster Business College, his active career beginning when he was a youth of sixteen years. At this time he accepted a position in the office of the "Elizabethtown Chronicle," there remaining for three years, after which he came to Lancaster. In that city he continued his connection with journalism, joining the office force of the "Lancaster Enquirer," under the supervision of

Major Elwood Griest, and one year later formed a connection with the "Lancaster New Era." With this last paper he was for three years in the job department, afterward being employed for six months on the Altoona, Pennsylvania, "Mirror," as printer. Mr. Grosh returned to Lancaster at the end of this time, and until December, 1904, was employed on the paper with which he was formerly associated, the "Lancaster New Era." At this date he became a clerk in the office of the county recorder, in May, 1906, receiving the appointment as deputy county treasurer. He has been reappointed for each following term, and is the present incumbent of the office, filling his position with faithful competence. In connection with his official duties, Mr. Grosh serves as director and treasurer of the Lititz Lithographing Company.

ROBBINS, Edward Everett,

Lawyer, Congressman, Soldier.

Hon. Edward Everett Robbins, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, a prominent lawyer, statesman, and army officer in the Spanish-American War, traces his ancestry to the earliest Colonial times.

Richard Robbins, the emigrant ancestor, came from England in 1630, self-expatriated because of his opposition to the restoration of the monarchy under Charles II., and so conspicuous that he was obliged to come under an assumed name and in the guise of a servant. He settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and became active in public affairs.

Samuel Robbins, son of Richard Robbins, served in King Philip's War, and received a grant of land in Voluntown, Connecticut.

Brintnel Robbins, great-grandson of Samuel Robbins, was one of the most enterprising men of his day. He was born in 1756, died in 1836. He served in the

Connecticut Line in the Revolutionary War four years, participated in numerous battles, and was commissioned ensign. During the War of 1812 he built vessels on Lake Erie for Commodore Perry, but only received payment after prolonged litigation. Before 1790 he located at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, and worked iron ore in the Turnbull Furnace. Subsequently he purchased a farm at Port Royal, and built a flour mill at Long Run. In 1790 he bought, from the State of Pennsylvania, a large tract of land on the Youghiogheny river, which is still in the possession of his descendants. In 1812 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he became an extensive ship builder and coal operator. In 1813 he built two schooners which, loaded with flour and cheese for the West Indies, were remained at New Orleans with Spanish sailors and never afterward heard from. During the latter part of his life he resided at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, where he died August 25, 1836, and was buried in the "Old Harrold Cemetery," near that city.

Joseph Robbins, son of William Robbins and grandson of Brintnel Robbins, was born at Robbins Station, Pennsylvania, in 1824, died July 12, 1912. He was the pioneer coal operator in Youghiogheny district, opening an extensive mine at Osceola in 1848. He was active in public affairs, served as school director twelve years, was a Republican, and a delegate to various conventions. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian. He married (first) Rachel G. Gordon Robbins, who died in 1865; he married (second) Margaret Christy. He had seven children.

Hon. Edward Everett Robbins, eldest child of Joseph and Rachel G. Gordon (Robbins) Robbins, was born at Robbins Station, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1861. He attended the public schools of that section, and

was then a student at Elder's Ridge Academy and Indiana Normal, Pennsylvania, from whence he went to Washington and Jefferson College, and was graduated from this institution in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, being sixth in a class of thirty-six. He took up his professional studies in the Law Department of Columbia University, New York City, was graduated in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and in the same year was admitted to the bar of Westmoreland county. He immediately became active in his profession and also in public life. In 1885 he was nominated for the office of district attorney. In 1888 he was elected a member of the State Senate and served with efficiency until 1892. He was the prime mover in three important acts of legislation—the bill appropriating five thousand dollars to the Children's Aid Society, thus securing the present home of this beneficent institution, this being the first State aid for any purpose secured by the people of Westmoreland county; the bill for providing free text books in the public schools; and the law for the equalization of taxation. He was also chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. He was elected a member of the Fifty-fifth Congress in 1898 and served until 1900. During the Fifty-fifth Congress while the Dingley Tariff Bill was under consideration, Mr. Robbins appeared before the Committee of the Whole and addressed it with much earnestness in behalf of a protective tariff, with special reference to the coal, iron and glass schedules. He introduced a bill regulating slack water in the Allegheny and Youghiogheny rivers. He visited Cuba in 1897 and was one of the Congressmen who maintained that the United States government should take steps to put an end to Spanish rule in Cuba and adjoining islands and the territory formerly occupied by Spain,



Geo. Leslie Omwake

which was the direct means of bringing on the war with that country. His interest in behalf of Cuban independence and his speeches in advocacy thereof were able and brilliant, and based upon ample knowledge, he having visited the island and made himself acquainted with the conditions there.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was one of the three members of Congress who entered the army, and on June 15, 1899, was commissioned captain and quartermaster of the First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps, on the staff of General John A. Wiley, at Camp Thomas, Georgia. He entered the army with experience, having long served in the National Guard of Pennsylvania as private, lieutenant, major, brigade quartermaster and finally as commissary-general on the staff of Governor Stone. This experience was now of great value, and he was detailed for the special duty of equipping and forwarding troops to the front. His success brought him promotion, August 21, 1899, to the position of chief-quartermaster, with the rank of major of United States Volunteers, and he was placed in charge of the transport "Seneca," and sent to Porto Rico with the United States Commissioners, Admiral Schley and General Gordon. He served at Ponce, San Juan and Santiago, and was in charge of the transports "Mobile," "Chester," and "Grant." With the close of the war Quartermaster-General Luddington offered him a commission as major in the regular army, but he declined and tendered his resignation, which was accepted and he was honorably discharged by Special Order No. 243, by the adjutant-general of the army, November 14, 1899, and with special commendation for his services.

Mr. Robbins resumed his legal practice in 1900. He has not only guarded the legal

interests of a large and important clientele, but he is also solicitor for the Baltimore & Ohio and the Ligonier Valley Railroad companies, and adviser for several corporations with which he is identified, and which are large commercial and financial factors in the business of his city and county. He was one of the organizers, and is now vice-president, of the Safety Deposit & Trust Company of Greensburg; has been connected, as stockholder and director, since its organization in 1900, with the West Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Company; director in the Atlantic Coal Company since its organization in 1905; is a director in the Wilmerding National Bank, the Connellsville Basin Coke Company; president of the Garrett Coal Company; stockholder in several other banks and industrial corporations; a trustee of the Washington and Jefferson College. His club membership is with the Americus, Duquesne and the University. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Greensburg, and was president of its Board of Trustees from 1903 to 1908. He has always given his unwavering allegiance to the Republican party.

Mr. Robbins married, December 17, 1897, Luella Moore, daughter of J. W. and Elizabeth S. Moore, of Greensburg. Children: Edward E., born December 2, 1900; William M., born March 26, 1902.

OMWAKE, George Leslie,

Minister and Educator.

The Omwake family in America is not large, but it traces its history from the earlier period of the great German migration to this country in the eighteenth century. The progenitor, Leonhardt am Weg, was a member of the original band of German pietists who gathered in the region of Schwartzenau, in Hesse-Cassel, to propagate a form of faith and practice

which was to be in strict accord with the teachings of the New Testament. Since this involved a change in the manner of administering the rite of baptism from that which prevailed in the established churches, this became in the popular mind the distinguishing feature and the new sect came to be known as *Täufer brethren*. Due to intolerance on the part of the authorities of the principality in which they lived, the company became broken up in 1719, when a number of them came to America and settled at Germantown. The remaining families went down the Rhine and found refuge for a time in Holland. Their residence here was to be only temporary and was doubtless undertaken with a view to accumulating funds with which to follow their brethren to the hospitable land of William Penn. Alexander Mack, the leader of this band had been wealthy but by this time had probably spent most of his substance in furnishing protection to his followers. Eventually, in 1729, they were able to charter a ship, the "Allen," of which James Craigie was captain. On July 7, the "Allen," with one hundred and twenty-six passengers, embracing thirty families, set sail from Rotterdam, and after a perilous voyage of seventy-one days, arrived at Philadelphia.

Leonhardt am Weg was accompanied by Magdalena, his wife, and John Michael, their son, a lad in his teens. This family probably proceeded soon after their arrival to the newly constituted county of Lancaster, within which, near the present site of Reinhold's Station, John Michael, the son, took title twenty-five years later to three hundred acres of land. About the year 1800, Jacob Amweg, Jr., a grandson of John Michael, set out from this region with his wife and little son John to carve out his fortune in the newer settlements in the fertile and attractive Cumberland Valley, finally settling in the

southern part of Franklin county near Besore's (later Salem) church. The people of this valley were mainly of Scotch-Irish descent, and by them the Amweg name, like many other German family names, was subjected to a radical change in spelling which strangely enough was accepted by the family. This branch of the Amweg family henceforth bore the name Omwake. Nothing but the proud consciousness that they were now no longer Germans but Americans, can account for the freedom with which these patronymic transformations were allowed to take place.

John Omwake, the eldest son of Jacob Amweg, Jr., succeeded to the homestead established by his father. Of his large family, our interest centers in a son, Henry Omwake, father of the subject of this sketch. Henry Omwake was born in 1830, began his education about the time the common school system of Pennsylvania was being established, supplemented the meagre opportunities it afforded with self-directed efforts, and became a teacher at nineteen. After he had established himself in his profession, he married Eveline Beaver, a daughter of Squire John Beaver, who was earlier a noted schoolmaster of the community but who had sometime since removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana. They located in the neighboring township of Antrim, where after some years of frugal life, in which teaching finally gave way to farming, they acquired the old Witmer homestead near Greencastle. This location was selected with special reference to school advantages for the children, to all of whom the parents endeavored to provide advantages beyond those furnished in the district school. The family consisted of eleven children. Two of these were removed by death in childhood, but the rest, eight sons and a daughter, grew to maturity, and for forty years, until the

father himself was taken, death did not cross the threshold of this home.

The representative of the family under consideration feels greatly indebted to influences surrounding him in his youth, and it will be in place to review briefly a few of the features of his boyhood life. As seventh in order among the children, he found himself in the midst of a group of brothers whose ages were not sufficiently varied to break up a rather close community of interests. There was a wholesome interchange and variety of work and play. The spirit of the latter was predominant, and saved the former from ever becoming drudgery. It was before the day when manual and vocational training had become widely recognized as features of education, yet the school education of these boys was supplemented by a rich and varied home life in such manner as to secure to them the finest kind of training in these respects.

By some spontaneous movement which arose altogether from within, the lads developed as a central feature of their play a complete municipal government, and under its forms the various activities of the home life were carried forward. This provided not only officeholding with explicit training in the duties of a mayor, a sheriff, a treasurer, etc., but it led on to the full functions of citizenship, with its social and political obligations and duties, including manufacture, trade and finance. The George Junior Republic at its best could not have been much more efficient in its training for citizenship than was the spontaneously developed system of play maintained by this family of boys.

Thus, at the age of fourteen, the lad whose career this article is intended to portray, was familiar with the forms and use of commercial paper—contracts, promissory notes, receipts and paper money. Of the latter, the treasurer was authorized to issue a certain amount dur-

ing each term of office. The total amount in circulation at any time represented in actual value the sum of everything included in the play outfit of the place. As the amount of money increased faster than playthings accumulated, money became cheap, everyone had plenty of it and prices became high. The citizen-lads not only learned business but they picked up speculation. Markets were cornered by them long before they had heard of New York and Chicago brokers. Sheriff's sale bills, with their legal phraseology copied from those appearing in the newspapers, appeared not infrequently as notices of business failures. Despite these failures, it was easy to get a new start. The youngest lad once got on his feet by going to the cane brake and cutting a lot of stick horses with which he held a "monster horse sale," according to the advertisements.

A "town" like this could not get along without newspapers. Of these there were several, but the earliest was "The News" founded by our subject when he was just entering upon his teens, and issued by him almost continuously as a weekly for several years. The circulation consisted of one copy executed on tablet paper, but it was read as eagerly as any publication that came to the library table.

There was a "court" for the trial of civil and criminal cases, and one of the most coveted offices was that of judge. The number of criminal cases depended somewhat on the activity of the sheriff. There were few instances of acquittal, and the sentence was always to some form of labor which would have been imposed upon the group as a whole by parental authority, e. g., the cleaning of a gravel walk in the front yard. One lad, now grown to manhood and possessing a clear record as a citizen of our country, has a portion of that walk to clean yet in order to clear himself before the law of

his youthful estate. Another has long since confessed to the burning of his brother's barn, a small structure of pine shingles. He escaped punishment at the time, because both the judge and the sheriff were at least "accessories before the fact" if not *particeps criminis* in the case.

On taking possession of the place, the father built a new house. The original residence, a stone structure of one story and a loft which had stood from the days of the Penns, then became a shop and store-house. In this building many of the activities of the busy municipality centered. One room contained a wood working equipment with a set of tools. Here the rainy days were spent. At the height of the government's prosperity, this place was the "agricultural works" of which there were many notices in the newspapers. Here was manufactured in miniature, almost every kind of machine known to the farm life of the community. Each boy made his own design of machine for which he had his trade mark and for which the "government" issued patents. An annual fair with an outdoor exhibit on the lawn at which medals were awarded, brought out the merits of the manufacturing industry.

Sufficient has been related to show how the affairs of the great world at large were thus enacted in a novel system of play within the confines of a humble home by this group of school-boy brothers. There was freedom, as this would indicate, and yet there was the restraint of careful and solicitous parents—a restraint that in the generation in which this is written would be regarded as puritanical.

Out of this rich but regulated domestic environment came George Leslie Omwake. He was born on the homestead near Greencastle, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1871. His formal rudimentary education

was gotten in the "little red school house" of his native district. His teachers were men, and the school was recognized as one of the best in the county. During his school days he developed some skill in free-hand drawing. At the request of his teacher he executed a pencil portrait of George Washington for the adornment of the school-room wall. Later, in the high school, he drew a crayon sketch of Robert Burns for the celebration of "Burns Day." About this time his father visited a local artist with a view to having the boy enter his studio. On completing the high-school course, however, the young man qualified as an amateur teacher, and was appointed to take charge of a school. After teaching two terms he entered the State Normal School at Shippensburg, from which he was graduated in 1893. While here he came under the instruction of a teacher of Latin who was a recent graduate of Ursinus College. He had so much regard for the scholarship and ability of this instructor that he resolved to go to Ursinus College, and at once shaped his course with a view to meeting the entrance requirements of that institution. He taught one term after graduation, and immediately thereafter entered the Mercersburg Academy, where he completed his preparation and continued during an extra year in which he did the freshman work of the college course, and at the same time earned his way in the academy by teaching elementary Latin and English and editing the school monthly. He entered the sophomore class of Ursinus College in the fall of 1895, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1898, having pursued the classical group of studies. In college he showed much better ability in the reflective studies than in those whose mastery depended on verbal memory.

The influence of his home training, an

inherent desire to be of service to his fellow men, and a little practical experience in Christian work in school and college, led him to choose the ministry of the gospel as a life work. Although a member of the Reformed church to which his ancestors belonged from the days of John Michael Amweg, and fully resolved to minister in this church, he nevertheless went to Yale for his theological training. He entered the Yale Divinity School in the fall of 1898, pursued the regular course, took some studies also in the department of philosophy in the Graduate School, and was graduated in 1901. Before the close of his last year at Yale he was sought by the president of Ursinus College to accept a minor position on the teaching staff of the college, and to devote some time also to assisting him in the administrative work. Looking upon the step as only a temporary one which would be a means of eventually securing a pastorate in his mother church, he accepted. From this point forth, however, the logic of events led to a field of service akin to, but apart from the ministry, and he was never ordained to that office.

The oldest member of the faculty, a Yale man of the class of '59, had been serving the college as dean. Although in robust health, he felt that he should follow the example of President Dwight, of his "alma mater," and resign at seventy. The faculty chose its youngest member as his successor, and so Mr. Omwake was made dean. At the same time he was advanced to a full professorship in education. Professor Omwake, after serving six years as dean, was made vice-president in 1909. The following year Franklin and Marshall College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Pedagogy. When the presidency became vacant in 1912, he was unanimously chosen president and was inducted into

office on October 7, 1913, with fitting ceremonies in which representatives of the leading universities and colleges of the country took part. During his first two years in office extensive alterations and improvements were made to the college buildings. This enabled the new administration to take an advanced position on the side of the domestic life of the students and to establish a higher standard of efficiency in college work.

President Omwake has responded to the full extent of his ability to popular demands for his services. For a period of years he gave himself freely to work as an instructor in the teachers' institutes of the State, and assisted in placing this work on a higher professional plane. He has exerted a similar influence as a member of the Pennsylvania State Educational Association, of which body he is a trustee. He has written much, and a few of his articles have, from time to time, appeared in educational and theological journals. The burden of his literary work has been done on the publications issued by Ursinus College, of which he has been editor for twelve years.

Dr. Omwake was married, June 18, 1902, to Bessie May Landis, of Hummelstown, Pennsylvania, who died February 10, 1904. On August 28, 1906, he was married to Sophie Hendricks Casselberry, of Collegeville. They have two children, Stanley Casselberry Omwake, born March 15, 1908, and Eveline Beaver Omwake, born October 1, 1911. Besides being president and professor in the college, Dr. Omwake is superintendent of the local Sunday school in Trinity Reformed Church, and as a member of the executive committee of the Laymen's Missionary Movement and of the United Missionary and Stewardship Committee of the General Synod, he renders considerable service in the wider work of his denomination.

BOYD, Samuel H.,

Man of Affairs, Public Official.

Continuously in public service in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, his birthplace, since 1886, Samuel H. Boyd, of Columbia, is now the incumbent of the office of Director of the Poor of Lancaster county, his previous positions those of Tax Collector and Register of Wills of the county. Aside from his long term of service in county offices, Mr. Boyd is prominent in Columbia through numerous business, fraternal and religious connections, and is known throughout the county as one of the leaders of the Republican party, his identification with this organization a lifelong connection. Mr. Boyd's record as a public servant, his energetic and interested activity in all that has been for the best good of Columbia, and his extensive intercourse with the people of the city and county have placed him high in popular favor.

The family of which Mr. Boyd is a member has ancient and distinguished origin in Scotland. Alan, First Lord High Steward of Scotland, married Margaret, daughter of Fergus, Earl of Galloway, and had five children, the third being Simon, progenitor of the family of Boyd. Alan died in 1153, and Simon, his third son, became the Second Lord High Steward of Scotland. Robert, son of Simon, being of fair complexion, was called "Boidle," or "Boidel," in Gaelic meaning "Boyt," fair or beautiful. Later this became a surname, and Robert Boyd, "the Fair," is the common ancestor of all of the name of Boyd. He died prior to 1240, A. D., and left a son, Sir Robert Boyd. Dean Castle, long the residence of the ancient family of Boyd, stands about a mile from Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, on the west coast of Scotland. The descent to the American Boyds during the centuries has been in many instances

through younger sons, of whom no record has been kept in the register's office of Scotland.

They are first on record in America at Londonderry, New Hampshire, where Boyds settled in 1718. They were Scotch-Irish who had gone into Northern Ireland from Scotland about 1688, there married, and bred the hardy pioneer Scotch-Irish, who perpetuated their home names in the towns they founded. The name is next found in New York City and Pennsylvania, where they settled prior to the Revolution, and there was also an early Boyd settlement in Virginia. The Boyds, like all the Scotch-Irish, were hardy, energetic, desirable citizens, and in settling in a new country usually chose the rugged region, instead of the more fertile river bottoms, as did the Dutch. This was due to their previous environment, each choosing locations similar to his early surroundings.

The first settlement was made in West Hempfield township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, by Scotch-Irish from Donegal, who continued their advance up the Little Conestoga until they met the Menonites a few miles east of Chickies Creek. With these settlers came the Boyds of Chickies, the first record being of James Boyd, a farmer. James Boyd in middle life left his farming operations in West Hempfield township, Lancaster county, and moved to Columbia, where he became proprietor of a grocery store, there making his home until his death. He married Mary Fisher and was the father of a large family: John, of whom further; William; George, married a Miss Tyler and had four children; Hugh, married Amanda Ohmit and had sons, Elmer and John D.; Christian, married Sarah Decker and had one son, James; Mary, married William Baltzer and had one son, William; Margaret, married Samuel Lockard and had James, John and Harry;

Susan, married Jacob Grube and had George, Samuel, Mary, Matilda, Sally, Emma; Ann, married John Wheeler and had two sons and two daughters; James, twin of Ann, died in infancy; Louise, married Daniel Campbell and had two sons and two daughters.

John Boyd, son of James and Mary (Fisher) Boyd, father of Samuel H. Boyd, of Columbia, was born at Chickies, West Hempfield township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1815, and died at Columbia, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1871. His education was obtained in the district schools near his birthplace, and his active career began with Leach & Company, a commission house of Columbia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Boyd was subsequently in the service of the Pennsylvania railroad, occupying various positions with this road until his death. He was a gentleman universally esteemed and liked, and during his entire life possessed the sincere respect of his associates in business and private life. Politically an ardent Republican and always identified with that party. John Boyd married, in 1839, Elizabeth Stanley, born in 1820, died October 28, 1865. Children: Mary A., born January 5, 1840, died December 29, 1902, married David Welsh; James, born October 14, 1843, died in infancy; Ellen L., born December 14, 1845, married Dr. H. V. Gress, of York county, Pennsylvania; Catherine, born February 4, 1848, married J. T. Hughes, of Columbia, Pennsylvania; Samuel H., of whom further.

Samuel H. Boyd, son of John and Elizabeth (Stanley) Boyd, was born in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1850, and at this time is a resident of his birthplace. As a youth he attended the public schools of Columbia and was afterward a student in Annville College, at Annville, Pennsylvania, at the completion of his course in the latter institution entering the employ of the Penn-

sylvania railroad, remaining with this company until his election as tax collector of Columbia. His first election was as the candidate of the Republican party, and he was the successful nominee of this party at each election for the following twenty years. In 1906 he was elected to a three-year term as Register of Wills of Lancaster county, at the expiration of this period being appointed to fill out an unexpired term as Director of the Poor of Lancaster county. This service came to an end in a year, and at the elections of 1910 he was chosen for a three-year term in the same office, being again elected in 1913 for a four-year term. This directorship he holds at this time, and so he will continue until 1917. His competency and fidelity in service are the qualities that have gained him his repeated reelection to positions of trust and responsibility, and it is characteristic of the man that duties of small importance receive the same careful attention bestowed upon those of greater weight.

Mr. Boyd is financially interested in several of Columbia's manufacturing establishments, and is a member of the board of directors of the Columbia Trust Company. A Republican in politics, he has represented his district at many county and State conventions, and has ably and zealously worked for the prosperity of his party in that locality. In party councils he plays an important part, and his devotion to the Republican cause has been productive of excellent and tangible results. He is fraternally connected with Susquehanna Lodge, No. 80, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection, both of Columbia. His church is the First Methodist Episcopal of Columbia, which he serves as trustee, and he is president of the Landisville Camp Meeting Association of Landisville, Pennsylvania. In the combination of church, fra-

ternal, official and business associations with Columbia and the county his alliance with the best interests of both is definite and strong, and in all he obeys the dictates of a high order of citizenship.

DODGE, Byron Griswold,

Manufacturer, Enterprising Citizen.

The surname Dodge has been traced to a remote period in England, and has extended to every part of the United States, beginning with the earliest settlement of the New England colonies. The name is distinguished in law and letters, in divinity and war, in politics and business, every college and university has graduated sons of the family, and in all walks of life the name is an honored one. The English family bore arms as early as 1306, Peter Dodge being the grantee. The arrival of the name in America was coincident with the arrival, June 29, 1629, of the two vessels, "Talbot" and "Lion's Whelp" from Yarmouth, England, at Salem, Massachusetts. On the latter vessel were planters from Dorset and Somerset, England, among them William Dodge, founder of this branch of the Dodge family in America.

William Dodge settled in that part of Salem, Massachusetts, known since 1668 as Beverly, separated from Salem proper by the bay. Tradition says that he was tall with black hair and dark complexion. He became a freeman, April 17, 1637, and received a grant of sixty acres, September 3, 1637. He later bought two hundred acres and became prominent in the community, serving as grand jurymen, "rate" gatherer, selectman, committeeman, and deputy to the general court. In May, 1685, he disposed of his real estate by deeds that are of record, his homestead in Salem going to his son, "Captain" William Dodge. The name of his wife is not known. Richard Dodge, a brother of

William and son of John Dodge, of Somersetshire, England, came to Salem nine years after his brother, and is the progenitor of an even more numerous family than William. Children of William Dodge: 1. "Captain" John, born in 1636, served against the Narragansetts in 1675, was deputy to the General Court, held many town and church offices. He married Mary Proctor. 2. "Captain" William, of whom further. 3. Hannah, married Samuel Porter. 4. Josiah, killed in the Narragansett War, 1675.

"Captain" William Dodge, son of "farmer" William Dodge, was born in 1640, died in 1720. He inherited the family homestead in Salem, was made freeman in 1683, deputy in 1689, representative in 1690. He served in the Narragansett War, 1675, Hubbard in his "Narrative" giving particular account of his bravery and success. He served in many town and church offices, ranking with the leading men of the town. He married (first) Mary Conant, widow of John Balch; (second) May 26, 1685, Joanna Larkin, a widow, daughter of "Deacon" Robert Hale; (third) Mary, widow of Captain Andrew Creaty, of Marblehead. Children, by first wife: Deacon William, born March 20, 1663, died January 17, 1747; Mary, born May 26, 1666, married John Herrick; Joshua, baptized August 20, 1669, died April 15, 1694; Hannah, born July 9, 1671, married John Green; Elizabeth, born October 26, 1673, married Jonathan Herrick; Sarah, born March 3, 1677, died young. Children by second wife: Robert, of further mention; Rebecca, twin of Robert, born October 9, 1686; Josiah and Elisha, twins, died young.

Robert, son of Captain William Dodge and his second wife, Joanna (Hale) Larkin, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, October 9, 1686, died January 1, 1764. He was a prosperous farmer of North



B. G. Lodge

Beverly, held many town offices, and reared a large family. He and his wife are buried in the churchyard of the Second Church, their gravestones well preserved. He married, in 1709, Lydia Woodbury, who died April 6, 1759, in her sixty-eighth year, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Herrick) Woodbury, of Chebacco Parish. Children: Isaac, born June 12, 1710, married Lois Herrick; Rebecca, married Jonathan Thorndike; Caleb, born December 11, 1714, married Hannah Woodbury; Lydia, married Jonathan Woodbury; Joanna, married Captain Andrew Woodbury; Robert, born February 18, 1723, married Mary Tarbox; William, died young; Nicholas, of whom further; William, baptized January 2, 1732, married Mary Baker.

Nicholas, son of Robert and Lydia (Woodbury) Dodge, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, April 16, 1728, died in Londonderry, New Hampshire, his will made there June 10, 1780, probated June 15, 1785. He inherited lands from his father, which he sold in 1762, and in 1763 he bought land in Boxford, took his letter from Beverly Church, September 2, 1764, and resided in Boxford until 1775. He then sold and moved to New Hampshire, made his will as stated, and died. He married, March 3, 1752, Experience Woodberry, who survived him. Children: Nicholas, born November 19, 1752, married Hannah Cole; Caleb, born March 22, 1754; Anna, born July 9, 1756; Mary, born December 9, 1758; Ebenezer, of further mention; Lydia, baptized July 20, 1763; Isaac, born August 2, 1767.

Ebenezer, of the fifth American generation, son of Nicholas and Experience (Woodberry) Dodge, was born January 21, 1761, and died at Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1816. He became a prominent New Hampshire farmer, residing at Claremont nearly all his life. He married Clarissa York, born in 1722, died in

1862. Children: Reuben, Roxanna, Sophia, David, Clarissa, John, of further mention; Amos, George W., and William.

John, son of Ebenezer and Clarissa (York) Dodge, was born August 29, 1804, at Claremont, New Hampshire, and there died June 20, 1873. He learned the shoemaker's trade, but was possessed of such mechanical ability that he was adept at many trades. He married Melinda Bates, born June 20, 1803, died October 9, 1862. Children: George W., of further mention; Jeannette, Edwin, Mary, Jane and Inda.

George W., eldest son of John and Melinda (Bates) Dodge, was born at Claremont, New Hampshire, February 12, 1827, died in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1890. The Claremont schools afforded him his early education, and as a young man he made his home in Berlin, New York, where he married and resided until 1876. In Berlin he was one of the organizers of the Berlin Cork Company, for several years filling the position of manager of the plant erected by this concern, in 1876 locating in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. From this time until his death he was connected with the industry of his former occupation, associating with the Lancaster Cork Works. George W. Dodge bore a business reputation that was unblemished, his correct and upright life receiving the universal approbation of his fellows. He was a communicant of the Baptist church. He married Deborah E. Griswold, of Berlin, New York, and had issue: Ella G., married Rev. Henry G. Appenzeler, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, a missionary in the Korean field; Byron Griswold, of whom further.

Byron Griswold Dodge, only son of George W. and Deborah E. (Griswold) Dodge, was born in Berlin, New York, September 16, 1851. From the public schools he enrolled in a boarding school

in Vermont, an institution chiefly preparatory for entrance at Williams College, and there continued his studies. His youthful years were passed on a farm, and at the age of twenty-two years he learned the machinist's trade, his training received in a printing press factory at Westerly, Rhode Island. Subsequently he became associated with his father in the cork business in Berlin, New York, coming with the elder Dodge to Lancaster and in August, 1876, becoming identified with the Lancaster Cork Works. He remained with this concern until the incorporation of the business in 1893, then becoming a director of the new corporation and general manager of the plant. From this time until his retirement from active business, a period of more than twenty years, Mr. Dodge was head of the producing department of the Lancaster Cork Works, and to him must be attributed much of the credit for the prosperous life of the works. His closest attention was given all departments that came within his province of control, and at all times he was closely in touch with facts and conditions regarding the plant. The expansion that has come under his direction has been wisely planned and has taken place in full harmony with the general policy of the concern, and upon the sure and firm foundation he laid in the factory has been built a large and flourishing business. When Mr. Dodge retired from his long connection with the Lancaster Cork Works in 1914, it was amid the regret of associates of years, who recognized the faithfulness, competence, and value of his service. Among the numerous other business interests that have claimed some part of Mr. Dodge's time is the Lancaster Linoleum Works, a plant that he was largely instrumental in establishing in the city.

Mr. Dodge's chief recreation has been in the raising and owning of thorough-

bred horseflesh, and his stable contains some of the best blooded stock of the locality, in which he takes the pride and pleasure of the man who knows, appreciates, and loves good horses. Mr. Dodge is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

He married, in Bennington, Vermont, Anna Smart, daughter of Captain Elisha Smart, who gained his rank in the Union service during the Civil War through meritorious service, and who met his death while leading his company in an engagement of that war. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge are the parents of: Leon G., Anna, George, a graduate of Pennsylvania State College, class of 1901, and Arthur, a graduate of Cornell University, class of 1904.

DEMUTH, Henry C.,

Manufacturer, Enterprising Citizen.

Two of the sons of Christopher Demuth, born about 1650, a magistrate (Richter) of Karlsdorf, Moravia, came to America, Johann Christopher Demuth and Gotthard Demuth, the former dying in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, the latter in Germantown, Pennsylvania.

Tobias Demuth, son of the first Christopher Demuth and ancestor of the line to which Henry C. Demuth, of Lancaster, belongs, did not leave his European home. He married Rosina Tonn, born in 1682, died September 22, 1732, and had five children, three daughters and two sons, the younger of the two sons, Gottlieb, the American ancestor of the Lancaster family.

Gottlieb Demuth, son of Tobias and Rosina (Tonn) Demuth, was born in Karlsdorf, Moravia, in 1715, and when a youth of fifteen years moved to Saxony, emigrating in the year before he attained his majority and coming to the United States, settling in Georgia. He subsequently moved north, and at his death,

October 6, 1776, was a resident of Schoeneck, Pennsylvania. He and his wife, Eva, whom he married in 1739, were the parents of seven children, five of them sons. Gottlieb Demuth was, like his father, a believer in the Moravian faith, and performed much missionary work in the interests of that church.

Christopher Demuth, son of Gottlieb and Eva Demuth, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1738. He obtained his education in the different Pennsylvania towns to which his father's missionary work carried the family, and after reaching his majority made his home in Lancaster. Here, in 1767, he married Elizabeth Hartaffel, born October 16, 1746, her father a tobacco manufacturer of Lancaster. In 1770 Christopher Demuth purchased his father-in-law's tobacco business, and continued it until his death, which occurred subsequent to 1817, the business descending in the family from father to son, its present owner, Henry C. Demuth. Children of Christopher and Elizabeth (Hartaffel) Demuth: Anna Maria, born November 9, 1768, married Johannes Eberman; Johannes, born December 20, 1771, a gunsmith, married Catharine Trisler; Frederick, born June 2, 1773, died January 13, 1798; Sophia, born November 22, 1777, died July 19, 1781; Jacob, of whom further; Josef, born October 18, 1781, a gunsmith, married Elizabeth Danner.

Jacob Demuth, son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Hartaffel) Demuth, was born August 9, 1779. He attended the schools of Lancaster, and in young manhood became connected with the tobacco business owned by his father, upon the latter's death succeeding to proprietorship. In addition to his business activities in this line, Jacob Demuth owned and operated a grist mill, and in the course of a busy, successful life gained title to considerable valuable real estate in the vicinity of Lan-

caster. Prominent in business affairs and one of the leading men of his city in that respect, his activity in public life was natural, and he was ever conspicuously identified with progressive civil enterprises, among them the building of the first municipal water works for Lancaster. His church was the Moravian, and in political conviction he was a Whig. Jacob Demuth was thrice married, his first wife Eliza Eberman, his second Catharine Mefford, his third Ann Hurst. He had one son by his first wife, Emanuel E., born December 25, 1804. Children of his second marriage: Amelia R. L., born October 2, 1808; Charles A. R. H., January 6, 1810; Godfrey A. O. E., August 6, 1811; Caroline S. M., September 22, 1812; Louisa E. L., March 5, 1814; Lawrence I., September 15, 1815; Samuel C., August 26, 1817; Henrietta M. H., January 16, 1819; Jacob G., June 1, 1820; Ann C., January 26, 1822. Children of his third marriage: Sarah Lauman, born July 8, 1824; Elizabeth Pauline, February 27, 1828; Henry Cornelius, of whom further; Ferdinand Louis, April 3, 1832; Frederick William, August 26, 1833; Andrew Elias, December 17, 1835; Julia Frances, July 9, 1837; Rachel Angelica, January 26, 1839; Emily Rosanna, October 8, 1840.

Henry Cornelius Demuth, son of Jacob and his third wife, Ann (Hurst) Demuth, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1830, and there died May 30, 1906, his death the close of an eminently successful business and public life. He was educated in the schools of the locality, his father's death occurring when he was a youth of twelve years. His business experience began in the employ of one of his half-brothers, who had assumed the management of the family business, this arrangement enduring until 1864. In this year Mr. Demuth became its active head and continued in its profitable and successful management until his death.

Called into public service by his fellows, Mr. Demuth represented the Third Ward of Lancaster in both Common and Select Councils, and in 1878 he was the successful Republican candidate for the State Legislature, and for two years ably filled a seat in the lower house of that body. The benefit and advancement of the city of his birth was his highest aim, and one of the means that he chose to accomplish this end was in promoting volunteer fire-fighting service, furnishing an excellent example by his work in connection with the American Fire Company No. 5, of which he was at different times president and treasurer. All departments of civil life held his interest and knew his support, and he was a lifelong member of the Moravian church, holding official position therein as trustee. Henry Cornelius Demuth married, in 1856, Elizabeth MacDonald, born June 15, 1835, died August 18, 1912, daughter of George MacDonald, of Lancaster, and had two sons: Ferdinand A., born in 1857, died January 26, 1911, married Augusta W. Buckius, and has one son, Charles H.; Henry C., of whom further.

Henry C. Demuth, younger of the sons of Henry Cornelius and Elizabeth (MacDonald) Demuth, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1859. After attending the public schools of Lancaster he entered Franklin and Marshall Academy, and upon the completion of his academic pursuits became associated with his father at the old location of the business on East King street, where since 1770 Mr. Demuth's ancestors have been engaged in tobacco manufacture. Upon the death of Henry Cornelius Demuth, Mr. Demuth and his brother, Ferdinand A., succeeded to ownership thereof, continuing operations from 1906 until 1911 under the firm name H. C. Demuth's Sons, the death of the senior partner in the latter year making Mr. Demuth sole

owner. At the location that has for so long been the home of the family business Mr. Demuth is active at this time, nearly a century and a half of ownership under one name. The product of the factory is Demuth's snuff, which has long had a country-wide reputation and sale. Mr. Demuth remains in the faith of his fathers, the Moravian, and politically is a Republican. He is a member of the Lancaster Board of Trade, and also belongs to the Hamilton and Manufacturers' clubs, of Lancaster. Mr. Demuth is a widely known citizen of Lancaster, and stands for the principles so stoutly championed in this city by his father and grandfather. He is universally popular, concerning himself with public affairs only so far as alert, conscientious citizenship requires.

Henry C. Demuth married, April 7, 1896, Ida E., daughter of Dr. J. S. and Martha (Kreider) Smith, of Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and has two sons: Henry C. (3), born August 7, 1897, formerly a student in Nazareth Hall Military Academy, Nazareth, Pennsylvania, now a cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, class of 1918; Christopher, born September 12, 1899, a student at Nazareth Hall Military Academy.

SCHROYER, Henry Albert,

Enterprising Business Man, Public Official.

Dating from early seventeenth century days of the Pennsylvania colony, this line of Schroyer possesses a record that tells of an American life of usefulness, activity and achievement among its members. In no period of the family's life in this country have the results of the labors inspired by these attributes been more creditably noticeable than in the past three-quarters of a century, within which limits are included the active lives of Henry Albert

Schroyer and his father, George W. Schroyer. The former, his business, fraternal, social and public connections are well-known to the citizens of Lancaster, his lifelong home, and the memory of the latter, who was a resident and business man of Lancaster from 1854 until his death, an early day journalist and a pioneer florist, lives in the memory of his many friends and associates. George W. Schroyer lived to the great age of ninety-one years, in journalism and floriculture achieving success and prominence, and although his business cares and duties made his life an exceptionally active one, even as a nonagenarian he was spared the infirmities and weaknesses so closely attendant upon old age. Relinquishing the management of his interests to his son in his latter years, George W. Schroyer yet retained a vigorous and comprehensive grasp upon matters of public interest and general concern, suffering none of his old friendships to flag, and when death removed those whom he had known in youthful days, forming new friends in the younger generation, with whom he was a universal favorite. Strong in step and carriage, it was hard to reconcile his excellent bearing with a birth date nine decades removed, and his was a familiar and well-loved figure in Lancaster until his death.

The father of George W. Schroyer was Colonel Christian Schroyer, born in Cornwall, Lancaster (now Lebanon) county, August 5, 1793, and died in 1855. The hotel maintained by him near Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, was famous for the cordial hospitality of its host, and in addition to this business he cultivated a farm of generous dimensions. Under the administration of President Andrew Jackson he was appointed to the postmastership at Chillisquaque, Pennsylvania, serving one term in this position, and gained his military title through service in the State militia,

having commanded the Eighth Regiment. He was twice married, his first wife Susan Spangler, his second Mrs. Myer, a widow, and by his first marriage had: Elizabeth, Rachel, Sarah, Susan, William, George W., of whom further, and a child who died in infancy. Michael and Lewis were the children of his second marriage.

George W. Schroyer, son of Colonel Christian and Susan (Spangler) Schroyer, was born in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1818, and died in Lancaster, February 22, 1910. His early education was obtained in the district school, and he supplemented the knowledge he there obtained with a course in a grammar school and an evening writing school, his later schooling being under that all-wise teacher, experience. As a youth of eighteen years, with a fine courage and determination, he started upon the work of life independently, walking to Harrisburg and in that city accepting a position in which he could learn the trade of printer. His first employment was with "The Keystone," and he remained in connection with this journal until he was raised to the rank of foreman, which position he resigned to purchase, in the fall of 1845, "The Spy," a paper of Columbia, Pennsylvania. Two years after becoming owner of this periodical he disposed of his interest therein and returned to Harrisburg, where he resided until 1854, then moved to Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In this city he accepted the position of foreman in the office of the "Independent Whig," subsequently, under the ownership of Theodore Fenn, serving "The Inland Daily" in the same capacity. Upon the establishment of "The Daily Evening Express" in Lancaster in November, 1856, Mr. Schroyer became a member of its original staff as foreman, and efficiently occupied that office for six years, in 1862 resigning in order to pursue out-of-door work of a more healthful nature.

It was at this time that he began the operations that led to the establishment of the business now conducted by his son, Henry Albert Schroyer. Purchasing from Dr. Muhlenberg a fruit farm of seven acres, he for a time devoted his attention to fruit raising and gardening, soon afterward transforming the farm into a nursery and beginning floriculture upon a small scale. Diligent botanical study and no less careful work in familiarizing himself with the best and most modern methods used in the calling he had entered as a tyro inspired greater confidence in his ability to successfully manage such a business as he had planned, and he made more elaborate preparations for securing the trade of the region. This was readily attracted, and hot-houses covered the ground that he had formerly tilled, while sturdier plants stood in orderly rows, exposed to the elements, or sought the protection of glass-covered frames. A pioneer in a new business, his success was assured from the first, the patronage of his nursery a steadily increasing one until his death, his son in the meantime having assumed the management of the business. He was originally a Democratic supporter, casting his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, but in 1856 changed his allegiance and from that time until his death faithfully and enthusiastically worked for the welfare of the Republican party. He was a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, long a member of the vestry of that organization, and in daily life lived the principles that he thus championed.

His true worth was appreciated by all, and there were none who withheld from him the respect and honor that his upright, manly career demanded. He met the issues of life courageously and openly, with unswerving faith in himself and the Power that gave him strength. When bodily frailty caused the abandonment of

the only occupation he had known, with resourcefulness and unconquerable zeal he turned himself to one of which he knew nothing, mastered it, and in it rose to prominence and prosperity, founding his new business so firmly and well that it has endured for half a century, increasing in size and scope through the passing years. Of his personal attributes of a more apparent nature, his genial courtesy and cheerful manner were remarked by all meeting him for the first time, and those who were his friends knew the generosity of spirit, the fidelity and sympathy that lay deeper than the cordial greeting or the pleasant smile. He was an interesting and lively conversationalist, and so wide was his experience, so many interesting incidents and personalities did it include, that it was a pleasure and a delight to hear him. Nor did he dwell entirely in the past, for, with mind active and acute reasoning powers, he liked discussion of present day matters, whether it were a municipal problem or a question of national import, and his views showed a deep understanding and knowledge.

George W. Schroyer married, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1845, Annie E., daughter of J. B. Thompson, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, whose death preceded his own by nearly twenty years.

Henry Albert Schroyer, son of George W. and Annie E. (Thompson) Schroyer, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1850, passing his youthful years in Lancaster, his present home. He was educated in the school of St. James' parish, afterward attending the high school, and when seventeen years of age became associated with his father in the florist's business, having since continued therein. Mr. Schroyer in 1888 opened a store on North Queen street, Lancaster, where he remained until 1913 when he removed to No. 146 North Duke street,

and is there still located, the head of a business large in proportion and profitable. He holds an assured position among the business men of the city, and in numerous other lines has become well known and popular.

Like his father, he is a loyal Republican, and in 1878 made his entrance into the public life of Lancaster when he was elected to the Common Council from the Ninth Ward in the face of a strong Democratic organization, placed in office by the narrow margin of three votes, and has on two occasions been a delegate to the Republican State Convention. From 1888 until 1903 he was a member of the Lancaster Board of Education, in 1900-01-02 serving the city as treasurer of the board, a responsible position, the importance of which can only be realized by those of experience in matters of municipal educational systems. While a member and officer of the board he held the chairmanship of the committee on night schools, in this capacity directing a work that was of inestimable value to the youth for whose benefit evening instruction was instituted, those whom the necessity for daily employment kept from the regular sessions of the city schools. The school building at North Mary street and Harrisburg avenue, a handsome and splendidly equipped structure, was erected principally as the result of Mr. Schroyer's efforts to that end and not only is a valuable addition to the school property of the city but gives to Lancaster one of the finest school buildings of the State.

In 1886 Mr. Schroyer was one of the organizers of the West End Building and Loan Association, and is the only surviving member of the original board of directors of that institution. He is a member of the Lancaster Liederkrantz, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, Har-

risburg Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, belonging to Lamberton Lodge, No. 476, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master, Chapter No. 43, Royal Arch Masons, Goodwin Council, No. 19, Royal and Select Masters, Lancaster Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar, affiliates with Zembo Temple, of Harrisburg, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Schroyer is a communicant of St. John's Lutheran Church, in matters of religion also following the lead of his father. He married, October 27, 1875, Anna V., daughter of the late Samuel M. Myers, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

TROUT, Frank Burrows,

Business Man, Public Official.

The passage of time and close association rarely fail to reveal a man to his fellows in his true light as a man and a citizen. Thirty-four years of continuous business and public activity in Lancaster, the city of his birth, have served only to raise Frank B. Trout to a position of higher regard in the minds of his fellow citizens, and to ever increasing popularity among the people with whom he has passed his life. The vast number of his friends and a reputation for uprightness and honor unassailable are the foundations upon which he has built a complete business success. Mr. Trout has numerous business interests in Lancaster, fraternally and socially is well connected, and is representative of the element that stands for the best in city life.

Frank B. Trout is a son of Adam Rutter and Salome (Lefevre) Trout (q. v.), and was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1851. The public schools furnished him with his early education, and his first employment was in a grocer's establishment, after which he became identified with the calling that

claimed his early manhood, bookbinding. He served an apprenticeship with George Wiatt, under his instruction developing especial ability in artistic gilt work, and when a journeyman in his trade was for six months in charge of the State Bindery at Harrisburg, and then accepted a position in the employ of the United States Government at Washington. For nine years Mr. Trout remained in this place as a department head, then went to Philadelphia, where he was connected with the Holden Bible Publishing Company and the well-known house of J. B. Lippincott, his service with both concerns in the capacity of foreman.

In 1881 Mr. Trout returned to his home city of Lancaster, and has here since been in active business in several lines, prosperity attending his efforts in each. As a member of the firm of Trout & Shank he engaged in the manufacture of shirts, operated a laundry, and conducted a gentlemen's furnishing store, subsequently forming an alliance with the brokerage firm, Bachman & Company. In 1905 he embarked in cigar manufacturing, at the same time entering the retail trade, attracting a generous patronage to the establishment he now owns, "The Everybody Cigar Store." In addition to his private enterprises Mr. Trout has had financial interest in several Lancaster and Lancaster county business and industrial projects that have been of sufficient stability and promise to warrant such support, and entertains a live and cordial interest in the welfare of all of the business institutions of the locality. He is owner of the Trout Building and the Colonial Theatre, of Lancaster, and is likewise a candy manufacturer and retailer of the city. His business record is an open book, every transaction marked by fairness and strict accord with probity and honor. Popular good will is the result of a career unmarred by business irregularity of

any kind, and since in several instances his business has been solely dependent upon universal favor, this has been one of his greatest assets.

Mr. Trout has found opportunity to indulge a deep seated love for travel, and in out-of-door exercise and sport finds the most pleasurable relaxation. He is a member of the Lancaster Road Drivers' Association, the Lancaster Country Club, the County Golf Club, and the Hamilton Club, while his fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian. A lifelong supporter of the Republican party and prominent in its councils, Mr. Trout has found little time from business pursuits for political activity or public service, but for sixteen years was a member of the Lancaster School Board. In every relation of business and civil life he has, in brief, faithfully performed every duty, and has held to a high standard of citizenship.

KEHLER, Henry Neff,

Enterprising Citizen.

Bearing the name of his honored father, Henry Neff Kehler, of Columbia, is descended in the third generation from Joshua Kehler, of Strasburg, Pennsylvania, through his son, Joshua (2) and his wife, Anna Neff, and their son, Henry Neff Kehler (1). Mr. Kehler's active life began as his father's assistant in agricultural operations, and from 1890 until 1907 he was connected successively with three of the leading financial institutions of the locality, the Columbia Trust Company, the People's Trust Company, and the Lancaster Trust Company, the first of Columbia, the last two of Lancaster. Upon the death of the elder Kehler, Henry Neff Kehler Jr. assumed the management of the homestead farm in

West Hempfield township, Lancaster county, and has since conducted general farming operations thereon, including dairying, grain raising, and tobacco culture. Mr. Kehler, although he has made agricultural pursuits his chief interest for the past eight years, retains several business and financial connections in Columbia, and is closely identified with the social, educational, and religious activity of the town.

Henry Neff Kehler Jr. is a son of Henry Neff Kehler, grandson of Joshua (2) Kehler, and great-grandson of Joshua Kehler. Maternally he is descended from Francis Neff, who in 1717 came from his Switzerland home to Manor township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he founded a family. Joshua (2) Kehler was born in Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1782, and died on the homestead on the Lancaster and Columbia Turnpike, November 22, 1850. In his earlier years he followed the calling of miller, later becoming a hotel proprietor, and in 1810 he purchased a tract of one hundred and thirty-five acres on the Lancaster and Columbia Turnpike, where he resided until his death. His religious faith was the Mennonite, in political belief he was a Democrat, and until his death, at the age of sixty-eight years, he occupied a position of prominence among the prosperous farmers of the township. Joshua (2) Kehler married Anna Neff, daughter of Henry and Anna (Oberholtzer) Neff, of the family founded by the Swiss immigrant, Francis Neff.

Henry Neff Kehler, only son of Joshua (2) and Anna (Neff) Kehler, was born on the homestead in West Hempfield township, Lancaster county, April 17, 1821, and there died May 14, 1907. He was educated in the schools in the vicinity of his birthplace, and as a young man began farming with his father, continuing

the cultivation of the home estate from the time of his father's death until the close of his own active life. Mr. Kehler was for more than forty years a director of the First National Bank of Columbia, and was long interested in private banking. He was a man of progressive mind and ideas, always striving for the advancement of his community, and was highly esteemed by his fellows. His years, eighty-six, were years of well rewarded labor, of resultful endeavor, and during his long life his ways were directed so uprightly that he feared neither the criticism nor the judgment of those about him. He served on the official board of the Presbyterian church of Columbia, generously supporting all of its activities, and in politics affiliated with the Republican party. Henry Neff Kehler married, February 23, 1871, Catherine Stewart Knox, born in September, 1842, died October 22, 1905, daughter of John Hunter Knox, the family founded in the United States by John Knox, who came from Ballymoney, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1785. John Hunter Knox was a graduate of Milton Academy and Dickinson College, was by profession a civil engineer, and served with distinction in the Union army in the Civil War, holding the rank of captain of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Henry Neff (2) Kehler, only son of Henry Neff (1) and Catherine Stewart (Knox) Kehler, was born on the West Hempfield township homestead, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1874. After a course in the local public schools he prepared at Lawrenceville for Princeton University, and was graduated from this institution C. E. in the class of 1897. Mr. Kehler was never active in his profession, civil engineering, a calling that had claimed his maternal grandfather.

John Hunter Knox, but became associated with his father in agriculture, in 1890 accepting the position of teller in the Columbia Trust Company. In 1893 he resigned from this office to become a general clerk in the People's Trust Company, of Lancaster, in 1905 forming an association with the Lancaster Trust Company that endured until 1907. The death of Henry Neff Kehler Sr. in this year, caused Mr. Kehler to discontinue his relations with the financial interests of Lancaster, and since that time he has devoted himself to the cultivation of the homestead acres. His operations are general in character, a herd of cattle of excellent breed supporting a profitable dairy business, and he also raises tobacco.

Since January 1, 1905, Mr. Kehler has been a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Columbia, and he serves the Eureka Box Company, of Columbia, in the same capacity. He was a school director of West Hempfield township from 1907 to 1910, is a Republican supporter, and, like his father, is closely connected with the work of the Columbia Presbyterian Church, holding the office of president of the board of trustees. His clubs are the Hamilton and Elks, of Lancaster; and one of the many ways in which he evinces his ardent loyalty to his *alma mater* is in his membership of the Princeton Club of Philadelphia, one of the strongest of alumni organizations. Mr. Kehler's citizenship is on the high level of that of his honored father, and his civil duties are faithfully discharged.

Henry Neff Kehler Jr. married, in April, 1907, Lucinda Hughes King, of Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, and is the father of Henry Neff (3), born January 2, 1910, and Catherine Elizabeth, born April 12, 1914.

LOCHER, Grove,

Prominent Manufacturer.

The Park Run Tanning Company is the corporation that is the modern outgrowth of the tanning business founded in 1849 by David P. Locher, father of Grove Locher, of Lancaster, the latter the president of the above named concern. After the death of the founder of this business, it was continued by his two sons, Robert E. and Grove, the latter the only survivor of the former partners. While Mr. Locher is well known in the business world of Lancaster, and gives to the company of which he is head his devoted and competent attention, it is doubtful whether the high rating and firm financial standing of the Park Run Tanning Company give him as great cause for satisfaction and pride as the ownership of two hundred and twenty acres of land in Manheim township, Lancaster county, comprising what is generally conceded to be the finest farm in all this county of rich agricultural property.

Mr. Locher's family was founded in the United States by Henry Locher, who settled in Lancaster county, his home in what is now the east end of the city of Lancaster, near Witmer's Bridge, in the building of which he helped. He subsequently purchased a farm of one thousand acres in Maryland, but through an obscure title lost this desirable possession, afterward becoming the owner of a large farm on the Hagerstown Pike, named "Scheibraken," in honor of his German home. Henry Locher was the owner of a tannery while a resident of Lancaster, and also from his native land brought some clover seed, becoming the first cultivator of that plant in the United States. Henry Locher was the father of several children, and from him descended Jacob Locher, grandfather of Grove Locher, of this record.



Grove Rocher. —
"

Jacob Locher inherited the property on the Hagerstown Pike, and followed the calling of tanner, an occupation that had claimed his father and grandfather, and was also a currier. He was a soldier in a Maryland regiment in the War of 1812, and after his marriage moved to Lancaster county, the first home of the American founder of his family, still later engaging in the leather trade in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Jacob Locher married Mary Grove, daughter of a Maryland landowner, and farmer of large property, and died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of George W., Elizabeth, Katherine, and David P., of whom further.

David P., son of Jacob and Mary (Grove) Locher, was born in Shepherds-town, Virginia (now West Virginia), on the bank of the Potomac river, in July, 1827. He accompanied his parents to Lancaster county, and in early life became a tanner, establishing in this line on South Prince street in 1849, operating a small tannery at this location for two years, at the end of this time replacing his first building with one of much larger dimensions, here doing business until 1868. In 1876 David P. Locher purchased another tannery on South Prince street, enlarging and altering the same, and continued its operation until his death, February 11, 1884, at the age of fifty-seven years. Mr. Locher was the owner of a valuable and fertile farm in Manheim township, and here gratified his passion for the possession and breeding of blooded stock, owning the first herd in Lancaster county of Alderney cattle of pure strain and having an unusually fine stable of Hambletonian horses, his stock for years the only stable in the county. He was a gentleman who constantly held the regard of his fellows, and delighted in the unchanging loyalty of a host of friends. He married, in November, 1848, Clemen-

tine Matilda Evans, daughter of Robert Evans, a merchant of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and had four sons, Charles H., Robert E., Grove, of whom further, and Clement.

Grove Locher, son of David P. and Clementine Matilda (Evans) Locher, was born January 12, 1864, and after attendance at private schools entered Nazareth Hall Academy, at Nazareth, Pennsylvania. His record at this institution was most brilliant, for he completed the work of seven years in four, was awarded the Centennial Medal, and was graduated at the age of fifteen years. He was afterward a student at Yeates Institute and at Franklin and Marshall College, in 1882 becoming associated in business with his father in the tanning business, a line with which the family has been identified since the arrival of the immigrant, Henry Locher. Upon the death of David P. Locher in 1884, Charles H. and his brother, Robert E., succeeded to the ownership thereof, and until 1897 continued the business as Locher Brothers, incorporation being made in this year as the Park Run Tanning Company, of which Robert E. Locher was the head, and Grove Locher vice-president and general manager. Mr. Locher succeeded to the presidency of the company upon the death of his brother, Robert E. Locher, and at this time is its active head, the principle product of the tannery is sole leather, which is shipped over a wide territory.

Mr. Locher's farm in Manheim township is devoted to general agricultural operations, the rich soil producing to a remarkable extent. His pride in its possession and in the leading position it occupies is natural and needs no apology, and its wealth and fertility has not diminished since the days when it was owned by his honored father. His farm is a desirable one not alone for the great pro-

ductivity of the soil, for its location and physical aspects make it a most attractive estate. Mr. Locher is a member of the Hamilton Club and the Lancaster Country Club, of Lancaster, the Manufacturers' and the Merion Cricket, of Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Society of New York.

He married, in 1890, Lillie Elizabeth Hershey, daughter of Samuel L. and Matilda (Frantz) Hershey, of Philadelphia.

BAER, Reuben A.,

Journalist, Enterprising Citizen.

It is in the form of a tribute more than deserved that the pages of history are turned back to a period in the latter part of the past century, when there was completed the life work of Reuben A. Baer. Some there will be who peruse this brief review of his life and works who will read into every word and between every line an understanding born of past friendship and love, and all will find the story of a man strong in temporal things, blessed in spiritual wisdom, who, during a long and busy career, gave first place to those duties and obligations which concerned his responsibility for his fellowman.

Reuben A. Baer belonged to a family whose residence in this country dates from 1730, Switzerland the original home of the line. He was a grandson of Andrew Baer and a son of John Baer, the early generations of the family members of the Mennonite church. John Baer, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, early in life learned the printer's trade, and as a young man of twenty-one years of age began the publication of a journal called the "Volksfreund," in Lancaster. A few years afterward he purchased the "Beobachter," and combined the two papers under the title "Volksfreund and Beobachter," a periodical that

became well known in Lancaster county and the surrounding region. John Baer in 1819 published the first German Bible printed in this country, and shortly afterward began the publication of "Baer's Almanac," which gained widespread popularity and profitable circulation over a wide extent of territory. The business founded by John Baer, and in which he was associated with William Greer, was upon his death continued by his sons, C. Rine and Reuben A. Baer. Of the three other sons of John Baer, Charles A. became a minister of the Lutheran church, Captain Benjamin F. gained eminence in the law, and John A. was a business man of New York.

Reuben A. Baer was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1823, died in that city, December 2, 1897. In young manhood, after enjoying excellent educational advantages through attendance at private schools and at Franklin College, he became apprenticed to the printer's trade in the establishment of his father. The elder Baer in 1854 admitted his two sons, Reuben A. and C. Rine, to partnership in the printing business under the firm name, John Baer & Sons. This association continued for but four years when the death of John Baer made the two brothers sole owners of the business, which they continued as John Baer's Sons. In the division of responsibility in the new arrangement, C. Rine Baer took charge of the business department and the large book store, which was one of the most extensive and important in the State, Reuben A. Baer becoming head of the printing and editorial branch, for many years continuing as editor of the "Volksfreund and Beobachter." His paper continued in popularity and influence during the years in which he was its moving spirit, and he carefully fostered its reputation for reliability, accuracy and clean journalism. In the editorial

articles that came from his pen he was forceful and decided in expression and opinion, but always with regards for the rights of others and the absolute facts. "Baer's Almanac" is to this day a regular visitor to a large number of homes throughout that locality, and for the publication of that work Mr. Baer was mainly responsible.

Mr. Baer's interest in the projects pointing toward the benefit and development of the county was too strong to permit him to become solely absorbed in his personal affairs. He was a director of several turnpike companies, director of the Farmers' National Bank, and was financially concerned in numerous other enterprises in the vicinity of his home.

Ranked according to the place it held in his heart and given its proper place in proportion to the share of his time and devotion it claimed, nothing in his entire life would hold a place of greater importance than his religious experience. He was active in the organization of the congregation of Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Lancaster, long superintending the work of the Sunday school of that church, and was one of the oldest members of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church. For many years he was a trustee of Holy Trinity, a life member of the vestry, vice-president of that body, and chairman of one of its most important standing committees, remaining an officer until declining health compelled him to refuse reelection.

The death of Reuben A. Baer came after long weeks of failing strength. The years have given, in the place of the universal sorrow of friends and the poignant grief of those close to him, a sense of gratitude for such a life, a sincere joy in the teaching and example of a life of such rectitude. It was the privilege of his pastor to come into even closer touch with him than the intimate relations of

pastor to a loyal church officer and supporter, and the following quotation is from a memorial penned by him at the time of Mr. Baer's death, expressive of the esteem of the vestry:

We desire to express our rejoicing in the triumphant Christian faith which so unflinchingly sustained his soul amid the days of the breaking up of his physical powers, and in the hour of his calm and willing departure. We would also cordially bear our emphatic testimony to the stainless integrity of his high moral character, his sterling honor and exemplary uprightness as a business man, which have been proverbial in this community for a half a century, his purity of heart and his utter abhorrence of the personal vices so alarmingly prevalent in our day. We shall ever cherish his memory as a man who did not divorce morality and religion, but with the strictest probity of conduct as a citizen in all his eminent positions of trust and influence, he conjoined an humble devoutness of soul, a deep and abiding hunger for the spiritual food of the Divine Word, and a lifelong interest in the progress of the church. * * * We shall miss his genial presence and the wise counsel of his good judgment. * * *

Reuben A. Baer married Mary L. Harman, daughter of Daniel and Susannah (Herbst) Harman. She is a devout member of the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, a trustee of that church, and a liberal contributor to its maintenance and works.

GRADY, Charles A.,

Constructing Builder, Financier.

At the time of his death chiefly identified in business as the representative of the Pennsylvania Construction Company and of the Art Metal Construction Company, his field of authority covering three states, Charles A. Grady nevertheless had numerous interests that centered in the place of his birth, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and at Marietta, in this county, maintained his residence. Since 1839, when Adam Grady came to Penn-

sylvania from his home in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, the line has been one well known in Lancaster county, his son, John Grady, father of Charles A. Grady, offering his services to the Union cause from Pennsylvania and serving through the war. Charles A. Grady was a representative of the third American generation, and spent an active and useful life, which terminated March 12, 1915, shortly before the completion of his forty-seventh year.

After the settlement of Adam Grady in Marietta, in 1839, he made that place his home until his death, which occurred in 1888. His wife, Catharine Helwick, was a native of the locality in Germany that was his birthplace. She bore him children: Catharine; John, of whom further; Harry C.; Anna, married Christian Troube; and Frederick.

John Grady, son of Adam and Catharine (Helwick) Grady, was born in Marietta, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1840, and died December 7, 1913. From the time of the completion of his education, which was obtained in the district schools, until the call of President Lincoln for volunteers, he was engaged in farming, and when war became the sole solution of the problems that threatened destruction to the Union he entered the army as a wagonmaster. From Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, he was sent to Hagerstown, Maryland, then becoming attached to the Army of the Potomac, with which division of the Union forces he remained in the capacity in which he had enlisted until 1863. In this year he went to the front as a private in Company K, 199th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and so served until his honorable discharge at the close of the war, being mustered out at Richmond, Virginia. Upon his return to his Marietta home he undertook tobacco culture, his operations in this line continuing

with excellent success until 1885, from which date for many years he was proprietor of a livery, prospering in his dealings. John Grady was held in favorable esteem by his townsmen, entered actively into public life, and for seven terms filled the office of supervisor of East Donegal township, Lancaster county, also performing the duties of tax collector for one term. He held in remembrance the associations of war days by membership in the William L. Childs Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and held fraternal connections with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Improved Order of Red Men. In religious faith he was a member of the Reformed church. He married (first) in 1866, Mary A. Hartman; (second) in 1892, Mrs. Lucinda (Sherbahn) Shafner, daughter of Benjamin Sherbahn, a brick manufacturer of Maytown, Pennsylvania. Children, both of his first marriage: Charles A., of whom further; Tillie A., married E. E. Paules.

Charles A. Grady, only son of John and Mary A. (Hartman) Grady, was born in Marietta, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1868. As a youth he attended the public schools of Marietta, and, his studies over, learned the trade of moulder. He was associated with the Pennsylvania Construction Company, and was the representative of the Art Metal Construction Company, of Jamestown, New York. His duties comprised the supervision of the operations of these companies in three states, a responsible position he most capably filled. The large contracts of the companies with which he was connected include all forms of modern construction, and Mr. Grady was in charge of the erection of numerous public buildings. The family home is a handsome residence in Marietta, and in the life of the city, financial, fraternal, and social, he was as active as his other



Henry D. Klobb

interests would permit. He was a member of the boards of directors of the Exchange Bank of Marietta and of the Marietta and Mount Joy Turnpike Company, and was prominent in Masonic circles, holding the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, his lodge being Marietta, No. 398, his consistory Harrisburg; he was also a member of Zembo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Harrisburg. His other fraternal orders were the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias, and he belonged to the Hamilton and Republican clubs, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Though never the incumbent of public office, Mr. Grady was long active in the Republican organization of the county and State, and rendered valuable and important service to his party. His counsel was sought and regarded by his political associates, and to affairs of party he devoted much of his time. In the varied fields in which his influence and personality made themselves felt he became the center of a wide circle of friends, and in all ways was well regarded by his fellows.

Charles A. Grady married, July 21, 1889, Mary Conklin Heidler, daughter of H. H. Heidler, a merchant of Columbia.

KLOPP, Henry I., M. D.,

Physician, Hospital Superintendent.

Dr. Henry I. Klopp, superintendent of State Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane at Allentown, Pennsylvania, who has been serving in that capacity since March 25, 1912, discharging his duties with efficiency and thoroughness, gaining the approbation of all interested therein, is a worthy representative of a family of German origin, the ancestors being among the early settlers of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and who were ac-

tive factors in its development and progress.

John Adam Klopp, son of the ancestor aforementioned, was a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, born 1779, a farmer by occupation, and a man of influence in the community. He married Sarah Keyser, born 1783, died 1843, aged sixty years, two months, twenty-five days. She bore him nine children, namely: Samuel, Benneville, Adam C., of whom further, Eli, Jonathan, Benjamin, John, Sarah, married John Conrad, Eliza, married John Sheetz. He died in 1844, aged sixty-four years, nine months, four days.

Adam C. Klopp, son of John Adam Klopp, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1820, died February, 1901, aged eighty-one years and eight days. He was a farmer in early life, but later became a lumber and coal dealer at Stouchsburg, Berks county, and at Sheridan, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. He was a man of honor and integrity, conducted his business transactions in a capable manner, and achieved a large degree of success. He was an active member of the Reformed church, serving as elder, deacon and trustee, and a staunch Republican in politics. He married, in 1842, Sarah Loose, daughter of John and Magdalena (Fisher) Loose, also of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, who bore him five children, three of whom grew to maturity, namely: Jerome, of whom further; Adam C., who became a member of the firm of A. C. Klopp's Sons; Rebecca P.

Jerome Klopp, son of Adam C. Klopp, was born on the farm in Marion township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1843, died July 4, 1909. He was reared on his father's farm in Jackson township, and his educational training was obtained by attendance at the public schools of the neighborhood and at the academies in Stouchburg and My-

erstown. He began his business career by accepting a position as teacher, in which capacity he served for three years, and then settled on a farm where he remained eight years. At the expiration of this period of time he entered into partnership with his father and brother in the firm of A. C. Klopp & Sons, conducting business at Stouchsburg, and later made his home at Sheridan, where a branch of the business was established. Upon the death of the father, the style was changed to A. C. Klopp's Sons, which was one of the leading firms in grain, coal and lumber in Lebanon county, their success being the result of good business management, straightforward dealings and progressive ideas. Mr. Klopp was a leading member of the Reformed church, in which he served as deacon and secretary; took a leading part in the councils and affairs of the Republican party, and was a member of the Knights of Pythias of Myerstown, and of the Golden Rule Lodge of Good Fellows, of Stouchsburg.

Mr. Klopp married, December 25, 1866, Eliza Catharine Groh, daughter of Josiah and Mary (Loose) Groh, prominent residents of Berks county, who were the parents of three other children, namely: Samuel H., married Susan Huyert; Amelia, married Adam Huyert; Alice, married George Hain. Mr. and Mrs. Klopp were the parents of four children, namely: Henry I., of whom further; Charles G., married Mary A. Smith; Minnie O., a graduate of Albright College, class of 1899; Anna M., deceased.

Dr. Henry I. Klopp, son of Jerome Klopp, was born on his father's homestead in Jackson township, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1870. He attended the public schools in the village of Stouchsburg, and the knowledge thus obtained was supplemented by attendance at Palatinate College, now Al-

bright College, Myerstown, Pennsylvania. He then turned his attention to gaining a knowledge of telegraphy and when competent accepted a position with the Cornwall railroad. In the spring of 1886, he accepted a position as night operator with the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, at Sheridan, Pennsylvania; three months later was appointed day operator and assistant agent, which position he held up to the time of entering medical college.

For a period of two years his evenings were devoted to the study of medicine in the office of a distant relative, Dr. Calvin L. Klopp, in his home village; in 1891 he matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in May, 1894, ranking second in his class for marks. Immediately after he substituted during the summer for Dr. Rink, of Burlington, New Jersey. The latter part of the same year entered the Homœopathic Hospital at Reading, Pennsylvania, as resident physician, where he remained until February, 1895, when he was offered a position as junior assistant physician in connection with the Westboro State Hospital, Westboro, Massachusetts; in 1898 became first assistant physician and in 1903 received the appointment of assistant superintendent. For ten months previous and on other occasions during the illness of the superintendent, Dr. George S. Adams, he acted as superintendent, fulfilling the duties of that charge in a way that brought commendation from his superiors.

On February 17, 1912, he was appointed superintendent of the Homœopathic State Hospital for the Insane at Allentown, assuming charge March 25, 1912. This institution, located about three miles from Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, was established by Act No. 737, Pennsylvania Legislature, July 18, 1901,

for the care and treatment under Homœopathic management of the insane for the counties of Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Monroe, Northampton, Pike, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming. The real estate consists of 208.76 acres of land, upon which are erected the administration buildings, ward buildings, and power plant, all completely equipped with steam heat, electric light, a sewerage disposal plant, reservoir and pumping station. The hospital was turned over to the board of trustees by the building commission July 2, 1912. The control of the institution is vested in a board of nine trustees appointed by the Governor. The hospital was opened for the reception of patients, October 3, 1912. It has a capacity of one thousand patients, and there are nine hundred and fifty patients there at the present time (1914). The average cost of maintenance approximates a weekly per capita allowance of \$2.50 from the State and \$1.75 from counties, a total of \$4.25 per week.

Dr. Klopp is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; Massachusetts State Homœopathic Medical Society; Lehigh Valley Homœopathic Medical Society; Worcester County (Massachusetts) Homœopathic Medical Society; American Medico-Psychological Association; Patriotic Order Sons of America; Free and Accepted Masons, affiliating with lodge, chapter, commandery, all Scottish Rite bodies with the exception of the consistory; Lehigh Valley Country Club, and the German Reformed Church.

Dr. Klopp married, December 28, 1898, Bessie L. Stump, daughter of Henry W. and Emma C. (Gross) Stump, of Stouchsburg, Berks county, Pennsylvania, and their children are: Russell L., born April 30, 1900; Dorothy E., born February 27, 1903.

PEACOCK, Jacob S.,

Manufacturer, Enterprising Citizen.

Schooled in manufacturing by his father and for eleven years associated in business with his honored parent as an iron manufacturer, Jacob S. Peacock in later life embarked independently in business, organized and guided to prosperity the Union Lock and Hardware Company, relinquished his ownership in this concern, and at the present time is president, general manager, and active head of the Carbon Steel Casting Company. The reputation of this company, the organization and mechanism of which will be treated more fully in following pages, places it among the leaders of progressive, modern, and firmly established corporations, and in many ways it represents an ideal for which Mr. Peacock has striven throughout his business life. Jacob S. Peacock has gained prominent position in the life of the city of Lancaster aside from his importance in the field of business, and is known and sought after in social and fraternal circles. The home of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Lancaster is largely the result of the energetic interest Mr. Peacock has in that organization, and with all that touches the public welfare he is in close sympathy and accord.

Mr. Peacock's family was founded by John Peacock, a native of Scotland, whose son, John (2) Peacock, married 9th mo. 2, 1723, Elizabeth, daughter of Zachariah Prickitt. Zachariah Prickitt, the progenitor of the Prickitt family, was a large landowner of Northampton, Burlington county, New Jersey, where his will was probated March 14, 1727, this document mentioning his sons and daughters, among the latter the wife of John (2) Peacock. John (2) and Elizabeth (Prickitt) Peacock were married by John Gosling, justice of Northampton, and were

the parents of six sons and four daughters.

Adonijah Peacock, third son of John (2) Peacock, was born 8th mo. 5, 1724. He married Elizabeth Springer and had a family of fourteen sons and daughters, nearly all of them marrying, several moving to different parts of the country, south and west, one, Jacob, going to Canada.

Thomas Peacock, son of Adonijah and Elizabeth (Springer) Peacock, was born July 7, 1762, and died in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1828, a resident of that city at his death. Throughout the greater part of his life he was in business as a manufacturer of cut nails, an industry that was destroyed by the introduction of machinery in 1815 for nail making. The northern part of the State was the field in which he disposed of his commodity, and from 1815 until just prior to his death he engaged in boating on the Schuylkill Canal. He was the owner of several boats, which on the down trip from Reading to Philadelphia were laden with coal, returning with a cargo of merchandise for points up the canal. Thomas Peacock married Margaret Orth, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, born in 1791, died in 1874, who bore him eleven children.

Alexander Hamilton Peacock, son of Thomas and Margaret (Orth) Peacock, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1821, and died in 1897. As a youth he attended private school in the place of his birth, and after the death of his father conducted the boating business on the canal for thirteen years with good success. This calling he had undertaken at an early age, and from 1847 until 1863 he was the proprietor of a general mercantile establishment in Reading, a venture that likewise met with a favorable outcome. For the next two and one-half years he was a member of the firm of Hunter & Peacock, iron manufacturers

of Mosalem, Berks county, Pennsylvania, this same firm also operating a forge in Oley township, in the same county, a property formerly owned by Jacob K. Spang. In 1867 Mr. Peacock took over the Conestoga blast furnace in Lancaster, and as a member of the firm of Thomas & Peacock operated it until the death of Mr. Thomas in 1879. The interest of the deceased partner fell to his son, Robert C. Thomas, the firm name being changed to Peacock & Thomas, and under the leadership of Mr. Peacock the business experienced a period of growth that far exceeded the most hopeful expectations. The Hematite ore used in the Conestoga furnace was mined on land in Lancaster county owned by Peacock & Thomas. Mr. Peacock was a director of the Pennsylvania Iron Company, and in addition to his private business enterprises was interested in furnaces and mining property throughout the State. Among his leading outside connections was his share in the ownership of the Howard Iron Works in Center county, Pennsylvania, which he held from 1872 to 1879, and he was also one of the incorporators and president of the Lancaster & Reading Narrow Gauge railroad, built in 1872. He married, in 1849, Charlotte K., daughter of Jacob K. Spang, the well known iron manufacturer of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and had issue: William S., Henry W., Anne, Edward, Jacob S., of whom further; Sarah M., Charles L.

Jacob S. Peacock, son of Alexander Hamilton and Charlotte K. (Spang) Peacock, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1856. He obtained his education in the schools of Reading, Mosalem and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in the last named city attending high school. He also studied under the direction of a private tutor, and when his academic pursuits were completed he became associated with his father in the management of the

elder Peacock's interests in Center county, Pennsylvania. Here he remained until 1876, when he journeyed to Venezuela, South America, and was employed in gold mines south of the Orinoco river, spending a year in this locality. Returning to Lancaster, he was for eleven years his father's business partner, and on July 1, 1890, organized the Union Lock and Hardware Company, of which he became president and general manager, James D. Landis filling the offices of secretary and treasurer. Until 1901 this company enjoyed a prosperous existence, and in November of that year Mr. Peacock purchased the interests of those associated with him in the enterprise, remaining sole owner until June of the following year, when he sold the entire business. Immediately after the completion of this deal he organized the Carbon Steel Casting Company, Incorporated, furnishing the capital necessary for such action. After securing as heads of the different departments of the works men in whose ability and integrity he placed confident reliance, he put into operation a plan upon which he had expended much careful thought, and gave to the heads of the departments a large share of the capital stock, without expense to them. Other noted manufacturers and business men have joined Mr. Peacock in instituting such a system, the inauguration of which showed him a deep student of human nature as well as of economics. His plan included not only a bestowal of the benefits, but likewise an apportionment of the responsibility of management, and the success of the arrangement can best be gauged by the present high financial rating of the corporation and the completeness of its organization. Mr. Peacock remains at the head of this company, and is surrounded by a capable corps of assistants to whom the welfare and growth of the business is no less vital than to

him, and who are his loyal and devoted supporters in all that he proposes. His position in manufacturing circles in Lancaster is one of eminence and importance, and as a citizen he stands for all that is best and worthy.

He is a communicant of Trinity Lutheran Church, and is a life and honorary member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Lancaster, this order in great measure indebted to him for its splendid home on North Duke street, his strenuous efforts in securing subscriptions therefor resulting in the necessary fund. His clubs are the Hamilton, Country and Auto, of Lancaster, and he takes the greatest pleasure in out-of-door sports and recreation of all kinds.

Jacob S. Peacock married, December 11, 1890, Anna Deisley, daughter of John and Anna (Spotts) Deisley, of Lancaster, her father a prominent contractor and builder of that city.

McGRANN, Frank,

Prominent Poultry Breeder.

The two Pennsylvania generations of his family that have preceded Frank McGrann placed the family name high among successful railroad constructors and bridge builders, Richard McGrann and his son, Bernard J., making this their lifework. It has remained for Frank, son of Bernard J. and grandson of Richard McGrann, to place to its credit worthy achievement in another and far different line, and this he has done, attaining in youthful years prominence and prosperity as one of the leading poultry breeders of Pennsylvania. His poultry farm in Lancaster county has a more than local reputation, and his ceaseless experimenting and activity have made his name familiar among poultry fanciers the country over.

The American history of this old Irish

family begins with the emigration from the land of his birth of Richard McGrann, in 1819, and its connection with Lancaster county dates from sixteen years later, when Richard McGrann made his home in Manheim township and there resided until his death in 1867, aged seventy-three years. In the field of railroad and public contracting he was well known and successful, his reputation based no less upon the integrity and fairness that marked all of his dealings than by the high grade and excellence of the work performed under his name. The bridge that spans the Schuylkill river at Chestnut street, Philadelphia, was built under his direction, and he was engaged in the construction of the Pennsylvania and Northern Central railroad, the Erie railroad, the Pennsylvania railroad, and the Lehigh & Susquehanna railroad, his work on the last named road including the bridge across the Delaware river at Easton. It was while this structure was in the course of erection that Richard McGrann's death occurred, but this work, as well as that on the State road between Lancaster and Philadelphia and on the Lehigh, Raritan, Union and Welland canals, stands to the long lasting credit of his constructive skill and ability. There went into the operations awarded to him much of the strength and reliability of his own character, and he never feared to name his previous work as a recommendation for further orders. He was enterprising, resourceful and energetic, and his industrious application brought him well deserved success.

Richard McGrann married, prior to his immigration to the United States, Alice, daughter of Bartley Sheridan, who died in 1848. They were the parents of eight children: The eldest died young; Bridget, married Hugh Fitzpatrick; Richard; Elizabeth, married John McGovern; John; Alice R., married John T. McGonicle, at one time mayor of Lancaster,

Pennsylvania; Patrick F. Bernard; and Bernard J., of whom further.

Bernard J. McGrann, son of Richard and Alice (Sheridan) McGrann, and father of Frank McGrann, was born at the homestead, Grand View Farm, in Manheim township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1837, and died after a life spent in the callings of his father, August 28, 1907. As a boy he attended the schools of Lancaster, later matriculating at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland, where in 1854 his education was completed. From this time until his father's death he was engaged in agricultural operations on the home estate, a beautiful homestead in Manheim township, then succeeding his father in membership in the banking firm of Reed, McGrann & Company, of Lancaster, a concern founded ten years prior to the death of Richard McGrann. Subsequently Bernard J. McGrann extended his business interests into the field in which the elder McGrann had won such high position, and was interested in the building of the Catawissa Extension railroad to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, afterward grading a portion of the Bound Brook railroad, which extended into New Jersey. Among his later works were the bridge across the Delaware at Jenkintown, and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad to Youngstown, Ohio, with a bridge over the Ohio river, built in 1878. In addition to his many and varied business interests, Bernard J. McGrann was a large real estate owner of Lancaster, his holdings including property in the city and valuable land throughout the county, not the least important of which was his attractive home estate. He was a director of the Conestoga National Bank, and president of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. In the Democratic organization in the



Ellwood Griest

county and State he was an influential figure, active in all of the party movements and a leader in council, on one occasion the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for State treasurer. His life just filled out man's allotted years, three score and ten, and into this period he placed attainment of worthy nature, rising to leading position among his fellows by virtue of compelling attributes of mind and character. He married, January 3, 1872, Mary, widow of William F. Kelly and daughter of Philip Dougherty, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Bernard J. and Mary (Dougherty) (Kelly) McGrann were the parents of two children, Richard Philip, and Frank, of whom further.

Frank McGrann was born on the homestead in Manheim township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1880. After completing a course in the public schools of Lancaster he entered Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, where he finished his studies. After leaving school he became associated with his father in agricultural pursuits, and upon reaching his majority was entrusted with the management of three of his father's farms, an arrangement that continued until the death of Bernard J. McGrann. At the present time Mr. McGrann gives his personal attention to the cultivation of a farm of four hundred acres of the richest and most fertile land in the county, and his successful general operations have given him a place well to the fore among the agriculturists of the region.

A department of Mr. McGrann's operations that exceeds all others in interest and which probably is nearer his heart than the wealth of his laden acres is his poultry farm. Here he has installed every modern device and invention for poultry breeding, and his black Minorca stock is known wherever poultry culture

is attempted, while his other breeds are of the purest and most vigorous strains obtainable. As proof of Mr. McGrann's standing among those who give time and attention to this line is his presidency (1914) of the Pennsylvania Poultry Breeders' Association, also secretary of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association, his successful endeavor in breeding having much to do with his election to these offices. Prior to the merging of the Lancaster County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with the Lancaster County Humane Society, he was president of the former organization, and he was one of the organizers and the first president of the latter society. Mr. McGrann has also been president of the Federated Humane Societies of Pennsylvania, is a director of the Conestoga National Bank, of Lancaster, a member of the Lancaster Country Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

He married, October 30, 1907, Blanche E., daughter of Jacob H. Hebble, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

GRIEST, Major Ellwood,

Civil War Veteran, Journalist.

Major Ellwood Griest was in every sense a self-made man. A journeyman blacksmith; a country school teacher; an Abolitionist of the most ultra type; a military record in the service of the Union of great usefulness; a journalistic career active and influential; political prominence in the Republican party, and terms of service as county treasurer of Lancaster county and as postmaster of Lancaster City, are features of his well-remembered and distinguished career.

Major Ellwood Griest, son of William and Margaret Wiley Griest, was born at Griest's Fording, on the Octoraro creek,

in West Nottingham township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1824. His mother, who was the daughter of Thomas and Catherine Wiley, died in 1861, but is yet remembered as a prominent minister of the Society of Friends. William Griest was also a member of the Society of Friends, and both he and his wife lie buried in the burial ground at Eastland Friends Meeting. William Griest's trade was that of a wheelwright, and his place of business was at Griest's Fording, on the Chester county side of the Octoraro creek. It was decided that his son Ellwood should learn the trade of blacksmithing, a kindred occupation, and he subsequently pursued his trade in Lancaster, Chester and Delaware counties. Meantime, before the days of the present free school system in Pennsylvania, he taught school at Buckingham and other places in Little Britain township. After his marriage, in 1849, he located in the blacksmithing business in that part of Bart township, Lancaster county, which is now Eden, thence removing to Christiana, where he was conducting the blacksmithing business when the furies of civil strife burst upon the country.

In December, 1862, he became a citizen clerk at headquarters of the First Brigade (Shaler), Third Division, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, remaining there until the following October. He was with the Army of the Potomac during the Chancellorsville campaign, the battle of Maryes Heights, Salem Church, the Gettysburg campaign, and Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863. On October 16, 1863, near Chantilly, he was made a prisoner of war by Colonel Mosby's guerillas, and was confined in Castle Thunder and other Richmond prisons until January 30, 1864, when he was paroled and exchanged. Until August, 1864, he was assigned to duty at Johnson's Island,

Lake Erie. On August 27, 1864, President Lincoln issued to him a commission as captain in the United States volunteers and commissary of subsistence. After several months' service in Washington he was then assigned to duty with General Sheridan in the Army of the Shenandoah and Middle Military Division, with headquarters at Winchester and Stevenson's Station, Virginia. He was with Sheridan and a member of his staff throughout the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, and when General Sheridan was transferred to New Orleans, in the autumn of 1864, he personally requested of the War Department that Captain Griest be assigned to duty with him there. During the time that Captain Griest was connected with Sheridan's staff, General Alexander Shaler, who knew him well in the Army of the Potomac, and was now commanding the post of Columbus, Kentucky, made repeated applications to have him assigned to duty on his staff. These applications were at length referred by the Commissary General of Subsistence to General Sheridan, who returned them with the following endorsement.

Headquarters Middle Military Division,
Winchester, Va., December 14, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Commissary General, with the remark that Captain Griest is an intelligent and efficient officer, whose services at this time, in this department, cannot very well be dispensed with.

By order of

MAJOR GENERAL SHERIDAN.

JNO. KELLOGG, Col. and Chief C. S.

Later Captain Griest was appointed depot commissary at Jacksonville, Florida, where on May 11, 1866, he received his discharge from the service with the rank of brevet major. At this time he was urged to accept an appointment in the regular army of the United States, infantry branch, but declined to do so.

In September, 1866, a vacancy occurred in the office of county treasurer of Lancaster, by the death of Samuel Ensminger, and Major Griest was appointed county treasurer.

From early manhood Major Griest had been a prolific writer for the newspapers on the grave matters of public concern which then agitated the country, wielding a facile and forceful pen. Before his term as county treasurer expired, he became editor of the "Lancaster Inquirer," then owned by Stuart A. Wylie. In 1868, after he retired from office, the publishing and printing firm of Wylie & Griest was formed, and in the four years which intervened before the death of Mr. Wylie in 1872, the most extensive printing business in interior Pennsylvania was established by this firm. After the death of his partner, Mr. Griest divorced himself from the printing end of the business and became the editor and proprietor of the "Inquirer," remaining so until his death twenty-eight years afterward. He was a fearless, outspoken editor—scathing in his denunciation of institutions, individuals or parties, whose ends he considered unworthy—and the principles which he upheld were always advocated with force and effect. His paper was a wholesome and widely read periodical, and the editorial articles that came from his pen were the utterances of a man thoroughly informed, sound in judgment, and sincere in statement and advocacy.

In young manhood Major Griest was a strong supporter of the Abolitionist cause, participated in the original organization of the Republican party, and during all his life was politically prominent. He frequently presided at county conventions of his party, and was a delegate to the first State Convention in 1856. In 1868 he was a candidate for Congress, to succeed Thaddeus Stevens, withdrawing

from the Congressional race in favor of O. J. Dickey. After Mr. Dickey's death, Major Griest was again a candidate for Congress, his successful opponent being A. Herr Smith, to whom victory was awarded after a close and exciting contest, decided by a difference of fifty-seven votes. In 1888 he was a presidential elector. On December 11, 1890, he was appointed postmaster of Lancaster by President Harrison, and was again appointed to this office by President McKinley on February 16, 1898, his death occurring while he was the incumbent thereof.

Major Griest remained in the religious faith of his fathers, that of the Society of Friends, and was a member of Eastland Meeting, Little Britain township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He was a member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 84, Grand Army of the Republic, and fraternized with Lodge No. 43, Free and Accepted Masons. His death occurred February 2, 1900. He was in all of his relations with his fellows considerate, courteous and upright, and by them he was highly regarded and respected, and with them he left the imprint of a forceful personality.

Major Ellwood Griest married Rebecca Walton, daughter of Asa Walton and his wife, Mary Taylor, of Bart township, Lancaster county, March 23, 1849. Three children resulted from this union—Asa Walton, who died September 17, 1852; Frank, a teacher and business man, who died March 5, 1910; and William Walton, who at the time of his father's death was Secretary of State for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and at the date of this publication was serving his fourth term as Representative in Congress from the Ninth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

BELL, Charles Herbert,

Enterprising Business Man.

Prominently identified with large mercantile interests of Philadelphia from his entrance into business, Mr. Bell has won honorable position in the flour business, a line of activity with which his family has been connected for many years. He is a native son of Philadelphia, and with the exception of his years at college and university has continuously resided in that city. He is a descendant of an ancient family that appeared in New England as early as 1643, in Virginia in 1645, in New Jersey before 1680, and in Pennsylvania about 1682. While the greater number of the early emigrants came to America from Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Paisley and Glasgow, in Scotland, some came from the north of England and Ireland and some from the south of Ireland. Among the Bells of Scotland, Samuel, John, James, and William are almost universal, the names enduring in the same family from generation to generation.

Charles Herbert Bell was born in Philadelphia, October 16, 1877, son of Samuel Jr. and Ada A. (Rees) Bell, and grandson of Samuel Bell. Samuel Bell Jr. is yet actively engaged in business in Philadelphia, head of Samuel Bell & Sons, president of the Quaker City Flour Mills Company, vice-president of the Eighth National Bank, vice-president of the Merchants' Warehouse Company, a director of the Board of City Trusts, of the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company of Philadelphia, of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, and of several mining, power and water companies.

After graduation at Eastburn Academy in 1894, Charles H. Bell entered Haverford College, class of 1898, going thence to Harvard University, from which institution he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1900. On his return to Phila-

delphia he entered business life, engaging with his father, and has so continued until the present. He is treasurer of the Quaker City Flour Mills Company, one of the large flouring and milling concerns of the city, is secretary and treasurer of the Buffalo Flour Milling Company, and vice-president of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia. He has won his way to worthy place through successive promotion, and is one of the strong men of the companies in which he holds official position. Mr. Bell is a Republican in politics, but never has accepted public office. He is a member of old North (Broad Street) Presbyterian Church, interested in and a worker toward its prosperity. His clubs are the Union League, the Racquet, Bachelors' Barge, Merion Cricket, and Philadelphia Cricket, and in these he finds social enjoyment and a means of indulging his love of outdoor sports. He is unmarried.

POTTS, William M.,

Civil Engineer, Financier.

The name of Potts has figured prominently in Pennsylvania history for many generations. The family is of German origin, but the branch which has been so well known in Pennsylvania sprang from a stock that flourished in England for more than a hundred years before a scion was transplanted to the New World.

The first representative of the family in America was Thomas Potts Jr. He was born in Wales in 1680, came to Pennsylvania as a boy and settled in Germantown. The subsequent history of the family is found in "A Memorial of Thomas Potts Jr." among the records of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Joseph D. Potts, father of William M. Potts, was born at Springton Forge, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1829. He became a civil engineer and

was engaged in railroad work in Pennsylvania for many years, first as an engineer and then in official capacity. He was superintendent of the western division of the Pennsylvania railroad and president of the Western Transportation Company. In 1861 Governor Curtin appointed him on his active staff as lieutenant-colonel and chief of the transportation and telegraph department of the State. He was active in the Civil War both as a soldier and in charge of the movement of troops, and after he returned to private life was president of and extensively interested in various transportation companies, one of which was the owner of a large fleet of propellers on the great lakes. Later he engaged in the manufacture of charcoal iron, which he continued until the time of his death in 1893. He married Mary McCleery, at Milton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. She was a descendant of the Scotch-Irish Covenanters who settled in that region of the State.

William M. Potts was born in 1856, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He also followed civil engineering, and was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1876. For a few years his business took him to Colorado and New Mexico, but in 1880 he returned to Chester county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the iron business with his father. Upon the death of his father Mr. Potts was obliged to shoulder great responsibilities, but he met all demands made upon him with characteristic energy and business ability of a high order. Aside from this his own interests soon became varied and extensive until now he is identified with many enterprises as officer and director. He is president of the Enterprise Transit Company, Midland Mining Company, Kewanee Oil and Gas Company, Lycoming Mining Company, vice-president of Tonopah Belmont Development Company, Belmont Milling Company, Jim Butler Tono-

pah Mining Company, Chester County Trust Company, Coatesville Trust Company, and director of the Tonopah & Goldfield Railroad Company, Nevada Wonder Mining Company, Esmeralda Power Company, Marion Oil Company, I. P. Morris Iron Works, and the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company.

Mr. Potts is a member of the Art, University and Engineers' clubs, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, the Society of Mining Engineers, and is a trustee of the Presbyterian church. For many years he has been one of the board of managers of the Chester County Hospital, and many other worthy enterprises have claimed his attention. He is a man of large-hearted benevolence, and has been most generous in sharing his good fortune with others as well as providing improvements of various kinds to the community in which he lives. He has built at his own expense a number of bridges and several miles of macadam roads. He has also been township supervisor for the past six years. Mr. Potts is a man of rare business ability and unusually good judgment and as such has played an important part in the business life of Philadelphia and vicinity. He has an honored lineage and has ever been true to the best traditions of the family.

On October 3, 1888, Mr. Potts was married to Ginevra Harrison, of Newark, New Jersey, daughter of John D. Harrison, a prominent manufacturer. Their home is at Wyebrooke, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

STERN, William J.,

Business Man, Public Official.

Few names are more familiar in connection with the civic and industrial annals of Erie county, Pennsylvania, than that borne by the subject of this review,

William J. Stern, now mayor of the city of Erie, who has devoted his life to the betterment of conditions in the community in which he lives. He is the son of Martin Stern, who was born in Germany, and came to this country in 1847, and his mother was Mary Virginia (Lerch) Stern, born in the State of Pennsylvania.

William J. Stern was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1863. He obtained a substantial and practical education in the public and high schools of Erie. Upon the completion of his education he entered upon his business career, which has been a most successful one. He has always been connected with the wholesale cigar and tobacco business, and has been a progressive and wide-awake business man all his life. Mr. Stern has always given great attention to the conduct of the civic affairs of the community, and has been instrumental in introducing many beneficial innovations. He was one of the dozen men who founded the Chamber of Commerce of Erie, March 6, 1902, and through the influence of this body many conventions have been secured for the city, and numerous other good movements started. Mr. Stern served as chairman of the Chamber of Commerce from 1909 until his election as mayor of the city, and he has always been a member of the directorate. He has been rather independent in his political affiliations, active, but never an office seeker, and his election as mayor of the city of Erie in 1911 is a proof of the high esteem in which he is held by all and of the well earned popularity he enjoys. Mr. Stern is a member of several fraternal organizations and the Associate Society of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the organization of which he was a leading spirit. Mr. Stern has ever been deeply interested in the young, and realizes the fact that their environment has much to do with the shaping of their characters. He, therefore, be-

lieves in surrounding boys and girls with good influences, and they recognize in him a warm and constant friend. His life contains the elements of greatness in that it is not self-centered, but is largely devoted to the welfare of his fellow men, his influence being ever on the side of progress and improvement. "Not the good that comes to us but the good that comes to the world through us is the measure of our success." And judged in this way, Mayor William J. Stern is a most successful man.

FON DERSMITH, Charles A.,

Civil War Veteran, Enterprising Citizen.

In the death of Charles A. Fon Dersmith, of Lancaster, the Farmers' Trust Company, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, lost an official whose relation with the institution covered a large part of its existence under two names, the Farmers' National Bank and the Farmers' Trust Company, one who had been connected therewith in two terms of service, one of thirteen and the other of twenty-six years. Nor was this the only concern in which his loss was felt, for while the financial world of Lancaster had been the field of most of his activity, he had yet been associated with numerous leading business and industrial enterprises, and his influence had extended deep into many channels. Charles A. Fon Dersmith was prominent fraternally in Lancaster, the city of his birth, was active in religious work, and both contributed to and aided in the direction of the charitable institutions of the city. The Lancaster General Hospital, of which he was one of the founders in 1893, benefited much from his diligent labors in its behalf, and for several years he was its treasurer, anxiously and devotedly guarding and advancing its interests. Lancaster received much from him in the useful serv-



E. J. von Sersmick

ice of good citizenship, and repaid him with confidence, regard, and respect.

Charles A. Fon Dersmith was a son of Henry C. Fon Dersmith, born April 3, 1820, died April 8, 1871, and his wife, Anna Maria Burg, born April 23, 1820, died March 23, 1887; and grandson of George Fon Dersmith, born December 14, 1780, died in Lancaster county, November 21, 1834, and his wife, Elizabeth Sindle, born November 9, 1780, died October 5, 1827. Children of Henry C. and Anna Maria (Burg) Fon Dersmith: Henry A., Charles A., of further mention; Lucius K., Eva A., George L., and Frank B.

Charles A. Fon Dersmith was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1846, and when he was a youth nine years of age his parents moved to Columbia, Pennsylvania, where he completed the studies begun in the public schools of his birthplace. Here also he became associated in business with his father, a dry goods merchant, and as soon as he attained the age necessary for enlistment in the Union army he went to the front as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of corporal. At the close of the war he returned to his home, having been promoted to the rank of sergeant, and at once accepted a position as messenger in the Columbia National Bank, at the end of two years becoming a clerk in the same bank. A short time afterwards he was raised to the position of receiving teller, which he resigned in February, 1869, to accept the position of discount clerk and receiving teller in the Farmers' National Bank, of Lancaster, remaining in this institution until 1882. The New Fulton National Bank was organized in this year, and upon being offered the office of cashier, Mr. Fon Dersmith accepted the same. Four years afterward the Farmers' Na-

tional Bank of Lancaster opened negotiations with him through the board of directors and made him an attractive proposition of the office of cashier, which he favorably considered. When the Farmers' National Bank became the Farmers' Trust Company, Mr. Fon Dersmith was elected treasurer of the new organization, discharging the responsible duties of this office until his death, April 12, 1909.

Charles A. Fon Dersmith was well known in his city and among the residents of the surrounding country, his straightforward, progressive business methods making a lasting impression upon all with whom he had dealings. His position in the financial life of Lancaster was an important one, and in gatherings of the heads of the institutions with which he was connected his expressed opinions and judgment carried force and weight. Aside from the interests previously mentioned, Mr. Fon Dersmith was one of the organizers of the Hamilton Watch Company and extensively interested therein, from 1883 to 1899 was one of the owners of the Conestoga Paper Mills at Eden, Pennsylvania, and for years was a director of the Marietta Turnpike Company. Mr. Fon Dersmith was one of the organizers of the Lancaster Board of Trade and was elected to the presidency of that organization, and was one of the leaders in the promotion of Lancaster's present electric lighting system. No labor for his city's benefit was too arduous, no duty too exacting, no sacrifice of time or convenience too great.

He was a member of the Trinity Lutheran Evangelical Church, an elder and trustee of the congregation, a member of the board of Home Missions Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, and held membership on the board of trustees of Muhlenberg College. He was a member of the board of directors of the Lancaster Young Men's Christian Associa-

tion and of the Ann C. Witmer Home, and in 1893 was one of the founders of the Lancaster General Hospital. This latter institution, that has so substantially proved its worth and value to the city, he served for several years as treasurer, and although there was not a degree of difference in his faithfulness to the organizations of this nature with which he was related, this was probably the one to which he felt most closely attached, for to his strenuous efforts its birth had been due in no small measure. Mr. Fon Dersmith was a Republican, but one in sympathy and at the polls only, for he never entered political life. His fraternal connections were with the Masonic order, in which he held high degree and position.

It mattered not whether one was associated with Mr. Fon Dersmith in business, in finance, in religious work, in philanthropy, or in fraternal activity, or whether he was but a social friend, his actions and speech were always those of a Christian gentleman, and his daily life was a sermon—a sermon of clean and upright life.

He married, November 7, 1877, Annie Downing Truscott, daughter of Samuel and Ann E. (Downing) Truscott, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, who survives him, a resident of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

KELTZ, John W.,

Bank Officer, Public Official.

John W. Keltz, of Jeannette, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, cashier of the First National Bank of Jeannette, represents a family which came to this country from England, although its origin was probably in Germany.

Samuel Keltz, grandfather of John W. Keltz, came from England to America, and located on a farm in Westmoreland county, becoming one of the pioneer set-

tlers of that section. He was engaged in farming until his death.

George Keltz, son of Samuel and father of John W. Keltz, remained under the paternal roof until he was twenty-three years of age, when, having married, he engaged in the lumber business with which he was actively identified until his retirement from business life. He was a Methodist in religious belief, and a staunch supporter of Democratic principles all his life. He married Jane Knox, and they became the parents of fourteen children.

John W. Keltz, son of George and Jane (Knox) Keltz, was born in the Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland county, December 24, 1869. He acquired his early education in the public schools near his home, and subsequently attended the Ligonier Academy, from which he was graduated with honor. He was a very young lad when he commenced earning his own livelihood, leaving home at the age of nine years. From his earliest years he had been of an ambitious and energetic nature and, in order to secure the advantages of a good education, he continued working on neighboring farms during the summer months, and during the winter he attended school. He then made his home with Dr. Ambrose, an old friend of the Keltz family, remaining with this gentleman until he had attained his seventeenth year. By this time he had become sufficiently well educated to accept the position of clerk in the office of the Ligonier Valley railroad, holding this three years; he then became deputy clerk of Westmoreland county court for his brother-in-law, James D. Best, a position he resigned at the end of four months, in order to become clerk in the First National Bank of Jeannette. After five years in this position, where his fidelity was thoroughly appreciated, he was elected cashier

of the institution, in which position he is at the present time. He was one of the organizers of the Jeannette Savings and Trust Company, of Jeannette, is treasurer of this institution, and is identified with a number of other enterprises in Westmoreland county. He is a member of lodge, chapter and commandery of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His public career has also been a most creditable and commendable one. He has served as a member of the school board of Jeannette for a period of nine years, being president of the board during six years of this term; was a member of the city council twelve years, and served as president of this honorable body during eleven years of this period; he was appointed by the court as receiver for the National Glass Company, when that concern had gone into liquidation, and straightened out its complicated affairs in a very satisfactory manner. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee. Mr. Keltz has served as superintendent of the Sunday school for five years.

He married Irma, a daughter of William Dickey, of Apollo, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania.

SHIELDS, James Craig,

Noted Educator.

James Craig Shields, who has been actively and prominently identified with educational affairs in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, for many years, serving at the present time (1914) as superintendent of the city schools of Irwin, is a descendant of a family that made their home in the North of Ireland, from whence the immigrant ancestor, John Shields, came to this country in the year 1750, settling in Westmoreland

county, Pennsylvania, in which section his descendants have since resided, bearing well their part in its development and improvement.

James Shields, grandfather of James C. Shields, was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, as was also Matthew Shields, father of James C. Shields, whose death occurred there in 1892, his wife, Frances (Sloan) Shields, still living at the age of seventy-four, on the old farm, having a deed of the original entry in 1769. They were the parents of six children, the eldest of whom was James Craig.

James Craig Shields was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1862. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of his native county, and in 1879 he became a student in the Washington and Jefferson College, graduating from that institution in the class of 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then accepted a position as teacher in the Greensburg high school, and after two years' service in that capacity was appointed principal, serving as such for three years, making five years in all. He then pursued a course of study in law in the office of Williams, Sloan & Griffith, was admitted to the bar of Westmoreland county in 1892 and engaged in the active practice of his profession in Greensburg, continuing for several years, achieving a large degree of success as the result of his comprehensive knowledge of the law in its various forms, persistent effort and painstaking work in the interest of his clients. He then resumed his former vocation, accepting a position as principal of the school at New Alexandria, Pennsylvania, in which capacity he served up to the fall of 1906, when he came to Irwin, Pennsylvania, and taught in the high school for a period of two years, and in 1911 was elected superintendent of the city schools of Irwin and

has held that position ever since, his services being eminently satisfactory to all concerned, meeting with the approbation they deserve. He is progressive in his ideas, and demands thoroughness and efficiency from all under his control, judges the candidates for positions as teachers on their own merits, allowing no favoritism or partiality to dominate his actions. In 1914 he was appointed by President Wilson to the position of postmaster of Irwin, the duties of which he is performing in a thoroughly capable manner. He is connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Irwin, being a member of the board of elders and board of trustees, and takes an active interest in the work of all the societies of the same. He has attained the degree of Knight Templar in the Masonic order, and his allegiance is given to the Democratic party.

Mr. Shields married, October 27, 1892, Anna C. Cook, born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Dr. Joseph L. Cook, of Westmoreland county. Children: James Cook, born August 27, 1895; Joseph Matthew, born January 31, 1898; Foster Sloan, born December 28, 1906.

CAMERON, Alexander P.,

Prominent Business Man.

Alexander P. Cameron, serving in the capacity of general superintendent of the Westmoreland Coal Company, of Irwin, Pennsylvania, where he is prominently and actively identified with all enterprises that affect the general welfare, is a descendant of a family of Scotch ancestry, and the characteristics of that race have been transmitted in large degree to the various members of the family.

Peter Cameron, father of Alexander P. Cameron, was reared and educated in his native land, Scotland, and upon attain-

ing manhood, in order to improve his condition and enlarge his opportunities, he came to the United States and located in Blossburg, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in coal mining, employed by the Fallbrook Coal Company at Blossburg. Later he moved to Clearfield county and engaged with the Berwynd White Coal Mining Company, was their chief man in charge of their entire coal mining properties, which position he held up to the time of his death. He proved a most faithful and competent person in that capacity, being thoroughly posted in every department of the mining business, and his integrity was never questioned. He was a Republican in politics, but never sought or held public office. He married Christine Pollock, a native of Scotland, who bore him twelve children, seven of whom are living at the present time (1914).

Alexander P. Cameron was born in Blossburg, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1859, third child in the family in order of birth. He attended the schools adjacent to his home, and at the age of twenty began his business with the Berwynd White Coal Mining Company, and served with that company for five years, giving entire satisfaction to all concerned. He then became connected with the Whitmer Land and Lumber Company, and after two years' service entered the employ of the Boliver Coal and Coke Company, with whom he remained a similar period of time, then became an employee of the Manor Gas, Coal and Coke Company, a subsidiary of the Westmoreland Coal Company, his connection with this concern covering a period of twenty years, from 1906 to 1912 was connected with the Penn Gas Coal Company, another subsidiary of the Westmoreland Coal Company, and in the latter named year was appointed general superintendent of the Westmoreland Coal Company, his

present position. In the discharge of his duties displaying the utmost wisdom, showing no partiality, but treating all according to their merit, hence he is respected and admired by all under his control. He casts his vote for the candidates of the Republican party, and in the Masonic order he has attained the rank of Knight Templar.

Mr. Cameron married, June 3, 1883, May B. Roberts, born in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, July, 1863, daughter of William and Margaret (Sturrock) Roberts. Children: James R., born April 30, 1886, graduate of Cornell University; W. Roberts, born August 20, 1888, a graduate of Princeton College; Margaret, born April 6, 1890, a graduate of Women's College, Frederick, Maryland; Christine, born August 31, 1894, at present a student at Margaret Morrison Carnegie School; Edward, born April 22, 1902.

The family occupy a place of prominence in the social circles of Irwin, and in all the movements for the betterment and development of the section wherein they reside, take an active part.

CUNNINGHAM, John B.,

Noted Financier.

The family of which John B. Cunningham, cashier of the First National Bank of Irwin, Pennsylvania, is a member is of Scotch origin, his grandfather, Robert Cunningham, having been a native of Scotland, from whence he emigrated to this country, locating in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, being one of the early settlers of that section. He was a prosperous farmer, a member of the Presbyterian church, a Republican in politics, and served as colonel in one of the Pennsylvania regiments during the Civil War.

J. E. Cunningham, father of John B. Cunningham, purchased a farm adjoining the land of his father in Westmore-

land county, Pennsylvania, and is residing on the same at the present time (1914) at the age of seventy years, and in addition to this is the owner of a large amount of real estate in the same county, which is steadily increasing in value. He has always been progressive in his methods, and therefore has derived a goodly income from his agricultural pursuits. He is a Presbyterian in religion, and a Republican in politics. He married Margaret Rankin, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, who bore him three children: Arthur R., born January 4, 1871; John B., of whom further; Bessie, born June, 1875, married William Sampson and they are the parents of three children, two sons and a daughter; they reside at West Newton, Pennsylvania.

John B. Cunningham was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1872. He obtained a practical education in the schools of the neighborhood, supplementing this by a course in a business school, hence is well qualified for the active duties of life. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age, then entered the mercantile business at Charleroi, Washington county, Pennsylvania, which he conducted successfully for six years, at the expiration of which time he disposed of the same and entered the banking business as assistant cashier in the Citizens' Bank of Fayette City, Pennsylvania, remaining there from 1903 to 1907, when he was elected assistant treasurer of the Valley Deposit and Trust Company of Belle Vernon, Pennsylvania, where he remained from 1907 to 1911, when he was elected cashier of the First National Bank of Irwin, Pennsylvania, in February, in which capacity he is still serving. The officers of the bank are as follows: R. P. McClellan, president; G. W. Flowers, vice-president; John B. Cunningham, cashier. The bank was organized in 1892,

and at the present time (1914) its resources are over seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Cunningham is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian church of Irwin, a member of Charleroi Lodge, No. 615, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Royal Arcanum, and a Republican in politics.

Mr. Cunningham married, June 1, 1898, in Jefferson township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, Gertrude Steele, daughter of Harvey Steele, of Fayette county. Children: Ruth, born November 30, 1899; Margaret, born November 15, 1902; Nelle, born November 3, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham take an active interest in everything that pertains to the general welfare of the community, and their influence is widefelt and beneficial.

BUCHER, John R.,

Prominent Manufacturer and Financier.

Activity to an unusual degree in the industrial, manufacturing, and business life of Columbia and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, coupled with prominence in the councils of the Democratic party and close identification with fraternal organizations, makes John R. Bucher one of the leading and influential citizens of Columbia. Though Mr. Bucher's interests, financial and official, are in many of the flourishing industrial concerns of the city and locality, he is most closely connected with the Columbia Baking and Manufacturing Company. One of the organizers of the original company, he was retained as active manager when the control of the plant was taken over by New York interests, subsequently became chief owner, successfully weathered severe loss by fire in 1906, and now directs its large and profitable business as president and treasurer. He has cooperated with Philadelphia capitalists in the promotion of industrial projects in the local-

ity, and independently has carried to successful conclusion numerous business enterprises. He is widely and favorably known in the vicinity of his home, and his appointment, on February 15, 1914, as postmaster of Columbia, by President Woodrow Wilson, met with the heartiest of approval among his host of acquaintances.

John R. Bucher is a grandson of Christian M. Bucher, born November 28, 1815, died at Marietta, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1881. He married, at Marietta, April 24, 1834, Margaret Hinkle, born July 1, 1815, like her husband a native of Marietta, died January 9, 1895, the Rev. H. B. Schaffner, pastor of the German Reformed Church, performing the ceremony. Christian M. Bucher is buried with his wife in the family lot in the Marietta Cemetery. Children: George William, of whom further; Henry, born April 3, 1837, died March 31, 1868; Horace, born October 12, 1838, died December 21, 1903; Elizabeth, born December 3, 1840, married a Mr. Hipple, deceased, and now lives in York, Pennsylvania; Joseph, born January 16, 1842, died July 6, 1842; Christian, born April 27, 1843, married and resides at Kinderhook, Pennsylvania; David H., born January 25, 1846, married and resides in Philadelphia; Margaret, born June 23, 1847, died January 2, 1848; Alonzo S., born August 28, 1848, died March 31, 1849; Augusta, born January 23, 1850, died an infant of eleven days; Emma Frances, born January 8, 1852, died September 12, 1852; Ellwood P., born September 17, 1854, married and resides in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

George William, eldest son and child of Christian M. and Margaret (Hinkle) Bucher, was born April 11, 1835, and died March 7, 1910. He was for two years engaged in the sawmill business in Marietta, and later moved with his family to Thompsettown, Juniata county, Pennsyl-



John R. Bucher P.M.

vania, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Subsequently he returned to Marietta, where he was in active charge of the Heistand Saw and Planing Mill, which he managed for many years. He was a member of the Marietta Council, prominent in all public matters of local importance, and was an officer of the Presbyterian church. His fraternal organizations were the Knights of Pythias, the Order of United American Mechanics, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the last named fraternity belonging to Donegal Lodge, No. 129, and Marietta Encampment, No. 86. His political party was the Democratic, which he supported faithfully during his entire life. George W. Bucher was esteemed by his fellows for his many commendable qualities, which found expression in a life well and usefully passed. He married Elizabeth A. Reichard, born in York county, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1830, died at Marietta, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1910, the Rev. Frederick Vanderslute performing the ceremony, December 27, 1855. She was the second daughter of John C. Reichard, who came from Germany and located in Shrewsbury, York county, Pennsylvania, where he reared a family of nine children. George William Bucher and his wife, Elizabeth, are buried in the Marietta Cemetery, Marietta, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of: Amanda A., born November 5, 1856, died September 5, 1857; Emma C., born in Wrightsville, York county, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1859, resides on the homestead at Marietta, Pennsylvania, unmarried, and John R. Bucher.

John R. Bucher, only son and youngest of the three children of George William and Elizabeth A. (Reichard) Bucher, was born at Wrightsville, York county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1861. Until he was a youth of sixteen years he attended the public schools of Marietta, whither his

parents had moved but a short time after his birth, and at that age he became employed under his father in the Heistand Saw and Planing Mill. Four years afterward he went west, locating in Clinton, Iowa, and there obtaining employment as a filer in the saw mills of W. J. Young & Company. For two years he remained in Clinton, then going to Dubuque, Iowa, where he became a salesman in the employ of A. J. Smiddel & Company. This position he retained for but one year, when he returned to the State of his birth, in Columbia, accepting a position as salesman for the firm of W. A. King & Company. He represented this concern in the eastern and central states until February 29, 1896, when he and others formed the Columbia Baking and Manufacturing Company, and purchased the plant of W. A. King & Company. Mr. Bucher managed the new company until 1899, when the entire control of the plant was leased to the National Biscuit Company of New York. The new owners retained Mr. Bucher's services as manager for five years, and when the lease held by the National Biscuit Company expired he purchased all of the outstanding stock and reorganized the company. Its successful course was interrupted by a disastrous fire on Sunday evening, December 23, 1906, which damaged the plant to the extent of \$20,000, only partially covered by \$8,000 insurance, and which entirely stopped production. That a greater loss than the actual ravages of the flames was not suffered by the company was due to Mr. Bucher's quick and decisive saving action, for within less than a week he had installed all that remained of the machinery in that portion of the building, formerly the shipping department, that the flames had not destroyed and had begun work on the orders at hand. The difference between the former production and that which he was now able to com-

mand was made up by purchase from bakeries in Harrisburg, York, Lancaster, and Philadelphia, so that the company suffered no loss of prestige or influence through their misfortune. During this period John F. Sload was manager of the plant. Early in 1907 Mr. Bucher purchased the building adjoining the plant, and at the same time caused work to be begun upon the large and modern bakery that is now the home of the company, of which he is the present president and treasurer. Eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland form the company's most profitable field, and throughout this district it bears an excellent name for fairness and honor in all transactions.

Mr. Bucher's interests in other of Columbia's enterprises are many. He bought the controlling interest in the Fairview Milling Company, of Columbia, and was one of the promoters, with representatives of Philadelphia capital, of the Eastern Milling and Export Company, whose offices were in the Bourse Building, Philadelphia. Mr. Bucher represented this company as manager of the Columbia and Fairview Mill, of Columbia, and the Locher Mill, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He was also one of the reorganizers of the Columbia Brewing Company and for a time its general manager; led in the organization of the Eureka Box Factory, of Columbia, and is secretary and treasurer of this prosperous company; is connected with the Keeley Stove Company, of Columbia; for many years a director of the First National Bank of Columbia; and in 1888 was one of the organizers of the Central National Bank of Columbia, of which he is still a stockholder.

Mr. Bucher's services are always at the disposal of his fellows if the object of their endeavors is the advancement and welfare of the place of his home. During the Old Home Week Celebration at

Columbia in October, 1913, Mr. Bucher was chairman of the Industrial Committee, and through his devoted efforts contributed largely to the success of that festival. In fraternal life he is particularly prominent, and in the Masonic order holds high rank. He is a member of Asharra Lodge, No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons, of Marietta; Corinthian Chapter, No. 224, Royal Arch Masons, of Columbia; past eminent commander of Cyrene Commandery, No. 34, Knights Templar, of Columbia; Lancaster Lodge of Perfection; Harrisburg Consistory, Red Rose of Constantine, of which he is secretary; Lancaster Shrine Club, and Rajah Temple, of Reading, Pennsylvania, of which he was twice elected representative to the Grand Imperial Council of the United States. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Donegal Lodge, No. 129, and Marietta Encampment, No. 86; Susquehanna Aerie, No. 293, Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which he is past worthy president, and the Columbia Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose.

Always a staunch Democrat, Mr. Bucher has effectively advanced the interests of that party in the county and State, and has taken leading part in all political activity. He has been a delegate to many State conventions of his party, and in the campaign of 1912 and at the Baltimore Convention was a strenuous worker for the Wilson candidacy, acting as a member of Mr. Wilson's official escort through the State of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Democratic Club of Philadelphia. On February 15, 1914, Mr. Bucher received the appointment as postmaster of Columbia from President Wilson, and was also prominently named for the office of revenue collector for the Ninth Revenue District of Pennsylvania. His record is in itself an eloquent one, speaking of well

directed energy, foresight, and determination, and that these qualities are guided by strict integrity and uprightness is shown by the regard in which he is held by his associates.

John R. Bucher married Katherine Shuman, born in Columbia, June 11, 1861, the Rev. George Wells Ely, of Columbia, performing the ceremony February 10, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Bucher journeyed in the South for six weeks, then took up their residence in Altoona, Pennsylvania, finally returning to Columbia, where they have since resided.

Katherine (Shuman) Bucher is a daughter of Michael Strebig Shuman, a descendant of George Shuman, who in 1760 came to Pennsylvania from his German home and settled on the upper end of Turkey Hill, Manor township, Lancaster county. He was accompanied by his wife, a Miss Manning, and after her death he married Catherine Pfeiffer, who died in 1826. He was the father of Christian, born in 1777. Elizabeth, born in 1779; Jacob, of whom further; Mary, born in 1784; Frederick, born in 1786, and George, born in 1788.

Jacob, son of George Shuman, the immigrant, was born in Manor township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1781, and died in March, 1837. He followed the trade of tailor all of his life, and was twice married, (first) to Mary Witman, (second) to Margaret Wisler. The parents of Mary Witman were the owners of a farm now covered by the city of Harrisburg. Children of Jacob Shuman's first marriage: George, Jacob, Daniel, John, Katherine, Henry, Frederick and Michael Strebig, of whom further. Children of his second marriage: Christian, Andrew, Abraham, Benjamin and William C.

Michael Strebig Shuman, son of Jacob Shuman and his first wife, Mary Witman, was born September 16, 1825, and passed his boyhood on a farm. He was a youth of but seventeen years when he learned

the millwright's trade, in 1844, beginning an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter with John Young, of Columbia. For twenty-three years he followed the carpenter's trade, in 1867 turning his attention to oil refining as a member of Truscott & Company, and remained in association with this concern for eighteen years, and on dissolution of this firm for a short time conducted a milling business. In 1858 he engaged in the fire insurance business, the management of which he retained when retiring from active life in 1885. This he still conducts, and at this time, although having attained the advanced age of eighty-nine years, retains an active interest in several business enterprises. Columbia has been his home for more than seventy years, and in its growth and development he has borne a worthy part, advocating all progressive and modern movements and lending his services in many capacities. Among the positions that he has worthily filled are those of councilman and school director. He is a member of lodge and encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the esteem in which he is held by his fraternity associates is shared by all who know him. His friends in Columbia extend to all circles and classes. Michael S. Shuman married, in 1857, Margaret Lehman, and has children: Mary, deceased, married Dr. William R. Powell, of Camden, New Jersey; Katherine, of previous mention, married John R. Bucher; Anna, deceased; George, deceased; Michael, married Nellie Spencer; Jane, married E. G. Smith, of Tampa, Florida; and John, married Lottie Munroe.

Children of John R. and Katherine (Shuman) Bucher: May Elizabeth, born May 1, 1892, died July 15, 1892; Margaret Shuman, born February 2, 1894, lives at home; Elizabeth Rose, born May 2, 1896, died August 22, 1904; and Lillian Katherine, born December 15, 1900, died March 7, 1906.

BUCHER, William L.,**Pharmacist, Enterprising Business Man.**

Columbia, Pennsylvania, the scene of the professional activity of William L. Bucher, was likewise the place of labor of his honored father, Frederick Bucher, who founded his line of the German family in Pennsylvania.

Frederick Bucher, son of Joseph M. and Barbara (Bernhauer) Bucher, was born in Deggingen, Wurttemberg, Germany, September 18, 1830, and two years after attaining manhood came to the United States, soon after his arrival making his home in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His first employment was in the hardware store of Mr. Rumple, and he afterward entered the service of Henry Phaler, with whom he was associated until 1860. In this year he formed a business partnership with J. W. Cottrell, six years afterward embarking independently in grocery and hardware dealings, which he conducted successfully for more than twenty years. In 1857 Mr. Bucher made an extended trip throughout the South and West for the purpose of discovering a new home, but finding no location that suited him better as a permanent place of residence than Columbia returned to his home and there passed his remaining years. While maintaining the business previously mentioned, Frederick Bucher conducted important dealings in real estate, and under his personal supervision many residences were erected in Columbia. Among the other business interests that he contracted in concerns operating in the locality of his home were membership in the board of directors of the Keeley Stove Company and the treasurership of the Columbia Laundry and Machine Company, both of Columbia. He was a business man, keen and shrewd, and in long continued dealings with his fellows held

closely to the most honorable rules of personal and business conduct, his upright life winning admiration and respect from friends and associates. Frederick Bucher was a lifelong Republican, and was called to the service of Columbia in 1884 as a member of the City Council, the following year becoming president of that body. In fraternal life he was prominent and popular, in 1856 affiliating with Susquehanna Lodge, No. 80, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, passing all of its chairs, in 1874 becoming a member of the Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection, and also belonged to Lancaster Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He had a short and uneventful military record, on September 13, 1863, enlisting in Company A, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out of the service on September 25, 1863.

Frederick Bucher married, in 1860, Louisa Barch, daughter of Michael Barch, of Chestnut Hill, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and had issue: Mary; Frederick C., married Estelle Brant; Emily, married Dr. J. W. Grove; William L., of whom further.

William L. Bucher, son of Frederick and Louisa (Barch) Bucher, was born in Columbia, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1873, and as a youth attended the public schools of Columbia entering, upon reaching his decision for his life work, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He received his Graduate of Pharmacy from this institution in the class of 1894, and since that date has been proprietor of a pharmacy in Columbia, at one time conducting two stores in this place. His present business is confined to one store, in which he handles the well-known Rexall preparations, and his establishment, modern in every particular and splendidly managed, occupies foremost place among Columbia's pharmacies. It

is known as the Central Drug Store, and while Mr. Bucher devotes his entire time thereto, sparing nothing to add to its attractiveness and usefulness, he yet finds time to serve as director of the Keeley Stove Company and of the Columbia Manufacturing Company. Mr. Bucher in 1907 caused to be erected a building of modern design and construction, known as the Bucher Building, containing within its four stories offices, stores, and lodge rooms, which is the finest structure of its kind in Columbia. Mr. Bucher, is, like his father, widely known fraternally, and in the Masonic order belongs to lodge, chapter, commandery, and shrine, also holding membership in the Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection.

Mr. Bucher married, in 1906, Emma Hess Fry, daughter of Phares Fry, a tobacco dealer and cigar manufacturer of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Bucher are the parents of William Lewis, born July 16, 1909, and Mary Louise, born July 31, 1913.

JONES, J. Arthur,

Capable Financier.

John W. Jones, father of J. Arthur Jones, a prominent citizen of Delta, Pennsylvania, where he is well known and highly respected, is a native of Wales, in which country he was reared and educated, and from which he emigrated in 1864, prior to his marriage, locating in this country in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in manufacturing Peach Bottom Roofing Plate, continuing the same up to the present time (1914), in which he has achieved a large degree of success. By his marriage to Ellen Jones, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, he became the father of eight children, the third in order of birth being J. Arthur.

J. Arthur Jones was born in Lancaster

county, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1870. His educational advantages were obtained in the common schools of York county, Pennsylvania, and from the time he completed his studies until he attained his twentieth year he worked in his father's mine in Delta, Pennsylvania. He then received the appointment of assistant cashier in the Miles National Bank at Delta, and served from 1890 to 1894, and in the latter named year, through the recommendation of the National Bank Examiner, he received the appointment of bookkeeper, with the First National Bank, Irwin, Pennsylvania, in which capacity he served from 1894 to 1899, when he became assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Jeannette, which position he held for fifteen months, and in 1900, upon the organization of the Citizens' National Bank of Irwin, he became its cashier, his present position. The officers of the bank are as follows: John M. Lang, president; F. A. Farmer, vice-president; J. Arthur Jones, cashier. Its total resources amount to over seven hundred thousand dollars, consisting of loans and discounts, bonds and securities, United States bonds to secure circulation, United States bonds to secure deposit, premiums on bonds, bank building and fixtures, cash and due from banks and trust companies, five per cent. redemption fund. Its capital stock is fifty thousand dollars; surplus, one hundred thousand dollars; undivided profits over sixteen thousand dollars; dividends paid, fifty-one thousand dollars. Mr. Jones is a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, of Irwin; member of the Royal Arcanum, and an Independent in politics.

Mr. Jones married, June 10, 1896, in Delta, Pennsylvania, Catherine Morris, born at Delta, Pennsylvania, in 1874, daughter of Robert and Anna Morris. Three children: Wilbur, born in 1899;

Morris, born in 1906; James Franklin, born in 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Jones enjoy the acquaintance of a wide circle of friends and their home is noted for the hospitality dispensed there.

TROUT, Harry L.,

Enterprising Citizen, Public Official.

Business interests in the city of Lancaster have claimed Harry L. Trout for nearly a quarter of a century, and during that time he has had deep interest in public and political affairs, having since 1889 been continuously in the public service. His connection with the business life of the city is as proprietor of a large book-binding establishment, the scope of which is State-wide, and at this time he fills the chair of chief executive of Lancaster, appointed to the mayor's office to complete the unexpired term of Mayor Frank B. McClain, present Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Trout is no stranger to the details of the municipal administration, having come to his present office after long experience in its different departments, including both houses of the city council.

Mr. Trout is a descendant of Isaac Trout and his wife, Rachell Ferree. Isaac Trout was one of three brothers who came to this country from their German home. The line continues through their son, David, who married Mary Rutter, and had a large family: Daniel, born May 1, 1794; Samuel, October 12, 1801; Elizabeth, June 2, 1803; Mary Ann, July 17, 1805; Joanna, September 26, 1807; Catharine, May 11, 1809; David, August 22, 1811; Henry, April 17, 1813; John, April 5, 1816; Margaret, August 25, 1818; Adam R., of whom further; and Hannah, born December 12, 1823.

Adam Rutter, father of Harry L. Trout, was born in Paradise township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1820,

son of David and Mary (Rutter) Trout. He was proprietor of the Western Hotel, formerly a prominent hostelry of Lancaster, and until his death in 1870 was well and favorably known throughout that locality. He married Salome Lefevre, and had four children: Josephine, who married Andrew G. Frey, of Lancaster; Frank B.; Harry L., of whom further; Sue Lefevre, married Abram Hall, of Canton, Ohio.

Harry L. Trout, son of Adam Rutter and Salome (Lefevre) Trout, was born in Lancaster, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1853. After completing a course of study in the public schools, as a youth of seventeen years he went to Philadelphia, there obtaining employment in a queensware establishment and remaining in that city for three years. Returning to his birthplace he served a four years' apprenticeship in a bookbindery, and after mastering the art of bookbinding in 1881 established in that business in Centre Square, Lancaster. With the passing years the pressure of ever increasing business necessitated moving to more spacious quarters, and he occupied a location on North Christian street. This is the present home of his plant, whose extensive operations reach to the limits of the State and which is numbered among the substantial and prosperous concerns of the city.

All of his mature life Mr. Trout has been a believer in Republican principles and a staunch supporter of that party. His loyalty to party interests and the willingness of his service won him early admission to party councils, and he became a frequent delegate to county and State conventions. Becoming a candidate for common council from the Fifth Ward, Mr. Trout in 1889 was chosen as the representative of that district in the lower branch of the city's lawmaking body, occupying his seat through reelec-



H. T. Trough

tion for several terms and in 1893-94-95-96, serving as president of common council. In 1897 he was elected to select council, in 1899 resigning from his membership to accept the post of clerk of the court of sessions, which he held during 1900, 1901 and 1902. A vacancy being caused in select council by the death of Dr. S. T. Davis, Mr. Trout was appointed to act during the remainder of the term, and was returned in his own right the following year. He continued in select council until 1909, when he received the appointment to the postmastership of Lancaster from President Taft, an office from which he retired on November 21, 1913, after an able and satisfactory administration. When Mayor McClain was forced to resign from the office of mayor of the city to assume the duties of Lieutenant-Governor, the choice of council for his successor fell upon Mr. Trout, who in January 6, 1915, undertook the duties of that high office for the final year of Mr. McClain's unexpired term.

Mr. Trout is a trustee of the Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, holds membership in the Hamilton and Republican clubs of Lancaster, and affiliates with the Masonic order, Lamberton Lodge, No. 476, Free and Accepted Masons; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

From the above brief narrative it is seen that more frequently than not the circumstances of Mr. Trout's entering public position have been in times of immediate and peculiar need, and it is that fact which accurately tells of his qualities of sterling dependability, his faculty of rapidly acquainting himself with the duties and requirements of a new position, and his fearlessness in risking the censure that might result from a single error. Lancaster has called him to many

and important missions, has received from him devoted and efficient service, and has benefited from his loyal devotion to her best interests.

Mr. Trout married, September 2, 1875, Sarah E. Colby, daughter of Joseph Y. Colby, her father at one time prominent in cotton manufacturing in Lancaster. They are the parents of one daughter, Maude, who married James W. Harvey, an attorney of Baltimore, Maryland, and has two children, Sarah C. and Jane W. Harvey.

LANG, John Miller,

Honored Citizen.

John Miller Lang, who is now leading a retired life at his home in Irwin, located on Main street, where he is enjoying to the full the consciousness of a life well spent, was born on the Lang farm, near Monroetown, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1844.

William Lang, grandfather of John M. Lang, was a descendant of a Scotch ancestry, and for many years a resident of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He married and reared a family of six children, as follows: George, John, William, James, Catherine (Mrs. Frank McClure), Mary.

John Lang, second son of William Lang, and father of John M. Lang, was born on the Lang farm, near Monroetown, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He was prominent in the affairs of the community in which he resided. In 1850 he removed to McKeesport, where he remained until his death, 1855, and where he followed his trade of carpenter. At the age of about twenty-two he married Margaret Black, a daughter of John and Mary Black. Children: Henry W., died December 26, 1903; John Miller, of whom further; Mary Ellen; George.

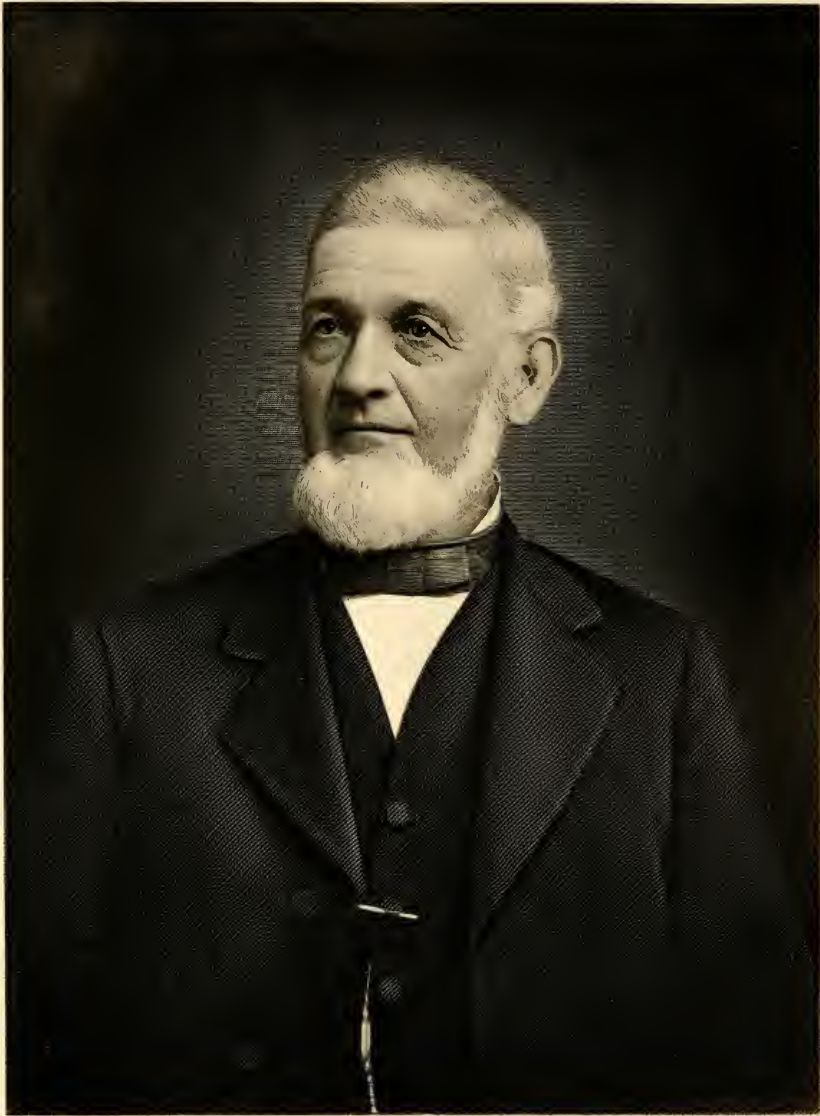
John Miller Lang attended the com-

mon schools of McKeesport, whither his parents removed when he was six years of age, also those in Versailles township. He resided near McKeesport until seventeen years of age, when he moved to the Wallace farm, near Trafford City, where he farmed continuously for thirteen years, subsequently retiring from active pursuits, and now resides on Main street, Irwin. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a trustee several times, and he is a Democrat in politics. He married, September 29, 1835, Mary Margaret Wallace, born November 1, 1836, daughter of William and Margaret (Mahaffey) Wallace.

William Wallace, grandfather of Mary Margaret (Wallace) Lang, came from Ayrshire, Scotland, to this country, settling in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on Old Wall Hill. Here he discovered he could get no title (papers having been destroyed by fire in Harrisburg) and removed to the present Wallace farm, near Trafford City, on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, a grant for which he received from the government. He was one of the earliest settlers in the western part of the State, and his life was a continuous succession of exciting skirmishes with the Indians. He was a famous runner and the fleetest runners of the tribe were sent to capture and torture him to death. In this, however, they were invariably unsuccessful. The Duff blockhouse, not far from his farm, was often his refuge when in trouble. On one occasion, when hunting his horses which had strayed, he was surprised by the Indians, cut off from escape by any means than over the face of a precipitous bluff. He hesitated not an instant, but ran straight to the edge of the bluff and leaped off. In his descent he grasped the top branches of a sugar tree which stood there, thereby breaking his fall consider-

ably, and alighting in the soft mud of the creek beneath, from which he extricated himself with difficulty. He arrived at the blockhouse in safety, and alluded lightly to the adventure, ignoring the idea of the tremendous risk he had taken. Another time, when working in the field, with a relative named Cousins and another man, a volley from the woods nearby killed Mr. Cousins instantly, but Mr. Wallace and the other man escaped. The mother of Mr. Cousins was a sister of William Wallace, who had married in Scotland. Another sister of William Wallace married Alexander Duff, the first of the name here, and a third married a Mr. Lusk, becoming the grandmother of Alexander Duff, of Ardara, on the maternal side. Another occasion which proved the personal courage of William Wallace was when the settlers in the vicinity had all their horses carried off by the Indians. A party was formed for pursuit, and the trail, leading over the Wild Cherry Flats, was easily followed. The horses were finally discovered tethered in a hollow on Simpson's Run, which now comes into Brush Creek by the Carnegie coke ovens, near Larimer. No one would venture down the hill to release the horses until Mr. Wallace volunteered. Gun in hand he slid cautiously down the hill until among the horses, and raising himself slightly as he approached each animal, he severed the halter strap and with a slap on the flank started him for home. So he proceeded until all were released, when he retired as cautiously as he had come and the party made off. The Indians were doubtless in search of more horses at a settlement nearby.

William Wallace married Margaret Duff, and their children were: John, born May 7, 1790; David, May 3, 1792; Sampson, April 24, 1794; William, of whom further; James, August 16, 1802; Samuel, October 6, 1805. William Wallace, father



Ellwood Parsons

of these children, died January 13, 1836, aged eighty-four years; his wife, Margaret (Duff) Wallace, died December 26, 1835, aged seventy-three years.

William Wallace, fourth son of William Wallace, and father of Mary Margaret (Wallace) Lang, was born on the Wallace homestead, October 2, 1800, where he lived all his life, and died May 7, 1875. He married, April 5, 1832, Margaret Mahaffey, born May, 1800, died January 9, 1878, daughter of William and Margery (Foster) Mahaffey, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania. Children: Elizabeth, born December 1, 1833; Mary Margaret, November 1, 1836, aforementioned as the wife of John Miller Lang; Jonathan, April 12, 1838; Samuel Alexander, January 2, 1840; Joseph Sampson, December 9, 1841; Ann Jane, January 28, 1844.

PARSONS, Ellwood,

Staunch and Trusted Citizen.

The Parsons family, for seven generations associated with the affairs of Bucks and Philadelphia counties, Pennsylvania, is of ancient English residence and is probably of Norman origin, tracing to the time of the Crusaders, the early form of the name being Pierreson, son of Pierre. The earliest record of the name in English heraldry is in the "Visitation to Hereford in 1286," when Sir John Parsons, of Cuddingham, is awarded armorial bearings comprising a leopard's head between three crosses, indicating that the original grantee was a Crusader.

Authentic records name George Parsons, of Middlezoy, Somersetshire, England, born about 1540, as ancestor of Ellwood Parsons, of this chronicle. George Parsons was the father of a son John and four daughters. Toward the close of the seventeenth century several representatives of the Somersetshire family of Parsons, who had become converts to the

faith of George Fox, found their way to Pennsylvania, among them a John Parsons, great-grandson of George Parsons, previously mentioned, grandson of John, and son of John Parsons, and with him the American record of this line begins.

John Parsons, the American ancestor of the branch of the Parsons family claiming Ellwood Parsons as member, was born at Middlezoy, Somersetshire, England, about 1630, and in early manhood allied himself with the believers in the faith of George Fox, suffering persecution for this allegiance. In 1670 he was fined, with other members of Middlezoy Meeting, for refusing to pay tithes, and five years afterward was placed in prison for the same offence. He was one of seven Quakers imprisoned for holding religious meetings after the manner of their faith, who in 1684 addressed an eloquent petition to the judges of the assizes, complaining against the injustice of their detention. He and his wife Florence signed a certificate for their son John, from the Meeting at Middlezoy to Friends in Philadelphia dated 7 mo. (September) 4, 1681. This son John returned to Middlezoy in 1685, married Ann Powell, and with her, his brother Thomas and his sister Jane Tyler and her family, returned to Pennsylvania in the same year. This party was accompanied by the parents of John and Thomas Parsons, John and Florence Parsons.

Thomas, son of John and Florence Parsons, of Middlezoy, Somersetshire, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born about 1663. Like his father he was a member of the Society of Friends, and in 1683 was imprisoned, with others, at Ilchester, County Somerset, for attending a conventicle held at Gregory-Stoke, where the Quarterly Meeting of Friends was usually held. He married, in 1685, Jeane or Jane Culling, daughter of John Culling, of Babcary parish, Somerset-

shire, Ilchester Meeting of Friends consenting to their marriage July 29, 1685. Thomas Parsons must have made immediate preparations to accompany other members of his family to Philadelphia, and there, with his wife, witnessed a marriage at the Friends Meeting House on April 8, 1686. Many of the early settlers of Philadelphia found it impossible to secure house accommodations for their families, and Thomas Parsons was one of those who for a time dwelt in a cave on the bank of the Delaware, near the foot of Arch street. Thomas Parsons and his brother John were carpenters and joiners, and owned one of the first wind mills "upon the Bank before the front Lott of Joseph Growden," which they sold to Richard Townsend, who on February 22, 1689-90, obtained a grant of "one hundred foot of bank before the Proprietor's son's Lott that lies on the south side of said Growden's Lott to sett the Mill upon." Thomas Parsons resided for a time on land he owned at Third and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, afterward moving to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where both he and his brother John had land grants, with allotments of Liberty lots in Philadelphia. His wife, Jane Culling, died in Bucks county, and he again married in June, 1704, at Falls Monthly Meeting, his second wife being Mary Hinds. Soon afterward he settled in Oxford township, near Frankford, Philadelphia, where he owned and operated a mill for a number of years, in January, 1720, selling it to Jacob and Isaac Leech. Thomas Parsons was also the owner of five hundred acres of land in Salem county, New Jersey, and eight hundred acres on Duck creek, Kent county, Delaware. He died at his home in Oxford township, in June, 1721.

Thomas (2), son of Thomas and Jane (Culling) Parsons, was born in Philadelphia about 1688, resided in the vicinity of

his birthplace until after the death of his father, then moved to Virginia. He was named executor of his father's will, but was "absent" at the time of its proof, June 17, 1721. By the terms of the will he was devised the mill property in Oxford township, but his father conveyed the estate after drawing up his testament. The three children of Thomas (2) were baptized at Abington Presbyterian Church, the last one on September 8, 1722.

Abraham, son of Thomas (2) Parsons, was baptized at Abington Presbyterian Church, March 5, 1720-21, the date on which his elder brother, Isaac, was baptized. He married Joanna, daughter of James and Margaret Ayres, of Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, and became the owner of a farm in that township, part of the estate of his father-in-law, James Ayres. Abraham Parsons died in December, 1768, his widow surviving him to February, 1779.

Isaac, son of Abraham and Joanna (Ayres) Parsons, was born in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, November 12, 1748, died September 26, 1818. Soon after arriving at man's estate he located in Bristol township, Bucks county, in 1781 moving to Falls township, in the same county, and in the latter place passing the remaining years of his life. He was a member of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, of Bristol, Pennsylvania, and he and his second wife are buried under the present church edifice. Isaac Parsons married (first) in 1777, Anstrus Shadowell, who bore him five children; (second) about 1791, Elizabeth Brodnax, born May 20, 1755, died June 15, 1827, who bore him two children. Elizabeth was a daughter of Robert Brodnax, born about 1700, a scrivener who did considerable public work in Lower Bucks county, writing many wills and deeds and other documents. Robert Brodnax is said to have come to Bucks

county from Henrico county, Virginia, where John Brodnax had settled in 1686 and where he died in 1719, leaving a will of which his son Robert, a minor slightly under legal age, was named executor. From this John Brodnax, of Virginia, the family line is traced nine generations in an unbroken line to Robert Brodnax and his wife, Alicia Scappe, of Burmarsh and Godmersheim, County Kent, England, in the first quarter of the fifteenth century. Robert Brodnax married, October 9, 1734, Christiana Keen, daughter of Jonas and Frances (Walker) Keen, and resided in Bensalem township, Bucks county, where he died about 1784. Christiana Keen was a lineal descendant of Jöran Kyn, who came to Pennsylvania with Governor John Printz in the ship "Fama," which sailed from Stockholm, Sweden, August 16, 1642.

Isaac (2), son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Brodnax) Parsons, was born in Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1794, and died there August 21, 1851. He inherited the old homestead and lived thereon during the greater part of his life, engaging for a brief period in mercantile trade. He married, April 5, 1821, Lydia Ann Anderson, who was born near Trenton, New Jersey, July 18, 1801, died July 19, 1901, having attained the great age of one hundred years and one day, daughter of Joseph Anderson and Sarah (Norton) Anderson, and a descendant of Jochem Andriessen, who was a son of Andries Jochemsen Van Albade, one of the earliest settlers of New Amsterdam (New York). Enoch Anderson, son of Jochem and great-great-grandfather of Lydia Ann (Anderson) Parsons, was born in New York in 1676 and was one of the chief founders of Trenton, New Jersey. He was a justice of the peace and of the courts of Burlington county as early as 1709, was named in 1698 as trustee for the church and school grounds at

Maidenhead, and was later trustee of both the Lawrenceville and Ewing Presbyterian churches, and was active in the founding of these two places of worship. He lived on the Assaupuk creek, within the present limits of the city of Trenton, and on April 20, 1827, gave a portion of his land, one hundred and fifty feet square, in "Trent-town," to the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation, others contributing logs, mortar, and labor toward the church building, which was long known as "The Anderson Meeting House," now the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, New Jersey. His wife was Trintje Op Dyke, of Newtown, Long Island, a granddaughter of Jansen Op Dyke, who came from Holland to the New Netherlands prior to 1653. The Norton family, to which belonged the wife of Joseph Anderson, had members among the earliest English settlers in New Jersey.

Ellwood Parsons, son of Isaac and Lydia Ann (Anderson) Parsons, and member of the seventh American generation of his family, was born in Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1822. He obtained his education in the Friends' School at Fallsington and in a boarding school at Poughkeepsie, New York, and from the time he left school until his marriage made agriculture his occupation. Before his marriage, which occurred when he was a young man of twenty-nine years, he purchased a farm in Falls township, and he afterward bought another of two hundred and seventeen acres on the New Jersey side of the Delaware, two miles below Bordentown, where he resided for nine years. Then returning to Bucks county, he was for three years engaged in the lumber business at Morrisville, in partnership with his brothers-in-law, Joseph C. and David Taylor. After retiring from his lumber operations Mr. Parsons purchased

a country seat near Morrisville, which he made his home until his death.

He held several important positions in connection with financial and industrial institutions, and from 1876 until his death was a member of the board of directors of the Bucks County Contributionship for Insuring Homes and Other Buildings from Loss by Fire, the oldest fire insurance company in the county. Elected a director of the First National Bank of Trenton, New Jersey, in January, 1868, he "rendered a most faithful and untiring service there until his death," a period of nearly a quarter of a century, being elected to the presidency of the institution June 3, 1891. He was for many years a director of the Trenton City Bridge Company, and in addition to his official duties discharged the obligations of numerous private positions of trust.

Ellwood Parsons died October 13, 1891, and is buried beside his wife, in the family plot in the Morrisville Cemetery.

He married, March 26, 1851, Mercy Ann Taylor, born July 14, 1824, died October 11, 1890, daughter of William and Mary (Crozer) Taylor, the former a descendant of Robert Taylor, mariner, a native of County Wicklow, who retired from the pursuit of the sea, settled in Philadelphia, and there died in 1798. Mary Crozer was a descendant of the Crozer family, who occupied for several generations the old Pennsbury Manor house and plantation which had been the home of William Penn. Through the Crozer line, Mercy Ann (Taylor) Parsons was descended from Duncan Williamson, one of the earliest settlers on the Delaware at Dunk's Ferry, which took its name from him, and also was descended from George Brown, who was commissioned a justice at the Falls by Governor Andros in 1680, as well as from John Sotcher and his wife, Mary Lofty, who came from England with Wil-

liam Penn in 1699 and were long his stewards at Pennsbury Manor. Children of Ellwood and Mercy Ann (Taylor) Parsons: William Taylor, born April 1, 1852, died June 24, 1875; Annie Crozer, born September 18, 1853, died February 9, 1895, married, September 3, 1891, Edward C. Williamson, of Falls township, Bucks county; Mary Taylor, born June 2, 1856, died April 25, 1909; Lydia Anderson, born April 14, 1858, died August 16, 1914, married, February 17, 1891, Henry W. Comfort (q. v.); George Taylor, born May 14, 1861, met his death by drowning, December 13, 1869; Rose, born June 13, 1864, died September 20, 1864; Ella, born November 8, 1866, a resident of Philadelphia and a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Colonial Dames of America, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Swedish Colonial Society.

COMFORT, Henry W.,

Financier, Enterprising Citizen.

The association of the family of Henry W. Comfort, a prominent and active business man of lower Bucks county, with Bucks county, Pennsylvania, dates from the landing of William Penn; Mr. Comfort's ancestry tracing to "Welcome" passengers. John Comfort, the paternal great-great-great-great-grandfather of Henry W. Comfort, was a resident of Flushing, Long Island, in 1719, when he brought a certificate to Falls Monthly Meeting of Friends in Bucks county and settled on the eastern bank of the Delaware in West Jersey, near the Falls. He married, August 6, 1720, Mary Wilson, daughter of Stephen Wilson, another member of Falls Monthly Meeting, residing on the Jersey side of the Delaware, who brought a certificate from Friends Meeting in Cumberland county, England, which is so characteristic of the quaint



Wm. H. & Co.

100 N. 2nd St. N.Y.C.

St W Comfort.

and curious epistles of the time that it is here reproduced in full:

Whereas, Steeven Wilson of Eglisfield in ye parish of Bugham and County of Cumberland having a purpose in his mind to goe to Pensilvania to settle himself there in some employment of honest labour in yt Country:

Therefore this is to certifie and also to satisfie friends or any other people there in that Island that may employe ye sd Steeven Wilson that he hath not come away or left his owne Country for any misdemeanor or miscarriage or matter of dishonestye of any kind that we knowe of never since he owned ye Truth but hath walked pretty orderly for several yeares amongst us, only that it is his owne free will purpose and resolution to settle himself in that plantation being a single man.

In 1690, Stephen Wilson was one of the carpenters in charge of the building of the meeting house at Falls, and in 1706 he had charge of the construction of the Buckingham Meeting House, dying in March, 1707, before the latter edifice was completed. Stephen Wilson married, in August, 1692, Sarah Baker, born at West Darby, Lancashire, England, October 18, 1672, daughter of Henry Baker and his wife, Margaret Hardman. Henry and Margaret (Hardman) Baker, with their children, came to Pennsylvania in 1684 and settled in Bucks county, which Henry Baker represented in the Provincial Assembly, 1685-1691, and again in 1698. He was also commissioned one of the justices of the Common Pleas and other courts of Bucks county, January 2, 1689-90, and served until his death in 1701. He was one of the commissioners named to divide the county into townships, and in many ways was prominent and useful in the affairs of the infant colony on the Delaware, as was his son-in-law, Stephen Wilson. John Comfort died in 1729, leaving three minor children—Stephen, Sarah, and Robert, who were taken in charge by the Wrightstown Monthly Meeting.

Stephen Comfort, eldest son of John and Mary Comfort, married, August 25, 1744, Mercy Croasdale, born in Middletown, Bucks county, February 28, 1723-24, and settled in Middletown township, where he died in 1772. Mercy Croasdale was a daughter of Jeremiah Croasdale, born October 29, 1694, died 1748, and his wife, Grace Heaton, daughter of Robert Heaton Jr. and his wife, Grace Pearson, and granddaughter of Robert Heaton and Alice, his wife, from Settle, Yorkshire, who, with their children, including Robert, Jr., born in Yorkshire in 1671, crossed the Atlantic with William Penn in the "Welcome," arriving in the Delaware river October 27, 1682. Both Robert Heaton's were among the largest original landowners in Bucks county, holding title to several large tracts in and adjoining Middletown. Robert Heaton Jr. was a member of the Provincial Assembly, 1709-1711, and was otherwise prominent in public affairs. Ezra Croasdale, the paternal grandfather of Mercy (Croasdale) Comfort, brought a certificate from Brighthouse Monthly Meeting of Friends in Yorkshire in 1683, and settled in Middletown township, where he married, April 6, 1687, Ann Peacock, who had arrived in the "Shield," of Stockton, from Kirksdale, Yorkshire, in October, 1684. Ezra Croasdale was a member of the Provincial Assembly, 1706-1710, and filled a number of other important public positions prior to his death, which occurred June 18, 1740. His wife, Ann, died December 8, 1732.

Ezra Comfort, son of Stephen and Mercy Comfort, born in Middletown, August 11, 1747, was a minister of the Society of Friends, and resided for a time in Bensalem township, Bucks county, and later in Plymouth township, Montgomery county, where he died January 15, 1820. He married, at Buckingham, Bucks county, January 8, 1772, Alice Fell, born Sep-

tember 3, 1754, died November 6, 1840. She was a daughter of John Fell, born July 7, 1712, died November 20, 1762, near Doylestown, Bucks county, and his wife, Elizabeth Watson, born February 22, 1717-18, died March 12, 1812, and granddaughter of Joseph Fell, born at Longlands, parish of Uldale, County Cumberland, England, died in Buckingham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1748, and his second wife, Elizabeth Doyle, daughter of Edward Doyle, a native of Ireland, and his wife, Rebecca, daughter of Rev. Thomas Dungan, founder of the first Baptist church in Bucks county, established about 1688. Elizabeth (Doyle) Fell was, however, an accepted minister of the Society of Friends. Joseph Fell was for a number of years a justice of the courts of Bucks county, and a member of the Provincial Assembly, 1721-1725. Elizabeth (Watson) Fell was a daughter of Dr. John Watson, a prominent resident and physician of Buckingham, Bucks county, and his wife, Ann Beale, and granddaughter of Thomas Watson, who came from High Moor, County Cumberland, England, in 1701, many years a colonial justice and member of Provincial Assembly, and his wife, Elinor Pierson. Alice (Fell) Comfort was long a faithful elder of the Society of Friends and her worth is commended in a memoir in "The Friend," of January 27, 1849. She died November 6, 1840.

Ezra (2) Comfort, son of Ezra and Alice, born April 18, 1777, was also a minister of the Society of Friends, residing in Plymouth, Montgomery county, where he died August 29, 1847. He married, October 16, 1800, Margaret Shoemaker, born February 9, 1782, died March 31, 1873, daughter of David Shoemaker and his wife, Jane Roberts. Margaret Shoemaker was a descendant of George Shoemaker, of Kriegsheim, Germany, on the upper Rhine. "two hours ride from

the city of Worms," who with his brother Peter was one of the early converts to the faith of George Fox, who visited Kriegsheim about 1660. Both Peter and George Shoemaker suffered persecution for their religious faith as early as 1663. George Shoemaker married at Heidelberg, in 1662, and continued to reside at Kriegsheim until 1685, where eight children were born to him and his wife Sarah. In 1685 he and his brother Peter decided to immigrate to Pennsylvania, where Germantown had already been laid out to the thirteen families who had left the same German locality a year before. Peter sailed in the "Francis and Dorothy," arriving at Germantown on October 12, 1685, taking with him Sarah, the eldest daughter of his brother George, but for some reason George and his wife, with their seven other children, sailed several months later in the ship "Jefferies." This ship made Philadelphia port March 20, 1685-86, but George Shoemaker had died during the passage and had been given a sea burial. His widow a year later purchased two hundred acres of land at the present site of Ogontz, on the old York road, known for a century and more as Shoemakertown.

George Shoemaker, eldest son of George and Sarah Shoemaker, born at Kriegsheim in 1663, acquired the land of his mother at Shoemakertown, September 28, 1708, and becoming owner of an additional hundred acres, greatly improved it and lived thereon until his death in 1740. He there erected and operated a tannery, and was to some extent identified with matters of public interest, being one of the commissioners appointed by the Pennsylvania Assembly to lay out the York road from Philadelphia to the Delaware at Reading's Ferry in Solebury township in 1711. George Shoemaker married, February 14, 1694-95, Sarah Wall, daughter of Richard Wall Jr. and

his wife Rachel, granddaughter of Richard Wall Sr. and his wife, Joane Wheel, who had come from Gloucestershire, England, in 1682, bringing a certificate from Friends Meeting at Stoke's Orchard, County Gloucester, dated 4 mo. 26, 1682, which was accepted by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting in December, 1682. Richard Wall purchased six hundred acres of land, including part of the site of Shoemakertown, and his house in that town was the first meeting place of the Friends who later organized Abington Monthly Meeting. He died March 26, 1698, devising his whole estate to his granddaughter, Sarah Shoemaker, subject to the life estate of his wife, Joane, who died February 2, 1701-02, his only son, Richard Jr. having died April 8, 1689, leaving as his only child Sarah, the wife of George Shoemaker.

Jacob Shoemaker, third son of George Shoemaker and Sarah Wall, was born at Shoemakertown, now Ogontz, December 16, 1703. He married Margaret Cunard, born in 1708, daughter of Matthias and Barbara (Tyson) Cunard, and settled in White Marsh township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county. "Thones Kunders" (otherwise Denis Cunard), father of Matthias, and his wife, Ellen Streypers, with their children, constituted one of the thirteen families from Crefeld and Kriegsheim, Germany, who sailed from London in the ship "Concord," July 24, and arrived in Philadelphia, October 6, 1683, founding the first German colony in America at Germantown. Denis Cunard was born at Crefeld, on the borders of Holland, in 1648, and died at Germantown in 1729. Matthias, son of Denis and Ellen Cunard, was born at Crefeld, January 25, 1679-80, and married, July 29, 1705, Barbara, daughter of Cornelius and Margaret Tyson, who came from Crefeld to Germantown, about 1685. Cornelius was born in Crefeld in

1652, and died in Germantown, May 9, 1716.

David Shoemaker, son of Jacob and father of Margaret (Shoemaker) Comfort, was born at White Marsh in 1752, and died there November 9, 1810. He married, at Plymouth Meeting, November 22, 1778, Jane Roberts, born May 1, 1751, died October 11, 1821, daughter of John Roberts, of Whitpain, and his wife, Jane Hank. Jane Roberts was of Welsh descent, a great-granddaughter of Robert Cadwalader, of Wales, who came to Pennsylvania in the "Robert and Elizabeth," in 1698, with his wife and six children, settling at Gwynedd, where the parents died a few years later. The son, according to Welsh custom, took the surname Roberts. John Roberts, son of Robert Cadwalader, was born in Wales about 1677, died in Montgomery township in 1773. He married, August 7, 1706, Elizabeth Edwards, also of Welsh ancestry, and they were the parents of John Roberts, of Whitpain, above mentioned, who was born July 28, 1714, and died October 4, 1801. He married (first) May 13, 1736, Jane Hank, born in 1714, died in 1762.

John S. Comfort, son of Ezra and Margaret (Shoemaker) Comfort, was born in Plymouth township, May 26, 1810, died in Falls township, Bucks county, July 29, 1891. In early life he engaged in lime-burning, erecting, owning and operating kilns on the line of the Delaware Division Canal along the Delaware river, ten miles south of Easton. He was the shipper of the first boat load of lime carried on the new canal, and for a number of years supplied most of the lime used by the residents of lower Bucks county. Subsequently he undertook lumber dealings at what is now called Thornhurst on the Lehigh river, and in 1836 he purchased the farm still owned and resided on by the family, near Fallsington, Bucks

county, where his death occurred. He was a member of the board of directors of the Bucks County Contributionship, and of the First National Bank of Trenton, New Jersey; and was prominent in the Society of Friends. John S. Comfort married, April 6, 1836, Jane Cooper Comfort, born June 2, 1813, died March 31, 1881, daughter of Jeremiah Comfort, of Byberry, and his wife, Sarah Cooper.

George M. Comfort, son of John S. and Jane Cooper (Comfort) Comfort, was born on the Falls township homestead, April 10, 1837, succeeded to the ownership of the estate, and there died May 30, 1913. His life comprised activity in many lines, and he was respected and honored as a business man of upright principles, careful and conservative in all of his transactions. He was a member of the original board of directors of the People's National Bank of Langhorne, a director of the First National Bank of Trenton, New Jersey, president for many years of the Bucks County Contributionship, the oldest fire insurance company in Bucks county, and held numerous other important positions of weighty responsibility. Like his ancestors for several generations, he was a member of the Society of Friends, and was ever prominent in church affairs. He married, October 14, 1858, a distant relative, Ann Elizabeth, born July 21, 1837, daughter of Moses and Mercy Comfort, of Penn's Manor. Children: Edward C., died in childhood; Henry W., of further mention; William S., died in childhood.

Henry W., second son of George M. and Ann Elizabeth Comfort, and the only child to survive childhood, was born at the Comfort homestead in Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1863. Three generations of his family in direct line have owned and lived on the old farm, situated about a mile and a half from the village of Fall-

sington, and from an early age Henry W. Comfort has been its manager, later its owner. An interesting feature of the farm is that since 1847 it has been one of the sources of milk supply for the city of Trenton, John S., grandfather of Henry W. Comfort, first establishing a dairy business with that nearby city. In addition to successfully conducting the operation of this farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres and others, Mr. Comfort has long been a prominent figure in the business life of his community and of the city of Trenton, and is one of the active, progressive public spirits of his neighborhood.

Henry W. Comfort spent his early life in acquiring an education in Friends schools, and as a young man he became manager of the homestead acres. As he grew in years he widened his field of operations, has acquired large business interests, and has gained high repute as executive of well known institutions and corporations. He has been for many years president of the John L. Murphy Publishing Company, is president and treasurer of the International Pottery Company, of Trenton, is a director of the First National Bank, of Trenton, president of the Yardley National Bank, of Yardley, vice-president of the William H. Moon Nursery Company, vice-president of the Morrisville Building and Loan Association; director of Bristol Trust Company; director of Bucks County Contributionship Insurance Company, and has honorably fulfilled the many sacred private trusts committed to him as guardian, trustee and executor.

His private interests have not selfishly bound him, but he has for several years been a member of the board of managers of the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, at Frankfort, Pennsylvania, president of the Fallsington Library Company, and is interested in all that tends to promote



Wm. J. Purcell

neighborhood interests. His life has been an active, useful one, and in all that makes for good citizenship Mr. Comfort is preëminent.

He married (first) November 13, 1884, Edith De Cou, born October 28, 1860, died January 6, 1888, daughter of Samuel Ellis and Sarah B. De Cou, of Trenton, New Jersey, and (second) on February 17, 1891, Lydia A. Parsons, born April 14, 1858, died August 16, 1914, daughter of Ellwood Parsons, of Falls township, and his wife, Mercy Ann Taylor.

BURPEE, Washington Atlee,

Founder of Important Seed House.

The name Burpee is a widely known one, perhaps there is no quarter of the world where flowers and vegetables are grown that "Burpee's Catalogue of Seeds" is not a visitor. It is a matter of pride that Philadelphia is the home of the largest mail order seed house in the world. Its founder was an American, although born in Canada, and was a grandson of Dr. Washington L. Atlee, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Burpee in truth developed a wonderful business, and one that from its inception to its present magnitude is the child of his own genius. Distinctively a mail order house, its offerings each season are presented to the world through the medium of a finely illustrated catalogue—the "Burpee's Annual." The products of three large farms owned by W. Atlee Burpee & Company furnish but a small part of the seeds sold, but the same standard of quality is observed as though all were grown on the Burpee farms. This method of maintaining quality is one of the interesting features of the business, as is the packing and shipping system, that cares for thousands of orders daily, the system of sorting and opening mail, the printing department; in fact, a visit to the Burpee plant on North

Fifth street is full of interest at every point. While Mr. Burpee was proud of his business, Philadelphia was proud of Mr. Burpee, for in his treatment of employees he has shown to employers that quality of product depends on the quality of employes. This homely truth has been so little understood in the past that Mr. Burpee and other employers, pioneers in the field of improving the working conditions of employes, have had to face the criticism of the less progressive and more narrow-minded. The Burpee people have rest rooms with easy chairs, lounges, tables, newspapers and magazines, smoking rooms for the men, a light, airy dining room for women, with food and service at cost, umbrellas for use in case of storm, and nothing has been overlooked that tends to the comfort, convenience, and welfare of those connected with the Burpee plant. This insures a corps of loyal, efficient, workers, who guarantee customers immunity from careless packing, shipping, or delay. System is the keynote of the establishment, one result being that an order rarely remains unfilled for more than twenty-four hours. That such a business has been built by one man's force, determination, and genius in the short space of forty years seems little short of marvelous.

Could one add to his idea of the activity of the Philadelphia house a view of Fordhook farms in Pennsylvania, Sunnybrook farm in New Jersey, and Floradale farm in California, and a view of the hundreds of farms elsewhere that produce Burpee seeds, then indeed would he gain some faint conception of the work that has been accomplished by the head of "the largest mail order seed house in the world." When one ceases to marvel at the seed production the next cause for wonder is the manner in which such an immense number can be sold. Remembering the more than a million "Silent Salesman"

over which millions of men, women, and children pore, the thousands of daily orders are explained. Truly a wonderful business, wonderful in its scope and magnitude, wonderful in its systematic development, yet even more interesting than the business is the man who conceived and developed it.

Washington Atlee Burpee was born in Sheffield, New Brunswick, Canada, April 5, 1858, son of David and Anne C. (Atlee) Burpee, and maternal grandson of Dr. Washington L. Atlee, of Philadelphia. He became a Philadelphian in early life, his parents changing their residence during his boyhood. He obtained his preparatory education at the Friends' Central School, and then studied for two years at the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1878. He became interested in the seed business in 1876, and for two years was associated with partners. In 1878 he severed the connection and established a separate business under the name W. Atlee Burpee & Company. Beginning modestly, the business has expanded until Burpee's seeds are sought for in every State in the Union and every country on the globe where they can be used. The three farms "Fordhook" (Pennsylvania), "Sunnybrook" (New Jersey), and "Flora-dale" (California), are part of the great business centered in Philadelphia, the first named being Mr. Burpee's residence. During his forty years in the seed business, Mr. Burpee gained not only a national and international acquaintance with buyers, but became prominent among growers, florists, and dealers. He was an ex-president of the American Seed Trade Association, ex-president of the American Sweet Pea Association, vice-president of the National Sweet Pea Association of Great Britain, a director of the Wholesale Seedsmen's League, member of the Societe d'Horticulture de France, member of the executive board

of the National Farm School, and life member of the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain.

The development of so vast a business has naturally demanded the full attention of its owner, but Mr. Burpee likewise served as a director of the Market Street National Bank, the Northern Trust Company, the Colgate Company, and was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Philadelphia Board of Trade. He was a trustee of the Howard Hospital and Sanitarium Association of Philadelphia, director and ex-president of the Canadian Society of Philadelphia, and in politics supported the principles of the Republican party. His clubs were the Union League, Art, University, City, Raquet, Bachelors' Barge, Poor Richard, and Harris Club, all of Philadelphia, the National Arts and City, of New York, the Merion Cricket and the Lansdowne Country clubs.

Mr. Burpee married, in Philadelphia, in 1892, Blanche, daughter of George W. Simmons. Children: David, Washington Atlee (2), and Stuart Alexander. Although yet in the prime of life, Mr. Burpee died at Fordhook Farms, November 26, 1915, in his fifty-eighth year. With his usual foresight he had provided for the continuance of the great seed business by his sons and associates.

BURPEE, David,

Head of Mammoth Seed House.

One of the fundamental principles to which may be attributed much of the success of W. Atlee Burpee, was his ability to not only produce a seed from a seed, but to make that seed retain all of the excellent qualities of the original seed from which it had sprung; and, in like manner, David Burpee has inherited the genius of his father in a degree that leaves no room for doubting the wisdom



David Burpee

of that father, who in his will chose him, a young man, to guide the destinies of W. Atlee Burpee & Company, the largest mail order seed house in the world. The late Elbert Hubbard wrote in March, 1914:

Once in a while you hear it asked, "what will become of the wonderful business when Mr. Burpee passes out?" The fact is Burpee is big enough not only to evolve wonderful fruits, flowers and vegetables, but also to grow a very fine product in the way of men. For instance, he has two sons,—David and Washington Atlee Burpee Jr.—who are in the Agricultural Department of Cornell University. These boys are farmers by prenatal tendency. But aside from these likely lads, in the Burpee business are upwards of two hundred very strong, earnest, intelligent men and women who have grown up in the business, who take a direct, personal interest in it, and who have grown as the business has grown.

One of the most appreciable benefactions to be placed to the credit of W. Atlee Burpee (whose life story is on preceding pages in this work), was the careful training of his eldest son David (as well as his second son, W. Atlee Burpee Jr.), to follow in his footsteps, that they might capably continue the guidance of the business with the same honest and liberal policies that their father had always so strictly adhered to, and the name of Burpee continue a monument to the achievement of genius and honest enterprise. Thus it will be seen that David Burpee did not succeed his father in business as a mere matter of natural legal succession, but if W. Atlee Burpee had left no other legacy than the character and ability of his successor, he would have left a legacy of which the generations of his family might well feel proud, for it is he who shall continue the life of useful activity begun by his father, giving the world the benefit in an educational and practical sense. He is unassuming, with all the vim and candor of youth, full of life and ambition. David

Burpee's strong personality radiates a magnetism that unconsciously wins the confidence and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. He dreams no dreams, is a man of quick decisions, forceful in character, and in his life of training for his present responsible position, to which he was so unexpectedly called, has always met unlooked for difficulties with courage, a ready smile and renewed hope that has invariably brought eventual success in its fullest measure. His present attainments would be creditable to a man of mature years, and it is worthy of more than passing mention that at a period when the pleasures of life are most alluring, he was not willing to sacrifice valuable time to their pursuit, but instead devoted himself to attaining proficiency in his chosen endeavor and life work. He is not only a close student of horticulture and agriculture, but is a true devotee of the science of those arts of peace, and to his technical university training has added by the practical experience afforded by the extensive Burpee farms. On succeeding to the management of W. Atlee & Company he has refused to inaugurate a "new personal policy," but clings closely to the policies followed by his splendid father, who always possessed and cherished the unflinching respect and admiration of his sons.

The house of Burpee is strictly a mail order house, and secures its entire business from their catalogue which they aptly term their "Silent Salesman." To be able to carry on a business of such magnitude through the aid of printed word only, requires an unusual confidence in the firm, which they have long since gained and maintained, and which is the foundation of their successful business. That he continues and will continue the well known and highly endorsed policies of the house fully merits David Burpee the praise and favorable comment that

has been showered upon him from all parts of the world, immediately following the announcement made that he would succeed to the management of the great commercial institution, W. Atlee Burpee & Company.

David Burpee was born in Philadelphia, April 5, 1893, eldest son of W. Atlee and Blanche (Simmons) Burpee, and grandson of Dr. David and Anne Catherine Burpee, of English and French ancestry. He was educated in the Blight School, Philadelphia; Doylestown High School; Culver Military Academy, and the Agricultural Department of Cornell University. During the years devoted to acquiring his education, he spent a great deal of time on the Burpee seed farms and at the Philadelphia headquarters of W. Atlee Burpee & Company, becoming thoroughly familiar with every detail of both departments of the great business. During the last years of his father's life a great deal of the responsibility of management fell upon David Burpee's shoulders. This, the better prepared him for the full burden he now carries, as it gave him managerial and executive experience while guided by the wisdom of his honored father. That Mr. Burpee possesses the confidence of the business world is further evidenced by his recent election to the directorate of the Market Street National Bank of Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. Atlee Burpee.

Mr. Burpee is a member of the National Sweet Pea Society of Great Britain, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the American Genetic Association, the American Sweet Pea Society, life member of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists; the National Security League, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. His clubs are the Union League of Philadel-

phia, the Sphinx of New York City, the Harris, City, Merion Cricket, Golf, Lansdowne Country, Poor Richard and the Canadian Society.

BORIE, Adolph Edward,

Cabinet Officer.

Adolph Edward Borie was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1809, son of John Joseph and Sophia (Beauveau) Borie. His father was a Frenchman, and his mother belonged to a family of Huguenot refugees who settled in San Domingo and afterward removed to Philadelphia, where John J. Borie was a merchant and where he married his wife.

Adolph E. Borie attended the common schools of his native city, and then entered the collegiate department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1825, at the early age of sixteen years. He then went to Europe, where he studied in the universities of France and Germany, and also travelled considerably, thus adding to his store of knowledge of men and affairs, and he spent two years in that manner. After his return to his native country he entered commercial life in his father's counting-room, which was engaged in the Mexican and China trade, the firm name being McKean, Borie & Company, and, on his father's death, he became head of the firm and eventually acquired a large fortune. He was president of the Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia, from 1848 until 1860, and during those twelve years the institution enjoyed a period of prosperity and increase in business. Mr. Borie was a staunch Unionist during the Civil War, contributing both of time and money to the enlistment and care of volunteer soldiers, and was also one of the organizers and vice-president of the

Union Club of Philadelphia, afterward the Union League Club, the first founded in America. On March 5, 1869, by appointment of President Grant, Mr. Borie became Secretary of the Navy, but resigned after three months' service, owing to the demands of his private business, which necessitated his personal attention. He was succeeded by George M. Robeson, June 25, 1869. He returned to Philadelphia, where he continued to reside thereafter, though he formed one of the party that accompanied General Grant in his tour around the world, which began in the city of Philadelphia in 1877. He was elected a trustee of Pennsylvania University in 1858, and a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1872. Mr. Borie died in Philadelphia, February 5, 1880.

BLACK, Jeremiah Sullivan,

Lawyer, Jurist, Statesman.

Jeremiah Sullivan Black was born in the Glades, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1810, son of Henry and Mary (Sullivan) Black, and grandson of James and Jane (McDonough) Black. His father was a representative in the Twenty-seventh Congress, and died in 1841.

Jeremiah S. Black obtained his early education under that admirably practical academic system then existing in Scotch-Irish communities. He studied classics and mathematics at Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and was a student at law under Chauncey Forward, a representative in Congress. He was admitted to the bar in 1831, and in 1842 was made President-Judge of the Franklin, Bedford and Somerset district. In 1851 he became one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and then Chief Justice

of the State, to succeed John Bannister Gibson, who died May 3, 1853. His decisions were held by members of his profession to be ornaments to the reports, and were distinguished by virility of style. It was during these years that he delivered his masterly eulogy on Andrew Jackson, and his eloquent forensic address in honor of the memory of Judge Gibson, in which the following sentence blends modest allusion to himself and high praise of his predecessor. "When," said Judge Black, "he (Gibson) was superseded by another as the head of the court, his great learning, venerable character and overshadowing reputation, still made him the only chief whom the hearts of the people would know." President Buchanan selected him as his Attorney-General, March 5, 1857. He rendered conspicuous service while in this office, in protecting settlers under the government patents in California against fraudulent land grants purporting to be of Mexican origin. When General Cass resigned his portfolio of Secretary of State in December, 1860, President Buchanan appointed Judge Black to that position. He opposed the secession movement, favored the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, declared the Union of the States indestructible and indissoluble, and so instructed the representatives of the republics abroad, and vigorously defended the just powers of the general government, the liberties of the people and the life of the nation. His term of service expired with the administration of Mr. Buchanan, and he returned to the practice of law. He remained a staunch Democrat, but was held in respect as a statesman and patriot by every Republican. He was frequently called into important cases as counsel, notably for President Andrew Johnson in the impeachment trial, for Samuel J. Tilden.

the Vanderbilt will case, the Milliken case, and the McGarrahan claims. He was a man of devout faith, and joined the Disciples of Christ ("Campbellites") about the time he married Mary F., daughter of Chauncey Forward, in 1838. He occasionally presided at the political rallies of his townsmen. On one such occasion, as he took the chair he said: "I hardly intended to be here to-night, but I saw in a little newspaper that Judge Black would now have to show his hand in this campaign. There they are—my hands—there is no stain on them. They never held a bribe." He published, in 1882, "Christian Religion," a reply to certain arguments of Robert G. Ingersoll; and in 1885 a volume entitled "Essays and Speeches of J. S. Black" was issued. He died in York, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1883.

DAHLGREN, John Adolph,

Brilliant Naval Officer.

Admiral John Adolph Dahlgren was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1809; son of Bernard Ulric and Martha Rowan (McConnell) Dahlgren. His father was the son of an eminent Swedish surgeon, and came to America in 1807, landing in Philadelphia. He at once applied for naturalization papers, which were granted in 1812, became a merchant, and was made Swedish and Norwegian consul; he died July 19, 1824. The mother was a member of a well-known Philadelphia family and died in 1838.

John A. Dahlgren obtained an appointment in the United States navy as midshipman, February 1, 1826, served in his first cruise on the United States frigate "Macedonian," and was attached to the "Ontario," of the Mediterranean squad-

ron, 1830-32. In 1832 he passed an examination, and by reason of his proficiency in mathematics was detailed for duty under Superintendent Ferdinand Randolph Hassler in the United States Coast Survey Service. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1837, and was by advice of Dr. Sichel, of Paris, given leave of absence. He spent two years of rest on a farm to recover his sight, then greatly impaired by reason of an injury to the optic nerve, and in 1840 returned to duty, his eyesight fully restored. In 1843 he sailed to the Mediterranean on the frigate "Cumberland," returning late in 1845 by reason of the threatened war with Mexico. He was assigned to ordnance duty at Washington in 1847, much against his wish, as his inclination was for active service afloat. His progress and promotion was rapid, and he introduced improvements and innovations that made the ordnance department of the United States navy the most efficient and formidable in the world, and this in spite of determined opposition from older ordnance officers. He continued in the department for sixteen years, reaching the position of Chief of Ordnance. The Dahlgren shell gun and its accessories was the crowning result of his inventions, and when in 1861 the Civil War put it to the severest test, it proved the wisdom and forethought of its inventor and projector. He instituted the foundry for cannon, the gun-carriage ship, and the experimental battery. He was made commander in 1855, and in order to test his apparent innovations, he was allowed to equip the sloop-of-war "Plymouth" with his eleven-inch guns and other modern ordnance considered too heavy for sea service. In 1857 he visited the European coast from Portugal to Holland, and in 1858-59 cruised in the West Indies, testing the

gun's efficiency and adaptability to naval warfare. In the Civil War, his guns and heavy ammunition quieted the "Merrimac" in Hampton Roads, opened the Mississippi at New Orleans and Vicksburg, gave Port Royal to the Union forces as a naval station, sealed Charleston, Wilmington and Savannah to blockade runners, captured Mobile, and sunk the "Alabama."

In 1861 Commander Dahlgren was at the Washington navy-yard, and, because of the disaffection in the navy, he was the senior officer left in that yard loyal to the government. He held the yard for four days, until Federal troops relieved him. He was promoted to captain in July, 1861, remaining commander of the yard. In July, 1862, he was made chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and in February, 1863, he received from Congress a vote of thanks and was made rear-admiral. In July, 1863, he succeeded to the command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, which comprised ninety vessels of war, including the iron-clad monitor fleet at Charleston, and guarded three hundred miles of coast and twenty-five ports. He succeeded in silencing Fort Sumter and the batteries on Morris Island, put a stop to blockade running, led a successful expedition on the St. John's river, cooperated with Sherman in the capture of Savannah, and entered Charleston in February, 1865. He commanded the South Pacific Squadron in 1866, and was again Chief of Ordnance in 1869-70, being relieved at his own request and appointed to the command of the Washington navy-yard. His published works include: "32-pdr. Practice for Rangers (1848); "Exercises and Manœuvres for the Boat Howitzer" (1852); "Boat Armament" (1852, second edition, 1856); "Percussion System" (1853); "Ordnance Memoranda"

(1853); "Shells and Shell-guns" (1856); and "Memoir of Ulric Dahlgren" (1872); besides numerous reports, memoranda and notes on ordnance published in pamphlet.

He died suddenly in Washington, D. C., July 12, 1870, and was buried in the family burying ground at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia.

BIGLER, William,
Governor, Senator.

William Bigler, of Pennsylvania, was born at Shermansburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in December, 1814, of German ancestry. When he was quite young his parents removed to the western part of the State, where his father purchased a large tract of unimproved land, but his death occurred before he had cleared it for cultivation.

William Bigler attended the common schools in the vicinity of his home, and from 1830 to 1833 he served an apprenticeship at the trade of printer in the office of the "Centre Democrat," published at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, by his elder brother, John Bigler, who afterward became Governor of California. In 1834 William Bigler established a paper of his own, the "Clearfield Democrat," which he edited with vigor and ability; this was begun in the smallest possible way, but it developed into an influential journal, and made his name well known. He disposed of the paper in 1836, and shortly afterward formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Alexander B. Reed, in the lumber business in Clearfield, and from 1845 to 1850 he was the largest producer of lumber on the west branch of the Susquehanna river. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate as a Democrat from a district composed of five counties. In

Clearfield county, where he resided, he received all the votes but one, a result possibly unprecedented in the history of politics. During the struggle in the State Legislature, resulting from the failure of the United States Bank and the Bank of Pennsylvania, with the State funds on deposit, causing a stringency in monetary affairs and preventing the payment of interest on the public debt, Senator Bigler took a very active part in debate, and won a brilliant reputation as a forcible, earnest and impressive speaker. He was president of the Senate in 1843-44, and in the latter year he was reelected to the Senate, and in legislation on public internal improvements took a strong stand in support of the project to extend the line now known as the Pennsylvania railroad across the Alleghany mountains to Pittsburgh. In 1851 he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, his brother John being chosen for the same office in California on the same day, a curious coincidence. Under his administration the office of county superintendent of schools was established, the State School for Feeble-minded Children was founded, the railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh completed, the North Branch canal constructed, and the city of Philadelphia consolidated into one municipality. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1855, and during the administration of James Buchanan, on account of his close friendship with the President, exercised a strong influence in deciding many important presidential appointments. After the election of President Lincoln in 1860, he opposed war and favored an amicable adjustment of the national differences. He was a member of the Democratic national conventions of 1860, 1864 and 1868. He introduced a bill in the Thirty-seventh Congress and advocated it before

the Senate, providing that the Crittenden compromise be submitted to popular vote in the several States. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1873, and a member of the board of finance of the Centennial Exposition, 1876. For many years he was president of the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, and held other important offices. He died at Clearfield, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1880.

SCOTT, John,

Leader at the Bar, Statesman.

According to family tradition, the first of this line of Scott of whom information is obtainable was John Scott, of Scotch ancestry, who participated in the historic siege of Londonderry and of whom it is written that in the extremity of hunger, he paid a guinea for a rat, which he ate. About the year 1740, three persons of the name Scott, presumably brothers, and sons of the previously mentioned John Scott, of Londonderry, Ireland, made settlements upon Marsh creek, near Gettysburg, now in Adams, then in Lancaster county, but did not procure patents to their lands until about 1765. Concerning the reason for this delay, a descendant of one of the pioneers, John (2) Scott, father of John Scott, the present Philadelphia representative of his family, wrote in 1892: "I infer that the delay in perfecting their titles was caused by the conflict which arose between the settlers and the Proprietaries, about their lands being run into the 'Manor of Maske'." It was from John, one of the three Scotts—John, William, and Hugh—that this line descended, his homestead, "Rosenhill," situated between Willoughby's run and Marsh creek, not far from their confluence. As late as the latter part of the



John S. [unclear]

nineteenth century, upon the occasion of a visit to the locality by Senator Scott, the original log house, built by John Scott, the emigrant, was still standing, being utilized as a kitchen by the occupant of the larger and more modern structure built adjoining it. It is probable that this John Scott was sheriff of York county in 1751, the occupant of the office at that time bearing the name. John Scott was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Miller, and he died about the year 1789, intestate, survived by seven sons and two daughters: David, of whom further; John, James, Joseph, Thomas, Alexander, William, Nancy, and Margaret. Thomas Scott, son of James, was the father of Colonel Thomas Alexander Scott, whose services as First Assistant Secretary of War were of great value to the Union during the Civil War, and who was afterward known as the president of the Pennsylvania railroad, of the Union Pacific, and of the Texas Pacific railroad.

David, son of John Scott, came into possession of his father's estate, "Rosenhill," and February 9, 1789, one week after inheriting this property, he sold it to Thomas Lowe. Five years later, by deed dated December 16, 1794, John Pen-ton conveyed to David Scott a property in Huntingdon county, in which he is described as of Barre township, of Huntingdon county, having taken up his abode there subsequent to the sale of the Scott homestead in York county. How long David Scott remained in Huntingdon county is not known, certainly only a few years, for he went westward to Butler county, where he died in 1800. David Scott was twice married, his first wife being Sarah McCreary, of York county, Pennsylvania; his second, whom he married about 1793, Jane Ramsey. Sarah McCreary was a daughter of William

and Deborah McCreary, her father a wagonmaster in the army at the time of Braddock's defeat, and, according to the family tradition, "heard the high words which passed between Washington and Braddock, and afterward drove his wagon over Braddock's grave to conceal it from the Indians." David Scott was the father of John (of whom further), Deborah, William, David Ramsey, Alexander, and Margaret.

John, eldest of the six children of David Scott, was born near Gettysburg, Adams (then York) county, December 25, 1784, and died September 22, 1850. As a youth he accompanied his parents from York to Huntingdon county, but when the family went still farther westward he remained behind, having been apprenticed to John Hagan to learn the trade of shoemaker. After completing his apprenticeship, John Scott located in Alexandria, this place his home until his death, nearly half a century afterward. His activities were not confined to his individual efforts, for within a reasonably short time there were in his employ fifteen or twenty journeymen and apprentices. He became a manufacturer of boots and shoes, and subsequently added a tannery to his establishment, that he might create his own supply of leather. His business flourished and expanded, and he was known at the time of his retirement in 1842, because of impaired health, as the most influential and successful business man of the locality. His prominence in the business and industrial world gave him the position of leader among his fellows, and public honors, at first of only local character, were conferred upon him, and in 1819 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. His colleague was David Rittenhouse Porter, afterward Governor of the Com-

monwealth, and when he was returned for the following term he was associated with John Royer. His State service was of such sterling worth that in the fall of 1828 he was chosen to represent his district in the Twenty-first National Congress, and during his one term participated freely in the discussion of the house, principally in connection with tariff legislation. During the War of 1812-15, John Scott joined a company of militia, commanded by Captain Moses Canan, which with others was ordered to rendezvous at Meadville. When a regiment was formed of this and other companies, he was commissioned its major, and Jeremiah Snider, of Chambersburg, its colonel.

John Scott was twice married, (first) October 16, 1806, to Sarah Davis, a resident of Morris township, Huntingdon county, born August 2, 1788, died July 17, 1820; (second) October 29, 1821, to Nancy (Agnes), born in Bally Keel, County Down, Ireland, June 13, 1799, died at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, daughter of William and Mary (Stitt) Irvine. Her ancestry, like that of the Scott family, was Scotch, her line connected with those of Adair, Irvine, Stitt, Hamilton, McElroy, and McClure. John Scott was the father of six children by his first marriage, seven by his second: A son, died in infancy, unnamed; Sarah, Oliver G., Nancy, Eliza, Rebecca, Susan, John, of whom further; James Irvine; George W., founder of Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia, and where Agnes Scott, a niece of John Scott, Jr., is now a student; William, Mary Irvine, and Alfred McIlvaine.

John (2), son of John (1) and Agnes (Irvine) Scott, was born at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1824, died in Philadelphia, November 29, 1896. His early education was acquir-

ed at the "Octagon" brick school house at Alexandria, and he studied under the tutorship of Thomas A. Maguire, Lemuel and William Kinsloe, and Henry J. Van Dyke, the last named he who afterward became the celebrated Presbyterian theologian, Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, D. D. It was characteristic of his loyalty to his friends that when Mr. Scott was elected to the United States Senate he secured for his old teacher, Thomas A. Maguire, two clerkships of the Senate committees of which he was chairman. Writing reminiscently, late in life, he thus referred to his former preceptor: "Peace be to his ashes! I loved him, and often yet when I look up into the stars I go back in memory to the evenings when he would assemble his class in astronomy upon the hill, and there, under the starry heavens, with his pencil upon the constellations of the celestial globe for a pointer, tell us of the location of Orion and Pleiades, Arcturus and Proteus, and teach us how to find the North Star." In accordance with the custom of the day, John Scott diligently applied himself to the study of the classics, and in November, 1842, a youth of eighteen years, went to Chambersburg, in Franklin county, where he began the study of law in what was nominally a law school, but in reality the office of Alexander Thomson, one of the most eminent jurists of southern Pennsylvania. His legal studies were concluded in January, 1846, when he was admitted to the bar of Franklin county, and soon afterward to that of Huntingdon county. His active practice began in Huntingdon, the county seat of the county of the same name, his talent and ability bringing their inevitable reward in high professional position. His rise to prominence began in the year of his admission to the bar, and by appointment of

Attorney Generals John K. Kane, John M. Read, and Benjamin Champneys, he served as prosecuting attorney for Huntingdon county, holding the office until 1849. In 1857, in association with the late Judge Cyrus L. Pershing, of Schuylkill county, Mr. Scott was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to try one of its important cases in Cambria county, among their opponents being such leading lawyers as Thomas White, Henry D. Foster, Robert L. Johnston, S. Steele Blair, and John Fenlon. The case, which excited considerable public interest, was finally won by the corporation, both in the court below, as in the Supreme Court, by appeal. Mr. Scott then entered the permanent service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as special counsel for the district comprising the counties of Cambria, Blair, and Huntingdon, a position he held until his election to the United States Senate in 1869.

His first public office, excepting the professional post of prosecuting attorney, was that of Revenue Commissioner, to which he was appointed in 1851, and in 1862 he was sent to the State Legislature, where he served one term, as had his father. The chief distinction of his long and useful career came in January, 1869, when the Legislature chose him to fill a seat in the United States Senate, *vice* Charles Rollin Buckalew, whose term of service came to a close March 3, 1869. Mr. Scott had been an ardent Democrat, but had, however, been of anti-Buchanan sentiment, and as a delegate to the Democratic Convention of 1852 had led the opposition to the Lancaster countian's nomination for president. He was, indeed, the author of the formal protest presented to the convention by nearly if not quite one-third of the delegates, declaring against Buchanan's availability as

the Democratic candidate for the chief magistracy of the nation. When the Civil War came he was a pronounced loyalist, and was chosen to the Legislature in 1861 on the Republican, or, as it was then called, the Union ticket, and at Harrisburg he effectively coöperated with the Curtin administration in carrying out its military programme. In 1864 he joined ex-Speaker John Cessna, of Bedford county, General John F. Hartranft, of Montgomery county, and other War Democrats, and permanently identified himself with the Republican party.

When the Legislature assembled, in January, 1869, and the time arrived for the election of Buckalew's successor, this election was keenly contested but all parties finally agreed on John Scott, who at the time was not an active candidate, his decisive election taking place January 19, 1869. His term of service began March 4, 1869, and closed March 3, 1875. Concerning his senatorial career, James G. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years in Congress," wrote: "John Scott, whose father had been a Representative in Congress, succeeded Mr. Buckalew as Senator from Pennsylvania. Mr. Scott had taken little part in politics and had been altogether devoted to his profession as a lawyer; but his service in the Senate was distinguished by intelligence and fidelity." Another of his more intimate contemporaries, the late Alexander K. McClure, wrote thus of his senatorial election and service: "John Scott was then confessedly the leader of the bar in interior Pennsylvania, and was connected professionally with the great railroad line of the State *** Fortunately he possessed every quality essential for a man to fill a seat in the highest legislative tribunal of the nation, and while many of the more active politicians were greatly disappointed to find a man unanimously nominated for

Senator who would have been easily defeated if left to his own political resources, none could question the fitness of the selection, and I cannot recall another instance in which the party electing a United States Senator created and welcomed its candidate with such entire unanimity and cordiality as welcomed John Scott, and his career in the Senate brought no disappointment to his many friends * * * Scott's election to the Senate gave Pennsylvania an able, brave, conscientious and faithful Senator.

While occupying his post in the Senate he had, by reason of his ability, so impressed himself upon the leading men of the nation that President Grant tendered him, through George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, the Secretaryship of the Interior. This important post, with its accompanying honors he felt obliged to decline, chiefly for domestic reasons. He was the father of a large family, and he preferred to return to his chosen vocation, that he might make proper provision for his children, which he could not well do if he remained longer in public life.

In June, 1875, following the conclusion of his Senatorial service, Mr. Scott settled in Pittsburgh, where he organized the legal department for the "Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh," as the western branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was and still is called. In November, 1877, he was called to Philadelphia to take full charge of the legal branch of the parent corporation, and from that time until 1895, a year prior to his decease, served in the responsible post of General Solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whose president, for a portion of the time, was his second cousin, Colonel Thomas A. Scott, previously mentioned in these pages. Referring to his withdrawal from the Solicitor-Generalship of the company, one of his biographers has written: "His long

and honorable career in his official capacity and his universally recognized ability made the severance of his official ties a distinct loss to the company and his associates, and a fitting tribute to his fidelity and ability was at that time entered in the official archives."

As a resident of Huntingdon he was closely connected with many of the city's interests, and was one of the original incorporators and a director of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company, a director of the Huntingdon Gas Company, a member of the banking firm of Bell, Garretson & Company, director of the First National Bank of Huntingdon, a trustee of the academy, a director of the public schools, and superintendent of the Sunday school, as well as leading place in all movements and enterprises for the public welfare. Philanthropic, charitable, humanitarian, educational, and religious organizations benefited by his active interest, and while living in Pittsburgh he was a manager of the Dixmont Hospital and of the Western Theological Seminary. After coming to Philadelphia in 1877 he added to his associations of this nature by becoming an elder of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, a member of the Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, a member of the Board of Ministerial Relief, a director and trustee of the Princeton Theological Seminary, a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and, among numerous scholarly and social affiliations, a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. One who knew him well wrote that he was "A man of admitted ability, tireless energy, and unblemished reputation." The judgment of all of his fellows proclaimed him not only a great man, but a good man, and there is none today who knew him who would take an opposite stand.

John Scott married, May 8, 1849, Annie

Eyster, born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1827, died March 26, 1911, daughter of George and Eleanor (Alison) Eyster, of the well known Chambersburg family. Children: William, born May 8, 1850, died February 27, 1906, a member of the Pittsburgh bar, law partner of former Congressman John Dalzell, at one time president of the State Bar Association; Eleanor Alison; George Eyster, a coal merchant of Philadelphia; Mary Irvine; John, of whom further; Annie Alison; Laura Eyster; James Irvine, engaged in business in Idaho; Joseph Alison, M. D., born May 20, 1865, died August 13, 1909, a distinguished physician of Philadelphia; Walter, born April 19, 1868, died October 24, 1907, a successful legal practitioner of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

John Scott (3) was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1857, and after preparatory studies in the local academy matriculated at Princeton University. He was graduated from this institution, Bachelor of Arts, in the class of 1877, and three years later he took the Master's degree. In the year that he received his A. M. from Princeton he was made a Bachelor of Laws by graduation from the law course of the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1880, and has since been continuously engaged in practice in all State and Federal courts of the Philadelphia district, from 1881 to 1884 serving as assistant city solicitor. Of his legal standing it may be best said that in no way has he fallen short of the standard erected by his honored sire, and that he holds the regard and respect of his brethren of the profession.

Mr. Scott has extensive business interests, is a director of several coal companies, of the Centennial National Bank, since 1900 has been a trustee of the Poly-clinic Hospital, and since 1910 president

of the board. He is identified with many professional and social organizations, among them the Lawyers' Club, the American Bar Association, and the Union League. His religious belief is Presbyterian, his political party the Republican.

John Scott married, at Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1884, Mary Lane Landis.

CURTIN, Andrew Gregg,

War Governor, Diplomatist.

Andrew Gregg Curtin was born in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1815; son of Roland Curtin, who came from Ireland in 1793 and in 1807 established an iron foundry near Bellefonte. His mother was a daughter of Andrew Gregg, Representative and Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania.

He was educated at Milton Academy, studied law at Dickinson College, graduating in 1837, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1840 he supported General Harrison for the presidency, in 1844 canvassed the State for Henry Clay, and was on the Whig electoral ticket of 1848 and 1852. In the latter year, as chairman of the State Central Committee, he conducted the gubernatorial canvass for James Pollock, and upon his inauguration as Governor, Mr. Curtin was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth. He officially encouraged the county superintendency of schools, then first inaugurated, and his report to the Legislature led to the establishment of the normal schools. He was elected Governor of Pennsylvania in October, 1860, by a majority of 32,000, after a spirited canvass that was looked upon throughout the country as an index to the presidential election to be held the next month. Governor Curtin called an extra session of the Legislature to meet in April, 1861.

to provide for the public defence, and when President Lincoln called for volunteers, Pennsylvania, whose quota was 14,000 men, organized nearly 30,000 and had five companies in the field April 18, 1861, the first volunteer troops from any State to reach the national capital. The celebrated Pennsylvania Reserves were at this time regularly mustered and drilled by the State under the direction of the Governor, and his forethought in holding 15,000 extra volunteers at Harrisburg was appreciated by the government and the men were soon put in the field. The Pennsylvania Reserves were known by the whole army, and made a record for bravery as they did for patriotism. This vigorous policy of the Governor was kept up throughout the war, and 270 regiments, besides detached companies, an army of 387,284 men, were credited to the single State of Pennsylvania. Official agents of the State were sent to the field to look after the sick and wounded, and through the efforts of the Governor no body of a soldier known to have belonged to Pennsylvania was buried outside the State. A system for the care and education of the orphans and the children of the wounded was organized, the State becoming their guardian and supporting them until they could support themselves. At the end of his second term, Governor Curtin retired from public life, declining a second time the proffer of a first-class foreign mission. In 1869 President Grant appointed him United States Minister to Russia, and in the Republican National Convention of 1868 and 1872 he was prominently before both those bodies as a suitable candidate for the vice-presidency. Upon his return from Russia in 1872, he supported Horace Greeley for the presidency, and remained in the Democratic party. He served as a Representative in the forty-seventh, forty-eighth, and forty-ninth Congresses, 1881-87.

He was married to Katherine, daughter of Dr. William J. Wilson, of Centre county, Pennsylvania. He died at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1894.

KANE, Elisha Kent,

Distinguished Explorer.

Elisha Kent Kane was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1820, son of John Kintzing and Jane Duval (Leiper) Kane. Deciding to become a civil engineer, he entered the University of Virginia in 1837, but owing to a severe illness he was obliged to abandon his studies. After partially recovering his health he was graduated with first honors from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1842. He entered the United States navy as assistant surgeon, July 21, 1843, was promoted to passed assistant surgeon, September 14, 1848, and served on the "Brandywine." He visited Brazil, Bombay, Ceylon, the Philippines where he descended into the crater of the volcano Tael, a feat previously attempted by but one European—Persia, Syria, Greece, Austria, Germany and Switzerland. In May, 1846 he was commissioned surgeon, went to the coast of Africa, and made an excursion into the interior, visiting the king of Dahomey. He was taken ill with rice fever and returned to the United States in 1847. He served in the War with Mexico, and after the war he was attached to the store-ship "Supply," visiting the Mediterranean and the West Indies in 1849, and the same year he was presented with a sword by the city of Philadelphia.

In 1850 he prepared for an Arctic voyage with the first Grinnell expedition under Lieutenant Edwin J. de Hazen, to search for Sir John Franklin and his companions. The expedition was absent for sixteen months, and after many hard-

ships and disappointments they returned, having found no trace of the missing explorers. On his return, Kane published a narrative of the voyage, containing an account of the discovery of Grinnell Land, an island at the head of Wellington Channel. He was active in organizing another expedition, and gave the proceeds of his lectures and his pay for twenty months for the equipment. George Peabody contributed liberally, and Mr. Grinnell gave the brig "Advance." This expedition sailed in June, 1853; reached the coast of Greenland, and, by following the coast of Smith Sound, attained a latitude of seventy-eight degrees, forty-three minutes north, the highest ever reached. Here they were imprisoned in the ice. Short sledge journeys were made in exploration, and Dr. Kane engaged in scientific investigation, and the Humboldt glacier, and what they supposed to be the Arctic sea, were discovered. The expedition suffered greatly during the winter for want of food and fuel and from the scurvy. After enduring great hardships the vessel was abandoned in May, 1855, and an attempt was made to reach the nearest Danish settlement in South Greenland. The men travelled over twelve hundred miles of broken ice, drawing the sledges, although suffering from weakness. They reached Upernavik, August 6, 1855, where they found that an expedition had been sent to their relief. They arrived in the United States in October, 1855, where an enthusiastic welcome was accorded to them. The United States government presented Arctic medals, and the English government Queen's medals to the officers and men. Dr. Kane was presented with the founder's medal of 1856 by the Royal Geographical Society, and also with the gold medal of 1858 from the Société de Géographie. His health being undermined by exposure, Dr. Kane visited

Europe in an effort to recuperate. From there he went to Havana, Cuba, where he died. His remains were returned to Philadelphia and accorded civic and military honors.

In the selection of names for the Hall of Fame, New York University, made in October, 1900, his was one of the twenty-one in "Class E, Missionaries and Explorers," and received twenty-two votes, a number exceeded only by Judson and Boone with thirty-six and thirty-five respectively, while no name in the class was accorded a place. He was the author of: "Second Grinnell Expedition" (1856). He died in Havana, Cuba, February 16, 1857.

MARTIN, Hon. William Edward,
Prominent Manufacturer, Public Official.

Faithfulness to duty and strict adherence to a fixed purpose in life will do more to advance a man's interests than wealth or advantageous circumstances. The successful men of the day are they who planned their own advancement and have accomplished it in spite of many obstacles and with a certainty that could have been obtained only through their own efforts. Of this class is Hon. William E. Martin a representative, and his extensive business interests now bring to him an excellent financial return.

Dr. Christian Frederick Martin, the progenitor of the family in America, was one of the very earliest practitioners of the medical profession in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He was born in Prussia, December 22, 1727, son of a Lutheran clergyman, who was a man of eminence outside of the ministry, and at one time a member of the higher courts or cabinet. He received a collegiate and medical education in Berlin, Germany, and shortly after graduating from the University of Medicine in that city, he emigrated to

the new world in the company gotten together by the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, and after traveling over the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, located in Trappe, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and there practiced his profession for many years. He subsequently removed to Macungie township, and there, and in the surrounding country, continued the practice of his profession, his "ride" covering Lehigh county, and extending far into Montgomery, Bucks, Northampton, and what is now Carbon county. He was a man of wide education, was the owner of an extensive and well selected library, and derived considerable pleasure from teaching and demonstrating. He married (first) at the Trappe, a Miss Schwartley, the daughter of a clergyman, who bore him six children. He married (second) at the Trappe, Mary Miller, a native of that place, who also bore him six children. Dr. Martin died June 13, 1812, aged eighty-four years, and was buried in the graveyard of the Little Lehigh Church, beyond Millerstown (now Macungie). Mrs. Martin long survived her husband, her death occurring in Allentown in 1837, at the age of ninety years.

Dr. Charles Huber Martin, son of Dr. Christian Frederick Martin and his second wife, Mary (Miller) Martin, was born December 27, 1781, in Macungie township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He studied under the competent direction of his father, who educated his sons in medicine by lectures on anatomy, illustrated by Eustache's plates, and others on surgery, obstetrics, practice, materia medica and botany, and about 1812, after completing his studies, he settled in Allentown, Pennsylvania, and there practiced his profession until his death, which occurred May 31, 1844. He married Christianna Huber, and they became the parents of three children: Rebecca, who

became the wife of Dr. John Mickle, of Milton, Pennsylvania; Matilda, who became the wife of Dr. John Romig, of Allentown, Pennsylvania; and Charles Ludwig, of whom further.

Dr. Charles Ludwig Martin, son of Dr. Charles Huber Martin and his wife, Christianna (Huber) Martin, was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1821. Upon attaining the age of choosing his life work, he determined to follow in the footsteps of his ancestors, and accordingly entered the office of his father, and in addition to the excellent training he received there he attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution of learning he graduated, with honors, in the spring of 1841. He at once located in Allentown, his native city, and for three years assisted his father, to whose practice he succeeded upon the death of the latter in 1844. His practice increased steadily year by year, owing to the skill and ability he displayed in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, and after he had retired from active practice his advice and counsel were frequently sought in consultation. Dr. Martin was a Whig and later a Republican in politics, was an independent thinker, and best of all, a man of integrity, whom it was an honor to know. He married, February 20, 1845, Matilda, daughter of Dr. Henry Detwiler, of Easton, Pennsylvania. Children: Lucy, who became the wife of Isaac Ash; Matilda, who became the wife of John Satterfield; Lizzie C., who became the wife of A. B. Fichter; Dr. Constantine H., who graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York in 1866, and at the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1868; Dr. Charles D., who graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1867 and associated himself with his brother, Constantine H., in practice in Allentown, Pennsylvania;



Lewis Historical Pub. Co

Eng. By E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Adolph Koenig

Dr. Truman J., who received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania in 1878, attended a course in the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1879, and settled at Buffalo, and now at New York City; Norton John, who graduated from Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1880, and was admitted to the bar of Lehigh county in 1883; William Edward, of whom further.

William Edward Martin, youngest son of Dr. Charles Ludwig Martin and his wife, Matilda (Detwiller) Martin, was born at Allentown, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1864. He attended the public schools of his native city, and in 1881 took a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, but on account of his age, he being but seventeen years old, he was barred from receiving a diploma to practice medicine, which was the profession he chose to follow, as so many members of the family had done. He then entered Yale College, where he took a biological course, graduating therefrom in the spring of 1885, after which his intention was to again reënter the University of Pennsylvania. During the summer vacation he assisted his brother-in-law, Mr. A. B. Fichter, in starting a silk factory at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and this business, suiting his tastes and inclinations, he changed his plans and formed a partnership with Mr. Fichter for the manufacture of silks and ribbons. In 1887 he was one of the incorporators of the Bethlehem Silk Company, and a year later he succeeded to the presidency of the same, and these two industries later moved into a large mill erected by the Board of Trade of Bethlehem. The business increased steadily in volume and importance with the passing years, thus necessitating enlarged quarters, and at the present time (1915) they have about three acres of floor space under roof and give employment to about

eight hundred skilled hands, thus making it one of the principal industries of that section and adding considerably to the population of the community. He is a firm believer in the tenets of the Episcopal church, and a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. In 1907 he was elected to the borough council, and two years later was elected to the office of chief burgess of the borough of Bethlehem, his term of office expiring January 5, 1914. In 1911 he was elected to the presidency of the Industrial Commission of Bethlehem (Board of Trade) and served for two and a half years, and he was also a member of the Joint Bridge Commission, a body of prominent citizens organized to bring about better bridge facilities between the Bethlehems. He was one of the organizers of the Bethlehem Trust Company, in 1907, and two years later was made president, in which capacity he is still serving, and he is one of the trustees of the Public Library of Bethlehem.

Mr. Martin married, September 25, 1901, Suzanne Pomp, a daughter of the late Reuben Gross, of Easton, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of one child, William Edward, Jr., born November 26, 1902.

KOENIG, Adolph, M. D.,

Hospital Official, Instructor, Journalist.

Among the physicians who have rendered the greatest service to the cause of medical science are those who have made valuable contributions to the literature of the profession. Pittsburgh has numbered among her citizens many of these, and prominent among those of the present day is Dr. Adolph Koenig, the founder and editor, now associate editor, of the "Pennsylvania Medical Journal." Dr. Koenig also filled the chair of materia medica and botany for many years in the Pitts-

burgh College of Pharmacy, and has for a third of a century been numbered among the leading practitioners of the Iron City.

Bendicht Koenig, grandfather of Adolph Koenig, was born in 1758, in the Canton of Bern, Switzerland, and was a landholder, passing his life as a farmer. He married Elizabeth Knuchel and their children were: Bendicht; Jacob; Nikolaus, a physician; Christian, mentioned below; Elizabeth; and Anna Maria. Bendicht Koenig, the father, met his death in 1798, when the passage of Napoleon's army across the Alps was heroically but vainly opposed by the valiant Swiss.

Christian, son of Bendicht and Elizabeth (Knuchel) Koenig, was born September 6, 1796, in Wiggiswyl, Canton Bern, Switzerland, where he became a prominent farmer. In 1856 he emigrated to the United States, settling at Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He continued to devote himself to agriculture, and when the old Brackenridge estate was broken up into lots and sold he was the first purchaser, becoming the owner of one hundred and seventy-six acres on which he erected a commodious dwelling and farm buildings. His allegiance was always given to the Republican party and during the Civil War he was a strong Abolitionist. He was a member of the Evangelical Reformed Lutheran Church. Christian Koenig married Magdalena Iseli, and their children were: Christian, died in infancy; Jacob, deceased, the first of the family to come to the United States; Nicholas, deceased; Christian (2), served throughout the Civil War, attaining the rank of second lieutenant, now deceased; Anna, deceased; Rudolph, deceased; Frederick, deceased; Mary, deceased; John, deceased; Rosina, deceased; Godfrey; and Adolph, mentioned below. In 1873 Christian Koenig,

the father, sold his property at Tarentum, and moved to Colorado, where he died November 27, of the same year.

Adolph, son of Christian and Magdalena (Iseli) Koenig, was born October 30, 1855, at Wiggiswyl, Canton of Bern, Switzerland, and was six months old when brought by his parents to the United States. Until the age of eighteen he lived on the farm near Tarentum, receiving his early education in the common schools and at the Tarentum Academy. When the time came for him to choose his life-work he read medicine for one year under the preceptorship of the late Dr. James McCann, of Pittsburgh, before entering the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and subsequently studied at Bellevue Medical College, New York, receiving from the latter institution in 1879 the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1897 the honorary degree of Doctor of Pharmacy was conferred upon him by the Western University of Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh).

After graduating Dr. Koenig spent one year as interne in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and in 1880 went to California with the intention of practicing in San Francisco. His plans, however, underwent a speedy change, for at the end of three months he returned to Pittsburgh, where he has since been continuously engaged in active practice. He has no specialty, but devotes himself to the work of a general practitioner. His advancement was rapid, having its source in innate ability, thorough equipment and unremitting devotion to duty, and he became possessed of a medical practice of wide scope, building up at the same time an enviable reputation. From 1880 to 1895 Dr. Koenig was one of the visiting physicians of the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary and is now a member of its board of managers. For nearly twenty years

he was visiting physician of the Roselia Maternity Hospital and Foundling Asylum, and from 1904 on he served for several years on the staff of the Allegheny General Hospital. He is now a member of the consulting staff of the West Penn Hospital. He has been a member of the advisory board of the Department of Health of the State of Pennsylvania since its organization in 1905. He is a member of the Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure of the State of Pennsylvania, which, in 1911, replaced the old Medical Examining Board, of which he was likewise a member. From 1885 to 1905 he was Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, now the Pharmaceutical Department of the University of Pittsburgh. For a number of years he was Professor Emeritus, and in the same institution he filled the chair of physiology for several terms. He is a member of the Allegheny County Medical Society, and was its president in 1897. He is also a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and in 1905 was president of that body. The Academy of Medicine of Pittsburgh also numbers him among its members, as well as the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Academy of Medicine. He has the honor of being one of the charter members of the Botanical Society of Western Pennsylvania, of which he was twice president.

In December, 1886, Dr. Koenig was associated with a number of his professional friends in the establishment of the "Pittsburgh Medical Review," and for five years served on its editorial staff. In 1892 he became sole editor and publisher of that magazine, which continued to be issued as such until 1897 when it was transformed into the "Pennsylvania Medical Journal"—the official organ of

the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, Dr. Koenig, however, continuing to retain the ownership of the publication. In 1905 he transferred the ownership to the Medical Society, on condition that no advertisement of secret, proprietary or trade-marked medicines be ever printed on its pages. At this time he resigned the editorship and accepted the less arduous position of associate editor, an office which he still fills.

As a citizen Dr. Koenig has been loyal in his support of all measures which he deemed calculated to promote the welfare of Pittsburgh. He is identified with the Republicans and while a resident of the Fourth ward held the office of school director. He is today a member of the school board of Edgewood, where he lives. His charities are numerous but quietly bestowed.

The countenance of Dr. Koenig bears the impress of much force of character and strong mental endowments, combined with a sympathetic nature and a genial disposition. His eyes, clear and piercing, indicate quick perceptions and his expression and manner show him to be at once the cultured scholar and the man of magnetic social qualities. Enthusiastic in his efforts to elevate the standards of the medical profession, he is also a public-spirited citizen and has by word and deed done much for the benefit of his community. Ardent and loyal in his attachments, he wins friends easily and holds them long.

Dr. Koenig married (first) April 16, 1889, Fanny McFarland, daughter of Thomas and Frances (Sears) Low, of Charlton, New York. Mrs. Koenig died February 19, 1890.

February 2, 1895, he married (second) Mary Beatrice, daughter of John and Maria (Blakemore) Jeffcoat, of Crafton, Pennsylvania, formerly of Leamington, England, born at Brighton, England.

Dr. and Mrs. Koenig became the parents of the following children: Adolphus, Jr., born September 6, 1896, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of his grandfather; Eugene Jeffcoat, born April 3, 1898; Rhoda Victoria, born June 29, 1899; Beatrice Iseli, born November 24, 1900; Olivia, born February 25, 1902; Frances Mary, born July 23, 1903; Evangeline Angliæ et Helvetiæ, born October 12, 1904; Theodore Roosevelt, born February 21, 1906; Christian, born February 23, 1907, died same day; Arthur Rudolph, born January 23, 1908; Helen Blake-more, born October 4, 1909; and Mary Beatrice, born October 22, 1911, died same day. Mrs. Koenig died October 22, 1911.

From the land of the Alps, that ancient abode of freedom, have come many of the men who have helped to develop and enrich the various elements of our national life. Wirt, the high-minded lawyer, Gallatin, the astute financier and statesman, the beloved Agassiz, student and revealer of nature—these and many others of less note, were by birth or descent, sons of Switzerland. The general practice of medicine, medical journalism and State medicine all attest the influence exerted for their betterment by Dr. Adolph Koenig, of Pittsburgh, and the medical profession will ever bear the effects of this influence from him who left the little sister republic to make his home in Pennsylvania.

CARR, Hon. Wooda Nicholas,

Journalist, Lawyer, Congressman.

Hon. Wooda Nicholas Carr, of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, is a man who is conspicuous in the life of the community. He has been actively identified with numerous interests which have been strong factors for the general welfare of the city. With lofty concep-

tions of the duties of citizenship, he has ever exercised his influence in behalf of that which was demanded by the highest standards of conduct both in personal and professional life. He has served in important positions with signal ability and unblemished integrity, and in his purely personal character is an ideal Christian gentleman. Of Irish ancestry, many of the admirable distinguishing traits of that nationality have been transmitted to him with undiminished vigor.

Nicholas Carr, the pioneer American ancestor of the Mr. Carr of this sketch, was in the early twenties when he came to this country, and made his home for a time in Indiana. From thence he removed to Pennsylvania, settling in Allegheny county, and was there engaged in the live stock business. His death occurred in 1879 after a successful business career. He married, after his arrival in this country, Catherine, a daughter of Mrs. Burns, a cousin of Robert Burns, the famous poet. They had nine children.

John D., son of Nicholas and Catherine Carr, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1849. He was very young when he became interested in the marble business, and from that time became identified with interior construction work in the various forms of this material. He removed from Fayette City to Uniontown in 1885, and is still engaged in business there. He is identified with a number of the most important interests of the town, has served in public office, is a thirty-second degree Mason, and holds high rank in that fraternity. Mr. Carr married at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1869, Amanda M., a daughter of James R. and Isabel Cook, of Butler county, Pennsylvania. They have had children: Wooda N., whose name heads this sketch; John D., a practicing physician of Pittsburgh;

Charles H., a contractor, of Uniontown; Edna E., married Dr. Alexander M. Duff, of Pittsburgh, now living in Republic, Pennsylvania; Ethel C., married Thomas J. Gearing, of Pittsburgh; Walter Russell, a member of the firm of Carr & Carr; Catherine.

Wooda N. Carr was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, now known as Pittsburgh, North Side, February 6, 1871. The public schools of Pittsburgh and Uniontown furnished his preparatory education, and from his earliest years he displayed remarkable ability as a debater. Having completed his intermediary studies at Madison College, he became a student in Monongahela College, at Jefferson, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from which he received the degree of Master of Arts in subsequent years. While he had fully decided upon making law his life work, he engaged in journalism for a time, acting as editor of the "Uniontown News" for a period of two years, later becoming editor of the "Uniontown Democrat," and continued in this field of usefulness until 1893. He commenced the study of law under the preceptorship of D. M. Hertzog, of Uniontown, and was admitted as an attorney to the Fayette bar in 1895. Later he was admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and to the Federal and Supreme Courts of the United States. From the time of his admission to the bar he has been identified with active practice of his profession, and won almost immediate recognition. He practiced independently until 1908, and in that year formed a partnership with his younger brother, Walter Russell Carr, the firm name being Carr & Carr. As a member of the State and County Bar associations, Mr. Carr has done excellent work in the interests of those

bodies. Influential and active in politics in behalf of the Democratic party, he was its candidate for Congress in 1900, from the district then comprised of Fayette, Greene, Washington and a part of Allegheny counties, this now being three congressional districts. It was a strongly Republican district, and Mr. Carr succeeded in greatly reducing the normal majority of that party. Almost from the time of his entrance into the political arena he had been a member of the Fayette County Central Committee, and had served as its chairman in 1902-03. In 1912 he received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic party, and was elected to the Sixty-third Congress by 12,211 votes, his Republican opponent receiving 7,836; the candidate of the Washington Progressive party receiving 7,558; the candidate for the Socialist party having 2,928, and the candidate for the Prohibition party receiving 942 votes.

Mr. Carr is a past master of Fayette Lodge, No. 228, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion of Uniontown Chapter, No. 165, Royal Arch Masons; past eminent commander of Uniontown Commandery, No. 49, Knights Templar; member of Uniontown Lodge of Perfection, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and past exalted ruler of Uniontown Lodge, No. 370, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and his wife is an Episcopalian.

Mr. Carr married, October 21, 1903, Julia, a daughter of John W. and Margaret (Lenox) Kisinger, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and they have one child: John D., the third. Mr. Carr is public spirited to a high degree and is active in all efforts to promote the public welfare. While he is a strong supporter of the principles of the party with which he affiliates, he stands only for good government and clean political methods. He is

an eloquent and forcible speaker, and on the political platform his personal magnetism is a strong factor. He and his wife occupy foremost places in the social life of the city.

CORR, Bernard,

Philanthropist.

The late Bernard Corr, of Philadelphia, was one of those natives of Old Ireland who had come to the United States as a mere lad with nothing in the way of worldly possessions save the clothes on his back and a few cents in his pockets, and by patient perseverance, indomitable energy and the exercise of a strong will, he wrought out for himself a marvellous degree of success.

The early boyhood of Mr. Corr was just another chapter of the "short and simple annals of the poor," and, like most of the Irish folk of that day, his opportunities for education were meagre. But he was energetic and ambitious and sought for larger opportunities for achievement, and while still in his teens he left the humble home and its picturesque surroundings in Ireland, where the Corr homestead still stands to the present time (1914), and set sail for this country, where he had been preceded by an older brother, John. His first occupation here consisted in "hiring out," as was the custom in those days, and picking up such employment as came to hand. Subsequently he went to Washington, only to return to Philadelphia in a short time. He engaged in the hotel business, and within a few years, with his slender savings, entered upon a mercantile career on his own account. The next few years were years of struggle that would probably have discouraged a person less determined than Mr. Corr. He was a man of powerful physique and enormous energy, and he had a way of making

things bend to his will. As soon as he began to prosper he reinvested his profits largely in real estate, and finally he came to acquire, at one time, about seventy acres of what is now the very heart of the northern part of Philadelphia, just north of Columbia avenue, and the greater part of this property is still in possession of the family. With one or two exceptions he was singularly successful in all of these real estate transactions. Then he turned his attention to stocks, and he was even more successful in that field, selling sometimes at enormous profit. He possessed a keen business foresight and was able to measure the possibilities of an investment with remarkable accuracy. He was a close reader of human nature, and this faculty, coupled with his native shrewdness, served him well. On all business matters in general Mr. Corr was wonderfully well posted, and his opinion was frequently sought by men high in financial circles. Time and again he was urged to become a director of many prominent banking institutions, but he would never allow his name to be used in this way, knowing that it was not possible for him to devote to such duties the time that he thought a director should. But the one thing that will cause the name of Mr. Corr to be remembered and cherished throughout the years was his great liberality toward the church. An ardent Roman Catholic, he gave with a lavish hand to churches everywhere. His benefactions extended even to foreign lands, and thousands of his faith are today enjoying the fruit of his generosity. His largest single gift was to the Order of St. Augustine at Villanova, for whom he erected "Corr Memorial Hall" at a cost of \$100,000. Altogether Mr. Corr's gifts totalled over \$400,000.

Mr. Corr always lived in Philadelphia from the time he came to the United

States and was always very active up to the time of his last illness. He was very fond of travel, and in his later years he would get away occasionally, always taking with him some of his children, to whom he was greatly devoted. Four daughters survive, namely: Mrs. James E. Gorman, Mrs. Charles J. Jones, Mrs. Nicholas J. Griffin, Jr., Mrs. J. Stanley Smith, all of Philadelphia.

TAYLOR, Bayard,

Traveler, Poet, Lecturer, Diplomat.

Bayard Taylor was born in Kennett Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1825, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Way) Taylor, grandson of John and Ann (Bucher) Taylor; and a descendant of Robert Taylor, of Little Leigh, Cheshire, England, and of Benjamin Mendenhall, who immigrated to the United States with William Penn in 1681, the former settling near Brandywine Creek, and the latter at Concord, Pennsylvania, and of Melchior Breneman, a Mennonite minister, whose grandfather came from Switzerland in 1709, and settled in Lancaster county.

Bayard Taylor was named for James A. Bayard, of Delaware, and originally signed his name J. Bayard Taylor. In 1829 the family removed to Hazeldell farm, in East Marlborough township, which was part of the original land-grant made by William Penn to Robert Taylor. At the age of six he attended a Quaker school, and in 1837-40 was a student at Bolmar's Academy, West Chester, Pennsylvania. He completed his education at Unionville Academy, 1840-42, serving as tutor during his course; and while so engaged he collected a mineralogical cabinet and an herbarium, and attempted drawing and painting. His first essay, "On the Art of Painting," was read before the Kennett Literary

Circle, 1838; a description of a visit to the Brandywine battlefield appeared in the "West Chester Register" in 1840, and his first published poem, "The Soliloquy of a Young Poet," appeared in the "Saturday Evening Post" in 1841. He was apprenticed to Henry E. Evans, printer and publisher of the "Village Record," West Chester, 1842-44, where he continued the study of German and Spanish, and aided in organizing "The Thespians," a dramatic society. Through the friendly interest of Rufus W. Griswold he published and sold by subscription, "Ximena, and Other Poems" in February, 1844. After reading "The Tourist in Europe," he was consumed with a desire to travel abroad, and to that end sold several of his poems, and by the advice of Nathaniel P. Willis applied to J. R. Chandler, of the "United States Gazette," and S. D. Patterson, of the "New York Post," who each engaged him as a foreign correspondent, paying him fifty dollars in advance. These orders were supplemented by an order from Horace Greeley for contributions to "The Tribune," and he sailed for Oxford in July, 1844. He made a pedestrian tour through Scotland, England and Belgium; spent the winter of 1845 in Frankfurt, Germany, in the home of Richard S. Willis, American consul, perfecting his knowledge of the German language; and continued his walking tour in the spring through Bohemia, Moravia, and Vienna, to Florence, Italy, where he began the study of Italian. He embarked in January, 1846, as a deck passenger for Marseilles. Upon his arrival in Lyons, he was suffering from lack of food and clothes, and from exposure, and was obliged to send for funds to Paris, which city he reached in February. While in London, awaiting aid from home, he was employed in making out catalogues and in packing books by Mr. Putnam, London agent of the American publishing

firm. He arrived in New York City on June 1, 1846. He visited Boston, and published anonymously "The Norseman's Ride," 1846-47, which Whittier copied in the "National Era," and which through correspondence led to a loyal friendship with the poet. He was associate editor of "The Pioneer," Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, 1846-47, and published his foreign letters as "Views Afoot," in December, 1847. In the following January he removed to New York, where he was first employed by Charles Fenno Hoffman, and as a teacher of *belles-lettres* in Miss Green's school. Later he was connected with "The Tribune," of which he became a stockholder in 1849. He was editor of "The Union Magazine and Christian Inquirer," from March to September, 1848; wrote book-reviews for George R. Graham; and was New York correspondent for the "Saturday Evening Post." He was offered the permanent editorship of "Graham's Magazine," which did not materialize, owing to the financial condition of the paper. Through Hoffman, with whom he lived, and N. P. Willis, he was introduced to the literary and social circles of New York. As correspondent of "The Tribune," he investigated the gold fields in California in 1849-50, an account of his observations appearing the same year in "Eldorado." On October 24, 1850, he was married to Mary S. Agnew, who died the following December 21.

After editing the "Cyclopædia of Literature and Fine Arts," Mr. Taylor sailed as "Tribune" correspondent for Liverpool, April 19, 1851. He spent some time in London, and arrived in Alexandria on November 1, 1851. He traveled up the "White Nile," subsequently visited Palestine, Sicily, Italy, Spain, and Asia Minor; and in May, 1853, under the auspices of "The Tribune," joined Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, enlisting as

master's mate, and resigning after four months' service. While in Japan, Humphrey Marshall, United States commissioner, offered to attach him to his staff.

He reached New York on December 20, 1853. He lectured on "The Arabs," "India," and "Japan and Loo Choo," 1854-55; wrote voluminously, and was engaged in building a summer residence on Pusey farm, near Kennett, Pennsylvania. His health failing in July, 1855, he revisited Germany, taking with him his sisters and brother, and on December 1, 1856, set out for Norway and Lapland, which journey he described in "Northern Travel" (1857). He married (second) in October, 1857, Marie, daughter of Peter Andreas Hansen, of Gotha, Germany, astronomer and director of the Ducal Observatory, and they had one child, Lilian, born August 3, 1858, who married Dr. Kiliani, of Halle, Germany. His wife translated several of his works into German, and subsequently edited his poems, plays and essays.

After his marriage, Mr. Taylor visited Greece, Poland and Russia, and arrived at Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, on October 24, 1858. He continued his connection with "The Tribune;" contributed literary sketches of travel to the "New York Mercury;" conducted extensive lecture tours, and dedicated his new home, "Cedarcroft," by a famous house-warming, October 18-19, 1860. In 1861 his contributions to the press were "trumpet calls" to the defence of the Republic, "Scott and the Veteran" rousing the greatest enthusiasm, and, guarded by a force of police, he defended George William Curtis in an oration delivered in Brooklyn and in Philadelphia. In May, 1862, he was appointed secretary to Simon Cameron, United States Minister to Russia; he was charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, September-May, 1863, when he resigned, and for a time was occupied

in the study of the life of Goethe in Gotha, returning to the United States upon the death of his brother, Colonel Frederic Taylor, at Gettysburg. The year 1867 he spent in European travel, in letter writing and painting; translated "Faust" at Corsica, in 1868; was non-resident lecturer on German literature at Cornell University, 1870-77, subsequently repeating the lectures before the Peabody Institute, Baltimore; visited California for his health in the spring of 1870; lectured upon earliest German literature in Ithaca, New York, in 1871, and the same year was associate editor of Scribner's "Library of Travel." In consequence of financial embarrassment, he leased "Cedarcroft," and removed to New York, whence he sailed, June 6, 1872, for Weimar, Germany, to collect materials for his lives of Goethe and Schiller, and where in January, 1873, he repeated a lecture given in Hamburg the previous December, on American literature, for the benefit of the Frauenverein, the whole court being present. Obligated to seek Italy for his health, he reported the Vienna exhibition of 1873 for "The Tribune," contributed the Cairo letters, February-April, 1874, and as press correspondent visited Iceland on the occasion of its millennial anniversary. He returned to New York, September 9, 1874; collected and published his letters on Egypt and Iceland; and was engaged in lecturing, edited Appleton's "Picturesque Europe," and in 1876 resumed daily work on "The Tribune."

He was appointed United States Minister to Germany by President Hayes in February, 1878, his appointment being the occasion of many receptions and banquets in his honor. He was made an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa society of Harvard College in 1850, writing at its request the commencement poem of that year, "The American Legend." He was a

member of the Century Association from 1851; composed the "Gettysburg Ode" for the dedication of the national monument, July 1, 1869; the "Shakespearean Statue," for the unveiling of Ward's statue in Central Park, New York, May 23, 1872; and was requested to write the national ode for the United States Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, July 4, 1876. In addition to his translation of Faust (Part I., 1870; Part II., 1872), his miscellaneous works include: "Hannah Thurston" (1863); "John Godfrey's Fortunes" (1864); "The Story of Kennett" (1866); "Joseph and His Friend" (1870); "Beauty and the Beast, and Tales of Home" (1872); "A School History of Germany" (1874); "The Echo Club" (1876); "Boys of Other Countries" (1876); "Studies in German Literature" (1879); "Critical Essays and Literary Notes" (1880); the two latter works were edited by his wife (previously mentioned by name). His works of travel, not already mentioned, include: "A Journey to Central Africa," and "The Land of the Saracen" (1854); "A Visit to India, China and Japan" (1855); "Travels in Greece and Rome" (1859); "At Home and Abroad" (first series, 1859; second, 1862); "Colorado: A Summer Trip" (1867); "By-Ways of Europe" (1869). He was author of the following dramas: "The Golden Wedding," a masque (1868); "The Masque of the Gods" (1872); "The Prophet" (1874), and of the poems (not already noted): "Rhymes of Travel, Ballads and Poems" (1849); "A Book of Romances, Lyrics and Songs," (1851); "Poems of the Orient" (1854); "Poems of Home and Travel" (1855); "The Poet's Journal" (1862); "The Poems of Bayard Taylor" (1864); "The Picture of St. John" (1866); "Lars: a Pastoral of Norway" (1873); "Home Pastorals, Ballads and Lyrics" (1875). The "Poetical Works and the Dramatic

Works of Bayard Taylor" were edited by his wife, and published posthumously (1880).

Bayard Taylor died in Berlin, Germany, just after the publication of his "Prince Deukalion," December 19, 1878. His body was brought to America on March 13, 1879, and lay in state in the New York City Hall, where an oration was delivered by Algernon S. Sullivan, and was buried in the Hicksite Cemetery, Longwood, Pennsylvania. "In Memoriam" verses were published by his friends, Stedman, Stoddard and Boker, and a monody was composed by T. B. Aldrich. The date of his death was December 19, 1878.

ROTHERMEL, Peter Frederick,

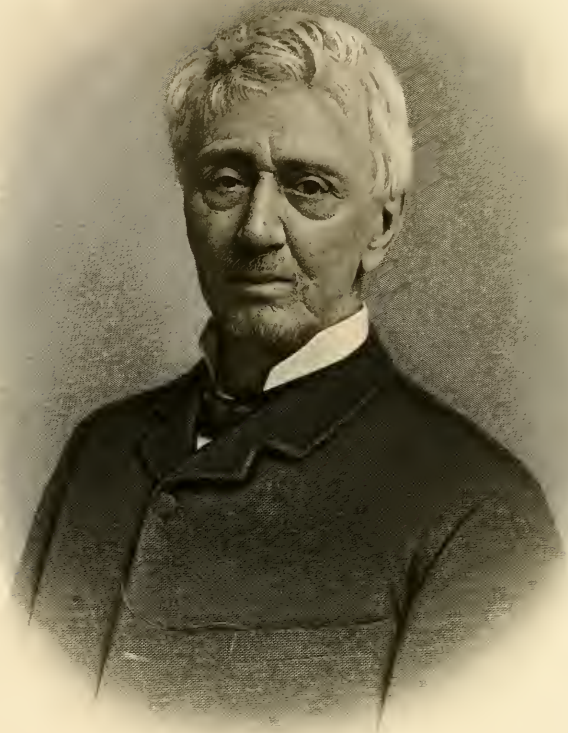
Distinguished American Painter.

Greatest among all great American painters, no artist of the past brought more deserved fame to his country than Peter F. Rothermel, the celebrated historical painter, a native of the State of Pennsylvania, and few painters attained so great a degree of popularity. His success was based upon sincere, conscientious work, and his fame as America's greatest artist will forever endure. His work covered a wide field, and although many of his canvases won sincere admiration, he is best known to the public generally and is best remembered as the painter that gave to America "The Battle of Gettysburg," a superb depiction of that memorable conflict, and one which conveys the truest, most realistic and most impressive picture of the American soldier in battle. In the masterly handling of details, in skillful and effective grouping, in the nice adjustment and management of accessories, Mr. Rothermel as a painter had few equals. As a colorist he held a position peculiarly his own, and his influence upon the trend

and purpose of American art was wide and lasting. His original powers in creative fancy were rare, he was a scholarly student of all that pertained to his art, and especially well read and well informed in romantic history, a branch of study he made a distinct specialty.

Peter Frederick Rothermel was born at Nescopack, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1812, died at Linfield, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1895. His early boyhood was spent in the country, and his first desire to become a painter was expressed after watching the village sign painter at work. He obtained pencils and brushes, and probably no work of his after life gave him greater satisfaction than he experienced the day he completed a highly colored pictorial sign which was deemed worthy of a place in front of his father's hotel. Later Mr. Rothermel, Sr., became host of the Eagle Hotel, on Third street, Philadelphia, an inn then and long afterward one of the leading hotels of the city.

The future painter was educated in the public schools, and it was no part of his father's plan that he should "waste time in daubing," but should learn a useful calling, something practical. He therefore had him taught surveying and civil engineering, but as the lad grew older his strong desire and love for art drew him so greatly from that pursuit that his father relented, and at about the age of twenty-two he was free to change the surveying instruments for palette and brushes. Mr. Rothermel began his art studies with great enthusiasm under John R. Smith, who gave him drawing lessons, and continued under Bass Otis, then a famous portrait painter. The young student quickly displayed his genius, and in a few years had become known in the artistic world as possessing unusual talent. At the age of thirty years he married Caroline Goodhart, of an old



Engr. by E. T. 1866. Hans J. Bro. N.

D. W. Rothman

Philadelphia family, and from that time he settled down to earnest work, opening a studio in Art Row, Sansom street, below Eighth street. As he gained experience and a consciousness of his own powers, he essayed elaborate figure paintings, his "Columbus Before the Queen" fairly starting him upon the road to fame. This was followed by "De Soto Discovering the Mississippi," which securely placed him before the public. At about this time Prescott's historical work, "The Conquest of Mexico," appeared, and its thrilling incidents inspired Mr. Rothermel's brush, with the result that he added another great historical painting to those which had preceded it, "Cortez Addressing his Troops Within Sight of the Valley of Mexico."

During those years Mr. Rothermel, in addition to establishing his own fame, was closely identified with two important art movements in Philadelphia, the growth of the Artists' Fund Society, and the development of the Schools of the Academy of the Fine Arts. The Artists' Fund Society, of which he was for many years an active member, was incorporated in 1835. Its meetings were the means of kindling enthusiasm among the artists of the city, and almost every painter of distinction in Philadelphia was a member. Mr. Rothermel was a director of the Academy of the Fine Arts from 1847 until 1855.

In 1856 he went abroad, remaining four years, two of which were spent in Rome. He also visited and studied in other Italian cities, in England, France, Germany and Belgium. During his European sojourn he received warm recognition and evidences that his talents were appreciated. He painted for the Grand Duchess Helena of Russia a canvas entitled "The Virtuoso," a picture representing an old connoisseur, grave and intellectual, absorbed in his book. Addi-

tional interest is attached to "The Virtuoso" by the fact that the old connoisseur is a portrait of Mrs. Rothermel's father. In Rome he painted a "Saint Agnes" for Count Kusheleff and "The Meeting of Reubens and Van Dyke." In 1860 he returned to the United States and began a series of paintings illustrating the life of the Apostle Paul. One of these, the original study of the large picture, "Paul Before Agrippa," was presented to the Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, by James L. Claghorn, in 1878; another, "Paul at Ephesus," was presented by Mrs. Matthew Baird in 1887. The academy also owns the "Embarkation of Columbus at Palos," presented by Joseph Dugan. Mr. Rothermel's "Shylock and Portia," in the "Judgment Scenes," was sold to the Art Union of New York. Others of his most celebrated paintings are, "Hypatia;" "The Christian Martyrs in the Coliseum," a most magnificent work; "Patrick Henry Before the Virginia House of Burgesses;" "The Judgment of Solomon;" "The Massacre of the Sicillian Vespers." His famous painting, the "Battle of Gettysburg," was executed on an order from the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, and is one of the largest canvases in the achievement of American art. No painting of modern times has been the center of more admiring interest, than that impressive realization in color, of the most tremendous conflict of the Civil War. Many of the faces in the picture are actual likenesses, and General Meade personally sat for the artist. This great canvas passed through the Chicago fire, and now hangs in the new capitol at Harrisburg, in a place built for it. Albert Rosenthal, the celebrated painter, examined the painting at the request of then Governor Pennypacker, and pronounced it in good condition and the finest picture in America.

This famous American artist died at the age of eighty-four years, at his picturesque home, Linfield, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, his summer residence during the later years of life.

ROTHERMEL, Peter Fred, Jr.,

Accomplished Trial Lawyer.

Learned in the law, skilled in all its intricacies, with a broad knowledge of life and a full comprehension of the motive springs of human conduct, Mr. Rothermel is equally well qualified for the quiet of council or the conflict of the court room. Thoroughly furnished by learning and experience, he possesses resources that never fail. A recognized leader of the Philadelphia bar, large corporate interests are confidently committed to his care, his many private clients are faithfully served, but the cares of his profession do not preclude his active interest in all that pertains to good citizenship nor an appreciation of art and an enjoyment of literature and keen delight in social companionship.

The Rothermel name, literally "red sleeve," was brought to Pennsylvania from Holland in 1703, settlement being made in the Wyoming Valley region, Philadelphia and other parts of the State later attracting members of the family.

Mr. Rothermel's grandfather came to Philadelphia from Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and had a very large acquaintance among both city and country folk.

Peter Frederick Rothermel, the greatest painter of historical pictures, whose life story is told on a preceding page in this work, was born in Luzerne county, but married in Philadelphia, and there won his artistic fame. His first home was on Sanson street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, one room of the house his studio. There his son, Peter Fred

Rothermel (2), was born, and spent the first seven years of his life.

P. Fred Rothermel (his usual signature) was born September 27, 1850. His father spent the years of 1856-60 in Europe studying his art and painting, living two years in Rome, and visiting the other great European art centers of France, Germany, Italy, Belgium and England. He was accompanied by his family, young Peter pursuing courses of study in the cities in which the family resided, particularly in Rome. On the return to Philadelphia in 1860 he continued study in the public schools, and was graduated from Central High School, class of 1867. He then began the study of law and after thorough preparation was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, and from that time until the present has been continually in practice. He has won high and honorable standing in his profession, and has been connected with many of the notable cases brought before the Philadelphia courts. His practice is very large and extends to all State and Federal courts of the district. He is wise in council, but at his very best as a trial lawyer. There his resourcefulness is most conspicuous, and the sledgehammer quality of his attack only equalled by the skill of his defense. He is absolutely fair in his methods, but neither gives nor "asks quarter" in his legal battles. He never surrenders until the verdict has been rendered, and when finally beaten has the satisfaction of knowing that he has performed his full duty. It is said of him that he is never so dangerous an opponent as at that point when apparently beaten.

Perhaps his wonderful powers of resource, "die in the last ditch" spirit, was never better illustrated than in the famous case of Henderson, Hull & Com-



Eng. by C. J. Williams & Bros. N.Y.

P. J. Kehring

pany *vs.* ——— Railroad Company. Buildings of the plaintiff company had been destroyed by fire, caused, it was alleged, by a spark from a locomotive belonging to the defendant company. Mr. Rothermel as counsel for the plaintiff had won three separate verdicts in common pleas, two of them having been set aside by the higher court on appeal. The case had reached the Superior Court of the State, and he was confronted by the highest legal talent; he must prove the faulty construction of the smoke stack of the alleged offending locomotive. Evidence of witnesses was seemingly valueless, but he had a last resource, and that won him victory. He secured from the Baldwin Locomotive Works a locomotive of the same type, persuaded judge, jury and counsel in the case to don overalls and explore the interior of the engine (which of course was cold). They crawled through the accessible parts of the engine, emerging one by one from the smokestack, begrimed, but convinced. Mr. Rothermel won the verdict, which was reaffirmed on later appeal to the Supreme Court. Another equally "forlorn hope" he led to victory was as counsel for the plaintiff against a railroad company. The plaintiff had both legs cut off at six o'clock in the morning, by a train drawn by a locomotive whose headlight had been extinguished. Mr. Rothermel's claim was, that without a headlight the approaching train could not be seen at that hour in the morning. To prove his contention he introduced as a witness the professor of astronomy from the high school, and by means of an astronomical chart and an array of vials filled with water and ink, showed to the jury the exact degree of light for every minute between the hours of five and seven a. m. on the day of the accident. He won his case and a verdict for \$20,000 damages.

Numerous cases scarcely less spectacular could be related and court records teem with his cases. He is one of the foremost exponents of corporate law and is counsel for important corporations. His knowledge of law and precedent is all comprehensive and he is never taken by surprise. His pleading is terse, logical and convincing; facts are presented to a jury with all the strength of his splendid oratory, but under all the eloquence he may bring to bear, there is clear and cogent reasoning, and a fair, correct application of the legal principles involved.

He has ever been a lover of the great "out-of-doors" and a believer in that doctrine that a strong physical body is necessary to full mental development and that physical condition is as important a factor in winning legal battles as intellectual fitness. In former years he was a well-known pedestrian, and member of athletic and boating clubs, notably the Bachelors Barge Club, and on the Schuylkill and in the mountains spent his hours and days of recreation. While youthful enthusiasm has waned with the years, he is still fond of such pleasures and indulges liberally, automobiling now his passion.

Courteous and polished in manner with a flavor of punctiliousness, savoring of what is expressed in the term "a gentleman of the old school," he yet possesses those qualities of good fellowship that causes members of the bar and friends who admire and respect him to call him "Fred Rothermel." His clubs are the Union League, Manufacturers, Racquet, Country, Lawyers, Pen and Pencil, Clover, Civic and Corinthian Yacht. He belongs to various law associations and is interested in all that pertains to civic or national progress. Still in the prime of his powers, he stands a high type of American manhood, and is an honor to

the profession to which he has devoted the strength of that manhood.

From his talented and honored father he inherits true artistic tastes and is an excellent judge of art. A Republican and ever interested in politics, he has never allowed it to influence his work as a lawyer nor has it been a factor in his success at the bar. As district attorney, he proved as capable and resourceful as in his civil and corporation practice, administering the office without taint of political or partisan bias. As prosecuting attorney he was in charge of the Quay conspiracy case and strove for conviction. For more than two decades Mr. Rothermel was legal adviser to that greatest of merchants, John Wanamaker. In religious affiliation he is an Episcopalian.

He married, in April, 1861, Josephine G. Bryant, daughter of Walter and Eleanor (Henderson) Bryant. They have a son, Peter Fred Rothermel (3rd), a graduate of Harvard and of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, now associated in practice with his father at the Philadelphia bar.

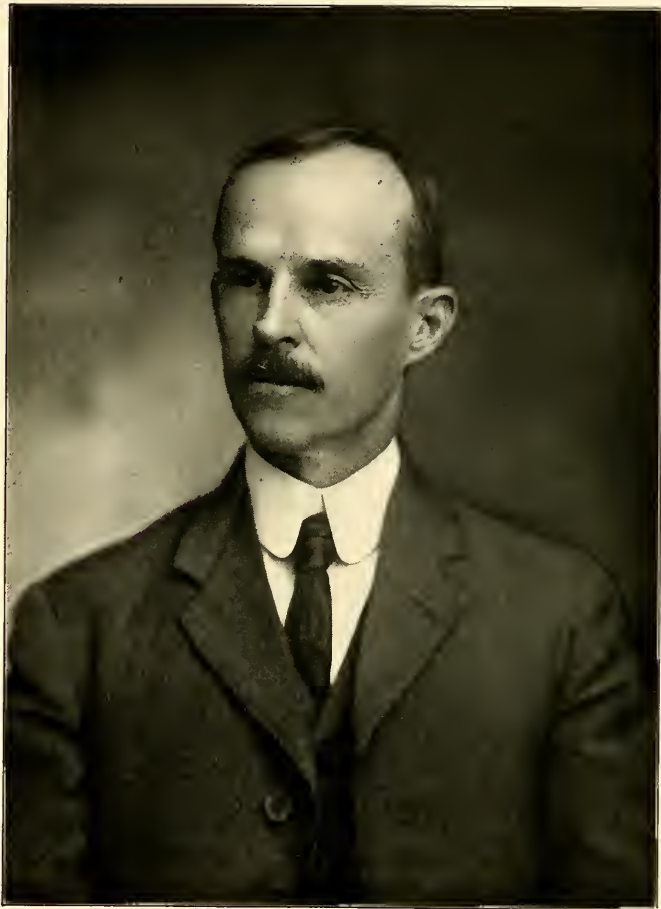
FARR, John R.,

Leader in Reform Legislation.

Often when men become converts to a principle, dogma or creed, they become imbued at the same time with the idea that they are pioneers or discoverers and claim all rights and titles of founders. But long before the word progressive was given party significance we had Progressives, men of mind and purpose who, not actuated by selfish political greed or desire for personal glory, but by a love of humanity and a sincere desire to advance the "common good" struggled with grave question of public policy in the face of strong opposition and, what is oftener a worse enemy to progress,

public apathy. It is to these true pioneers that we owe present child labor laws, free schools and free text books, public tuberculosis sanitariums, and the many laws by which the great mass known as the "common people" and society at large have been so benefited.

Such a man is John R. Farr of Scranton, whose life has been one long advocacy of the rights of children to an education, and a protest against economic conditions that make the harder the lives of those who toil. In his private and legislative life he has been the strong friend of progress, and worthy of particular mention was his battle for free text books, which was long and bitter. Twice he was defeated by gubernatorial veto but finally won, and had the proud satisfaction of knowing that the public schools are indeed free, a consummation he can feel is one of the successes of his own life. So, too, the grave question of child labor has had in him a lifelong champion, Scranton Hospital a strong friend and supporter, and every public question affecting the common people a loyal upholder. This lifelong devotion to the public good has brought him the love and confidence of his people, and it is gratifying to know that whenever his fitness for public office has been left to their decision at the polls the result has invariably been in his favor, each succeeding verdict being given with a greater enthusiasm and unanimity than the previous one. A progressive long before there was a Progressive party, at the birth of that organization in 1912 he became its leader in the Scranton district, and when sudden converts strove to give expression to their new found enthusiasm they could not teach, but followed the long used principles of the true progressive. There follows the life story of John R. Farr, journalist, humanitarian, and statesman.



John P. Farr
M.C.

The life of John R. Farr has been passed, literally, in full public view, and he who lives in this white light of publicity must be of sound fibre, mentally and morally. From youth he has been a worker in the journalistic field, rising to the position of city editor of the Scranton "Republican." His public political career began in 1890 with his election to the Pennsylvania House of Assembly, and has since continued without interruption as State and national legislator. To estimate the value of his public service would be to perform the impossible, for human happiness, as increased through the measures he has introduced, championed, and brought to fruition, cannot be computed. Every child in the State of Pennsylvania and every sufferer from the "great white plague" is his debtor, while the business interests, the beneficiaries from rural delivery, and every public philanthropy has profited through his efforts in their behalf.

John R. Farr was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and there obtained a sound, practical English education in the public schools, the School of the Lackawanna, and Keystone Academy. He then entered Phillips Academy, completing his studies at Lafayette College. In his early years he learned the art of typesetting, and after leaving college sought employment in the journalistic field. He formed a connection with the "Scranton Republican," and rose from desk to desk to that of city editor. He was a strong, forceful writer, and as a journalist became noted for his championship of measures then deemed little short of revolutionary. His prominence in newspaper work and his zeal as a leader in economic thought brought him into public notice, and in 1890 he was made the nominee of the Republican party for Assemblyman from Lackawanna county. This nomina-

tion was endorsed at the polls and re-endorsed in 1892, 1894, 1896 and 1898. His career in the house was marked by many milestones of progress, and to him is due the authorship and final passage of a bill for free text books in the public schools (1893), compulsory education (1895). Other measures he championed have since become laws, but none the less he and others of similar minds are the true fathers of conservation of forests, child labor laws, sanitariums for tuberculosis sufferers, and other measures of deep import credited to later legislatures. During his last term in the Legislature, Mr. Farr was chosen speaker of the house, being elected January 3, 1899. Later he was the successful nominee of his party for Congressman from the Tenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, and through reflections still holds that important office. In Congress he serves on important committees, including that on naval affairs, and has won high standing in national politics as a Progressive Republican. The public building at Olyphant was secured during his first year in Congress, and through his efforts Scranton was recreated a revenue district. He is a strong, convincing, and pleasing speaker, and in his speeches in Congress always commands respectful, interested attention from the house. He has fulfilled the expectations of his friends as a legislator, and in word and deed proved his devotion to the cause of the common people.

Mr. Farr has been a forceful factor in civic improvement, and to his efforts and those of Judge Edwards in aiding Doctors Williams and Paine is due the founding of the West Side Hospital, located on Jackson street, in Hyde Park, Scranton. To his zeal and interest is also due the organizing of the West Side Board of Trade.

DAVEY, Isaiah,**Business Man, Public Official.**

Isaiah Davey, of Pen Argyl, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, is a man whom to know is to respect and honor, for his life in all its varied relations has been marked by the utmost fidelity to duty and to principle. Whatever success he has achieved in life is due entirely to his own efforts. Industrious, energetic, and not easily discouraged, he has pressed forward resolutely to the goal of prosperity, and has gathered many of the rich fruits of successful management and earnest and persevering labor.

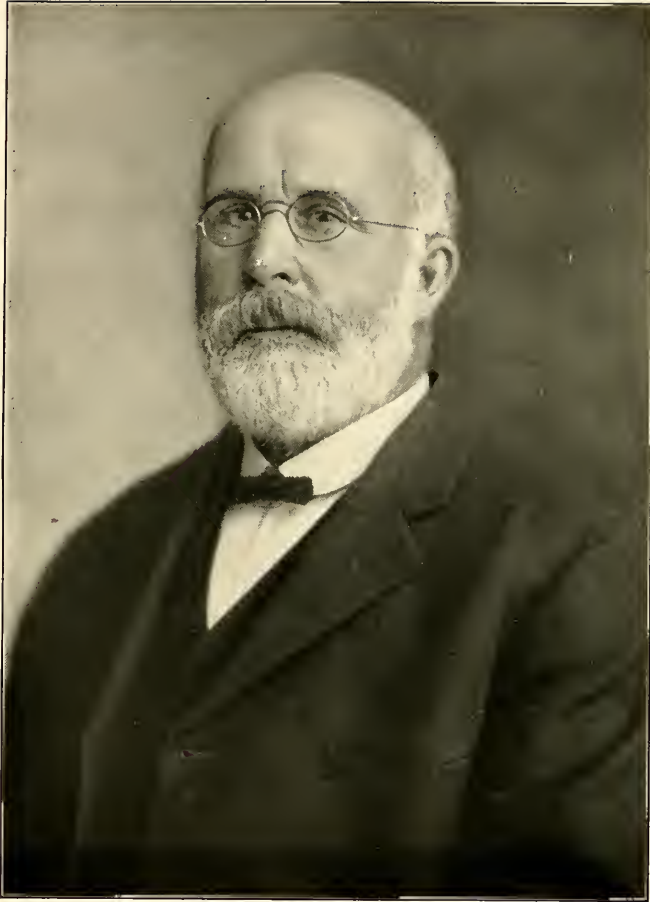
Isaiah Davey was born in Cornwall, England, February 13, 1856, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hallett) Davey. He emigrated to America in 1873, after he had completed his education and acquired a trade in his native land. Arriving at New York he proceeded to Pen Argyl, where he located and worked at his trade, a slater, in the employ of Peter Robinson. He was economical and frugal, and, being in continual employment, it was a natural consequence that he was able to amass a considerable capital. Subsequently he purchased the "Indian Spring Hotel," made a number of changes in it and conducted it very successfully for a period of sixteen years. He also bought a large tract of land, on which he built extensively and to advantage. In all that concerns the welfare of the community in which he is living Mr. Davey takes the deepest interest. He sides with the Republican party, and while he has never sought public office, it has been tendered him by his fellow citizens as a mark of appreciation of the sterling value of his opinions and counsel. November 4, 1913, he was elected chief Burgess of Pen Argyl, for a term of four years.

Mr. Davey is unmarried and is not a member of any clubs. He was reared in the faith of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and is still an adherent of the faith of that church—a member of the church of that denomination in Pen Argyl.

WOODWARD, James F.,**Hospital Official, Legislator.**

Each community is judged by the character of its representative citizens, and its social, intellectual and business standing is determined thereby. The sterling worth, ability and enterprise of the leading men is mirrored forth in the public life of the city, and therefore the history of the people of prominence is the history of the community. No account of McKeesport would be complete without the life record of James F. Woodward, a man whose public spirit is manifested in many ways, and who is highly esteemed by all with whom he is brought in contact.

The paternal and maternal ancestry of James F. Woodward is traced to England and Scotland, and the grandfather on the paternal side was a resident of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred. John Woodward, father of James F. Woodward, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and is living, retired, in his native city at the present time (1915) at the advanced age of eighty years. He received a liberal education, which qualified him for the position of teacher, in which capacity he served up to the beginning of the Civil War, in which he enlisted his services as a three months' man in the 105th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and later, when the regiment was all shot to pieces in the campaign, it was consolidated with the 63rd Regiment, and in that regiment he served until his honorable discharge at



Isiah Darr

the termination of hostilities. Subsequently he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he was successful, and is now enjoying a well-earned rest.

He married Mary Fleming, and among their children was James F., of this record.

James F. Woodward was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1868. He attended the public schools of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, and later pursued advanced studies at the Western University. He began his business career as a bookkeeper, and afterwards became assistant superintendent of the West Penn Hospital and served from 1889 to 1895, and in the latter named year he was appointed superintendent of the McKeesport Hospital, which responsible position he is now filling, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He has also been actively interested in various business enterprises, in two or three of which he was the executive head, thus displaying to full advantage his ability, acumen and sagacity. He is a Republican in politics, and has always been active in the interests of his party, serving it to the best of his ability. While a resident of Pittsburgh he served as secretary of the Twelfth Ward, and later became a county committeeman, serving for nine years, and chairman of the Republican County Committee, serving for one year. In 1904 he was elected to the House of Representatives and served continuously for four terms, this long term of service testifying eloquently to his popularity and efficiency. While in the Legislature he served as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, having gone through all the chairs, and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Woodward married, in 1893, Bell McWhinny. They are the parents of one child, Helen.

ARNOLD, William A.,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

William A. Arnold, a well known manufacturer of Coopersburg, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, has built up a business of extensive proportions that not alone yields a handsome income to its owner, but is of benefit to the community at large by reason of the number of workmen it employs. Keen discrimination, careful oversight, energy and progressiveness, these are the chief characteristics of Mr. Arnold, and they are the qualities which have brought him, prosperity and which will insure him a continuance of it.

Frederick Arnold, grandfather of the man whose name heads this sketch, was brought to this country by his parents when he was but eight months of age, and they located in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, a section of the State with which the family has been connected ever since that time. John, son of Frederick Arnold, was born in Lehigh county, and married Rebecca Newcomer.

William A., son of John and Rebecca (Newcomer) Arnold, was born in Uppers township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1850. He attended the public schools of Coopersburg, Lehigh county, and after completing his education in them he entered upon a business career. Arriving at maturity, he formed a partnership with his brother, Frank J., and they engaged in the manufacture of "Peggen Sticks," to be used in connection with looms. This was twelve years ago, and since that time the business has increased greatly, and they have been obliged to increase their working force to a considerable extent. Mr. Arnold is always ready to do all in his power to further the public welfare, and it is because of this interest that he accepted the office of chief burgess, his appointment being by the court to fill the unexpired term, in

1911, of F. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Pennsylvania. He gives his political allegiance to the Democratic party, and he is a member of the St. John's Lutheran Church, to which he is a generous contributor. His fraternal membership is with the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, No. 511.

Mr. Arnold married, in 1875, a daughter of Philip Barron, and they have had children: Harry E.; John W.; Lillie May, married Howard M. Stauffer; Mabel Amanda, married E. B. Banks, a resident of Philadelphia; Anna Rebecca; and Sadie B.

SUPPLEE, William W.,

Prominent Merchant, Enterprising Citizen.

The late William W. Supplee, one of the active factors in the development of the great hardware trade in the State of Pennsylvania, and known throughout the country in his capacity as president of the noted Trade Associations, was on the paternal side a descendant of the Huguenots, many of whom emigrated to this country in the year 1661, landing in New York; and two decades later his great-grandfather purchased property in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, about five miles from Norristown, and shortly afterward erected the old homestead where the great-grandfather, grandfather and father of William W. Supplee was born. All the immediate relatives of Mr. Supplee from the time of their removal there were buried in what is known as the Supplee burying ground, and on the same property members of the family built what is known as the Supplee school house.

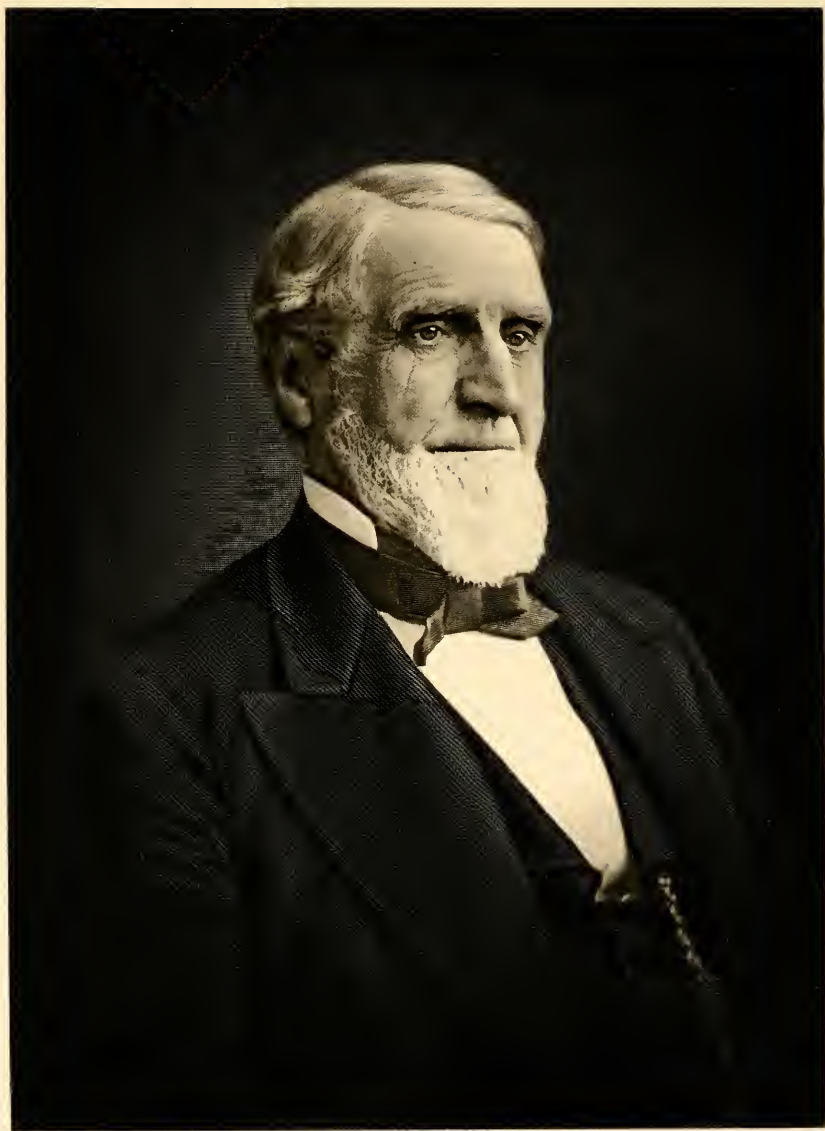
William W. Supplee was born on the Supplee homestead in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, about five miles from Norristown, April 12, 1832. He acquired a practical education by attendance at the

school house, referred to above, and later this knowledge was supplemented by a course at Tremont Seminary, where his brothers were also educated, and where his brother, Enoch Supplee, served for many years in the capacity of teacher. In 1853 William W. Supplee removed to Philadelphia, in order to engage in mercantile pursuits, which he continued for a period of three years, and then discontinued, as he had decided to engage in business on his own account. Accordingly, he changed his place of residence to LaCrosse, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the hardware business with William J. Lloyd, and during the eleven years that the firm was in existence they conducted probably the largest and most extensive hardware business in the State. The climate of the West did not agree with Mr. Supplee, and he was advised by his physician to return east, and accordingly he returned to Philadelphia, in the year 1867, and entered into the wholesale hardware business as a member of the firm of Lloyd, Supplee & Walton. In 1884 Mr. Walton retired from the firm, and in April, 1889, Mr. Supplee purchased the interest of the remaining partner, Mr. Lloyd, and established the Supplee Hardware Company, of which he became president, and which was, when he retired from business in March, 1913, one of the most successful and best known companies of its kind operating in the country. His son, William D. Supplee, who was treasurer, died in January, 1901. The Supplee Hardware Company conducts the largest business of any wholesale hardware house this side of Chicago, its trade probably being only equalled by two concerns in the United States, and this state of affairs was brought about principally by the energy, perseverance and business ability of Mr. Supplee, who possessed those excellent traits in large degree. He had succeeded in extending



William N. Supple





Asa Parker

the trade into almost every State in the Union, this being one of his chief desires. The firm gives employment to fifty salesmen, and their pay roll embraces the names of about two hundred workmen in all. It controls the production of the Pennsylvania Lawn Mower Works, which is one of the largest establishments of its kind in the country.

While his attention was chiefly given to the development of his own business organization, Mr. Supplee was actively identified with many important enterprises. For many years he was a director of the Seventh National Bank, and he was also for several years a director in the Corn Exchange National Bank, of which his brother, J. Wesley Supplee, was president. At the death of his brother in 1900, he was made vice-president of the bank. He had been chairman of the finance committee of the Trades League ever since that organization was established. Since about 1874 he was a member of the Union League; was a member of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia; one of the executive committee of the National League of Business Men; was president of the National Hardware Association of the United States ever since it was organized, and for two years was president of the Hardware and Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia, also chairman of its board of directors. For fifteen years Mr. Supplee corresponded semi-monthly for the "Iron Age," a journal devoted to the interests of the hardware trade in the United States, and he was an accepted authority upon all branches pertaining to the industry. He was interested in the Philadelphia Museum, and a member of the advisory board of that notable institution. In fact, along numerous lines, he always took an active and earnest interest. Owing to failing health he retired from all active participation in business in the spring of

1913, and died December 31, 1915, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

During his residence in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, Mr. Supplee was united in marriage to Mary Cass Danforth, daughter of James and Olive (Rumsey) Danforth, the latter named having been a representative of the Rumsey families who resided for many years in Buffalo, New York, being well known throughout the State of New York. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Supplee: William D., aforementioned; and two daughters, namely: Olive C. and Fannie L. His brother, Rev. Enoch H. Supplee, who was a clergyman in the Episcopal church, and who acquired a wide reputation for literary work, died a number of years ago.

PACKER, Asa,

Financial Magnate and Philanthropist.

Judge Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, was during an active career covering about one-half a century one of the most conspicuously useful men in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He was equally noted and honored as a master of large affairs, for his great public spirit which made him a leader in the development of his State, for his munificent liberality in the establishment and maintenance of educational and benevolent institutions, and for those graces of personal character which made his life a benediction upon the community at large.

He was born in Mystic, Connecticut, December 29, 1805. His early education was extremely limited, being only such as he could obtain in the primitive district schools of those early days. To compensate for deprivation in this respect, he was possessed of a receptive mind and habits of thought and observation, and through these he was enabled to acquire a generous store of practical knowledge which proved ample equipment for his

future life, and gave him position side by side with many who had won college honors. At the age of seventeen he packed all his worldly possessions, consisting of a few simple articles of clothing, shouldered his humble pack, and set out afoot to make his own way in a great world which was altogether unknown to him. Trudging along the rugged roads of that almost primitive time the plucky lad walked the entire distance between his birthplace in the land of blue laws and wooden nutmegs to Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. This first achievement was a fair index to his future, the boy was father of the man whom, once determined upon a course of action, no obstacle could stay, whose purpose no discouragement could shake, to whom could come no task too great to undertake. After many days of weary walking, of climbing his way up rocky hills and toiling through dusty alleys, in sunshine and in rain, the lad arrived, footsore, weary and hungry, at the home of his cousin, Mr. Edward Packer, in Brooklyn. Mr. Packer was a house carpenter, and young Asa determined to learn the trade under his tutelage. He applied himself to his work with genuine enthusiasm and characteristic thoroughness, and became an accomplished mechanic. No master of the trade could push a plane truer or more rapidly, or send a nail home with greater precision.

His apprenticeship ended and now a grown young man, Mr. Packer went to New York, where he did journey work for a year. The life of the city was distasteful to him, however, and he returned to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, settling in Springville township, where he worked at his trade for some few years. Meantime, on January 23, 1828, he married Sarah M. Blakslee. In 1833, learning that men were wanted to run coal boats on the then just opened Lehigh canal, he

drove in a primitive sled to Mauch Chunk, made a satisfactory arrangement, and then returned home to close up his affairs in time for the opening of navigation. In the spring he set out to engage in his new undertaking, walking to Tunkhannock, on the Susquehanna river, where he boarded a raft which took him to Berwick, whence he walked to Mauch Chunk. He was at once given charge of a canal boat, and not long afterward contracted for an additional vessel which he placed under his brother-in-law, James I. Blakslee. During the summer he brought his family to Mauch Chunk. His boating business proved so remunerative that at the end of two years he withdrew from active effort in this line, but retained an interest in the enterprise. With a portion of the means which he had acquired he bought the general store of E. W. Kimball, on the banks of the Lehigh, making Mr. Blakslee its manager, while he himself established a boat yard and engaged in the building of canal boats, a work for which he was well adapted by reason of his former experience as a carpenter. From this time on he prospered in all his undertakings, and in a few years came to be regarded as a wealthy man, though his means were small compared with what they afterward became. About this time he placed in his store a stock of goods amounting to \$25,000 in value, which was a large purchase for those days. He took large contracts for building locks on the Upper Lehigh, which he completed with handsome profits in 1839. The following year he and his brother Robert took large contracts from Stockton & Stevens, of New Jersey, for building boats at Pottsville, Schuylkill county, to run in the direct coal trade to New York. At the end of three years the brothers dissolved partnership, Asa returning to Mauch Chunk, and Robert locating in Reading.

Mr. Packer next engaged in mining and shipping coal from the Nesquehoning and other mines, loading his product into his own boats from the first named at a point a little above where the East Mauch Chunk bridge now stands. Thenceforward his career was continuously and conspicuously prosperous, and altogether the result of his own endeavor. In 1852 he took up his greatest business enterprise, the building of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. With rare foresight he discerned the vast results which would grow out of such a highway, and he entered upon the gigantic undertaking unaided and alone. He contended with difficulties, physical and financial, which many pronounced insuperable, and at one time his entire fortune was seriously imperiled. With almost superhuman courage and determination he persisted in his work, and in 1855 his judgment was vindicated and his victory won, in its completion.

At the time of his death, Judge Packer was regarded as one of Pennsylvania's richest men. True, he accumulated vast wealth, but he administered it with a liberal and enlightened judgment and a deeply sympathetic heart, proving a great power in the development of his State, in the advancement of civilization, and in bringing employment to thousands of families. His personal benefactions were countless, but were so modestly bestowed that they went unheralded save by those recipients of his bounty who were helped to homes and established in business, or found relief at his hands in their time of sore need. Educational, religious and charitable institutions always held a first place in his estimation, and such he aided with an unsparing hand. St. Luke's Hospital in South Bethlehem was one of his favorite objects; he contributed to it liberally during his life, and at his death left it a bequest of \$300,000. To St. Mark's Church, in Mauch Chunk, in

which he was for forty-four years a ward and vestryman, he left the sum of \$30,000. In this beautiful temple now stands, erected in his memory by his widow and children, one of the most beautiful reredos in all America.

His principal monument, however, is the magnificent Lehigh University. Deprived, as has been seen, of a college training, he was desirous of affording to the youth of his State opportunities such as had been denied to him. The wish of his heart he imparted to Bishop Stevens, and to him unfolded his plans for the establishment at some point in the Lehigh Valley of a university where young men of limited means might have an opportunity to secure a thorough education, especially along technical lines. Accordingly, in 1865, he set aside for the establishment of the proposed institution fifty-six acres of land in South Bethlehem, and a sum of \$500,000, a gift, it is believed, the largest given in the United States for such a purpose up to that time. In 1875 he added fifty-two acres to the university tract, increasing it to one hundred and fifteen acres, and also erected a fine library building at a cost of \$400,000 in memory of his daughter, Mrs. Lucy Packer Linderman. This proved to be his last personal undertaking in connection with the institution, his death occurring not long afterward. Under the provisions of his will he left a permanent endowment of \$1,500,000 for general maintenance, and added \$400,000 to his previous gift of \$100,000 for library purposes, thereby increasing that special endowment to a half million dollars, and the aggregate of his university benefactions (land value included) to the princely sum of three million dollars, and more than probably a similar amount was received when his estate, which was held in trust, was distributed. In the grounds of Lehigh University stands a most beautiful

edifice, the Packer Memorial Church, erected in 1886 by Judge Packer's last surviving child, Mrs. Mary Packer Cummings, at the cost of a quarter of million dollars.

Judge Packer was prominent in political affairs, and wielded a potent and salutary influence in the counsels of both State and nation, and in all pertaining to commercial and educational interests. In 1841 he was elected to the Legislature, and he was reelected to succeed himself at the expiration of his term. His retirement from the Legislature was followed (in 1843) by his appointment by Governor David R. Porter to the position of associate judge of his county. In 1852 he was elected to Congress, and he was reelected in 1854. These official honors, though not solicited or even desired, were cheerfully accepted, and all their multifarious trusts and duties were wisely and honorably discharged. In two instances he was brought prominently before the State and nation, when he permitted his name to be used solely as a matter of duty to his political friends, and where no reward was possible. In 1868 he was named for the presidential nomination in the National Democratic Convention, and in the following year he was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of various Masonic bodies, and Packer Commandery, No. 23, Knights Templar, of Mauch Chunk, was named in honor of a member of his family. Mauch Chunk and Packer are names inseparable, for it was in the city named that he entered upon his career of phenomenal success and usefulness, and there his interest centered throughout his life.

Judge Packer died May 17, 1879, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, after a life of highest devotion to the interests of education and other laudable objects. In his personal character he was most

unassuming, and his wealth, power and position never changed his outlook or bearing, but he was the same brave, strong, kindly, simple-hearted and generous man to the last. His toleration was marked. Strong as were his own opinions, he recognized the right of as strong contrary opinions by others, and as long as they were honestly held they never affected his friendships. His observance of Sunday as "The Lord's Day" was most marked, and it was some circumstance entirely beyond his control which would keep him from attendance at the services of the church.

Judge Packer was survived by his widow, whose death occurred in 1882, three years after his passing away. The remains of the two, husband and wife, repose in the Mauch Chunk Cemetery and by their side the bodies of their two sons, Robert, who died in 1883, and Harry Eldred, who died in 1884. The monument in the family plot stands prominently on the brow of Mount Pisgah, just rearward from the old home, the erection of which was begun by Judge Packer in 1860, and where, in 1878, he and his devoted wife celebrated their golden wedding, one of the most delightful and touching social events ever witnessed in the Lehigh Valley. The old home, about which cling so many tender memories, is now the residence of the only surviving child of Judge and Mrs. Packer, Mary Packer Cummings.

HEINTZELMAN, Samuel Peter,

Civil War Soldier.

General Samuel Peter Heintzelman, was born in Manheim, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1805. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1826; served as lieutenant of infantry in the west and in Florida, 1826-47; was promoted to captain in 1847, serving in



J. B. Thur 113

Mr. J. Fray

the Mexican war, 1847-48; brevetted major, October 9, 1847, for gallantry at Huamantla; was in California, 1849-55, where he fought the Coyote and Yuma Indians, and established Fort Yuma, on the Columbia river. He was promoted to major in 1855, and operated against Mexican marauders on the Rio-Grande, 1859-60, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in May, 1861, for meritorious services against the Indians in California.

He was made brigadier-general of volunteers and inspector-general of troops at Washington, D. C., in May, 1861, and was commissioned colonel of the Seventeenth United States Infantry. He commanded the forces that captured Alexandria, Virginia, May 24, 1861, and was wounded in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, where he commanded the Third Division, McDowell's army, composed of the brigades of Franklin, Willcox and Howard, and opposed the brigades of Evans, Bee and Bartow, and drove them back to the Henry house plateau. He commanded the Third Corps, made up of the divisions of Kearny and Hooker, in the Army of the Potomac, in March, 1862, before Yorktown and at Malvern Hill, Beaver Dam, Oak Grove, Savage's Station, Fraser's Farm, and in the Peninsula campaign. For his action at the battle of Williamsburg, Virginia, May 5, 1862, he was made major-general of volunteers, and at Seven Pines (Fair Oaks), Virginia, May 31, and June 1, 1862, he commanded the Third and Fourth Corps combined, and for his gallantry in both days' fight was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army. He led his Third Corps in the seven days' fight before Richmond, June 25 to July 1, 1862. At the second battle of Bull Run his corps formed the right wing of the army under General John Pope, and when he reached Warrenton Junction, before taking part in the battle, his corps num-

bered less than eight thousand men, and he had no wagons, artillery, horses or even mounts for the field officers, and only about forty rounds of ammunition to the man. His corps opposed Jackson on August 29, 1862, at Sudley Mountain near Groveton, and on the 30th retreated over the stone bridge, making the next stand at Chantilly, September 1, 1862, and then fell back upon Washington. He commanded the Department of Washington and the Twenty-second Corps during the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaign, 1862-63, being relieved of his command in October, 1863. He commanded the Northern Department including the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, from January, 1864, to October, 1864, when he was placed upon court-martial duty. He was brevetted major-general in the regular army in March, 1865, and was mustered out of the volunteer service in August, 1865. In September he resumed command of his regiment, and was stationed first in New York harbor and subsequently in Texas. He was retired with the rank of colonel, February 22, 1869, and on April 29, 1869, was placed upon the retired list by special act of Congress with the full rank of major-general to date from his retirement. He died in Washington, D. C., May 1, 1880.

FRAY, WILLIAM F.,

Large Manufacturer.

It was a matter of pride with John B. Stetson that so many of "his boys" grew up to be men of power and strength in the business world and that so many of them remained with him, and when he surrendered to the inexorable hand of time these "boys" assumed control of the business they had helped to create. Some of them are now men of advanced years and in turn refer to their "boys," who have

gone out from the parent plant to businesses of their own or are a part of the present corporation.

The history of some of the Stetson "boys", now the Stetson executive staff and responsible for the continued greatness and present prosperity of the company, covers almost its entire life, and of those who have been longest in continuous service, none antedate William F. Fray, the present first vice-president, whose connection covers a period of half a century. Son of a Swiss father and a Virginia mother, but early orphaned, he has fought life's battle from the very bottom of the ladder, and in Philadelphia, the city of his birth, has won the success which places him among the strong dominating spirits of a corporation noted for its strong men. He came to the Stetson Company not an untrained boy, but master of every branch of the hat making business, and from the beginning capably filled a position of responsibility in the manufacturing department. The foundations of the John B. Stetson Company were then but newly laid, and the choosing of a manager for the plant, then at Fourth and Chestnut streets, was a serious matter both for Mr. Stetson and the man of his choice, as upon their mutual strength depended the success of the undertaking. In his decision to make Mr. Fray his chief assistant, Mr. Stetson again displayed the wonderful power of selection which ever characterized him, and Mr. Fray manifested no less foresight and wisdom in deciding to ally himself with an infant industry and in so doing testifying to his belief in himself and in his own powers to aid in its upbuilding.

William F. Fray, son of Stephen and Susanna (Brock) Fray, was born in Philadelphia, May 7, 1844. He was deprived of a father's support when but an infant, and of a mother's care while still a child. consequently his years of school prepara-

tion early terminated. He was but eleven years of age when he became an errand boy in the stationery establishment of William Christy, at Third and Dock streets, but he was very active, very much in earnest, and made an excellent errand boy. He was variously employed during his youth, but no matter where or how, he was constantly adding to his mental equipment and forming plans for his future. Deciding that he would learn a trade, he apprenticed himself to P. Herst & Company, hat manufacturers, Fifth and Chestnut streets, and remained with them five years, and mastered every detail of hat manufacturing until 1866. From that year until the present time he has been a part of that great industrial enterprise the world knows as the John B. Stetson Company. He began with Mr. Stetson in 1866, the business then being in its infancy, and has been identified with its wonderful development in many capacities, always official. That part of the plant known as the finishing and office was then located at Fourth and Chestnut streets, and there Mr. Fray began his connection as manager. The story of the Stetson Company is told elsewhere in this work, and it only remains here to state that Mr. Fray grew with the company, and when it became a corporation he was made a director, vice-president and later first vice-president, which position he now occupies.

Mr. Fray in the truest sense is a "captain of American industry". He early demonstrated his ability to execute the orders and carry out the plans of his chief, his thorough knowledge of the business, his skill in the management of men, and his willingness to accept responsibility and take the initiative when circumstance demanded. These qualities won him the highest respect of his official associates, a feeling time has but increased, while his relations with the large force of employes have been most cordial and satis-

factory. As first vice-president of the company, he fills a position of responsibility and honor and is devoted to the ideals of the founder. He is a director of the Stetson Hospital, but has no outside business interests.

He is vice-president of the Manufacturers Club, and is a life member of Columbia Lodge No. 91, Free and Accepted Masons. He is an enthusiastic lover of sport with gun and rod, and of yachting, spending his summer vacations on his boats, in northern waters, and in the great woods that offer sport to the hunter and the fisherman. His winters are usually spent in Florida for fishing for tarpon and other large species of fish abounding in the Gulf of Mexico, and his travels have taken him to many parts of his own and foreign lands. Genial and friendly in nature, he enjoys the society of his fellow men and is affiliated with them in many social organizations and societies.

The family residence is at Elkins Park, Pennsylvania, where the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Fray are most hospitably entertained. Their only daughter, Charlotte, is a member of the senior class of the Ogontz School for Young Ladies.

CHILDS, George William,

Prominent Journalist, Philanthropist.

George William Childs was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 12, 1829. He came of humble parentage, and what education he received was obtained in the public schools of his native city. His aptitude for business was manifested in early boyhood, and in his twelfth year he became an errand boy in a book store. In his thirteenth year he entered the United States navy, but left the service at the end of fifteen months, and, returning to Baltimore, attended school for a few weeks. He then removed to Philadelphia,

where he obtained a situation as clerk and errand boy in the store of a bookseller. His previous experience in the business made him a valuable assistant, and he was intrusted with the task of attending auction sales in New York and Boston. At the end of four years of faithful labor, the firm of George W. Childs & Company entered upon the manufacture and sale of confections and candies, and later became venders of soaps, powders, and patent medicines. He sold out his interest in the business in 1850, and became a clerk in the publishing house of Daniels & Smith, afterwards R. E. Peterson & Company, of which firm he finally became a member, the name being subsequently changed to Childs & Peterson. Although some of the publications of the house reached enormous sales, the firm was insolvent in 1860, when Mr. Peterson retired, leaving Mr. Childs to continue the business alone under a heavy load of debt. In 1863-64, while still engaged in publishing books and editing the "Americian Literary Gazette and Publishers' Chronicle," he conducted an agency for the sale of sewing machines.

On December 5, 1864, Mr. Childs purchased, in conjunction with Mr. Anthony J. Drexel, the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," a prominent penny journal which had fallen upon evil days. Under his judicious management the paper soon assumed new life, its tone and morals were changed, and its circulation and its list of advertisers were soon doubled, despite the facts that the price of the paper was two cents, and the price of space in its advertising columns materially increased. The "Public Ledger" rose rapidly to a commanding position among the leading journals of the day, and in 1876 a new building, erected specially for its accommodation, testified to the financial prosperity of the undertaking. Mr. Childs was a friend of amateur writers,

and he was continually offering prizes and other inducements to encourage the production of good American literature. He possessed superior literary taste and judgment, and his selection of material for his journal was uniformly excellent. He surrounded himself with a staff of able assistants, and under his management the "Ledger" became famed for its pure literary tone.

In 1868 he presented to the Typographical Union of Philadelphia a large and handsomely enclosed lot in Woodlands, to be used as a printers' cemetery, and to this he added a liberal endowment for its proper care. He also established a fund for the maintenance of superannuated printers, and of widows and orphans of printers. He was one of the founders of Fairmount Park, contributing half the money that secured that splendid addition to the attractions of Philadelphia, and was one of the first to subscribe \$10,000 towards the expense of the Centennial Exhibition in 1876; and the Meade fund was raised with remarkable rapidity as soon as he identified himself with it. So great was his reputation as a business man that his example in contributing to any public enterprise was an assurance of popular recognition and sympathy. He placed in Westminster Abbey a memorial window to the poets, Herbert and Cowper; another in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, to the poet Milton; and he was the largest contributor to the Thomas Moore window in the church at Bromham, England. He gave to the Church of St. Thomas, Winchester, a reredos in memory of Bishops Andrews and Ken, and in 1887 he erected at Stratford-on-Avon a highly ornamented drinking fountain and clock tower in memory of Shakespeare.

Mr. Childs numbered among his friends the most distinguished men and women in every walk of life. Presidents, emper-

ors, military men, titled foreigners, statesmen, eminent publishers, politicians, authors, poets, artists, actors, financiers, all were entertained at his handsome home in the most unostentatiously royal style, and by his genial and graceful hospitality he did more than any other single individual in the United States to elevate foreign ideas of American culture and refinement. He devoted much time, attention and money to the accumulation of a fine collection of rare and standard books, and he possessed many original manuscripts and literary treasures of priceless values. Among these were a sermon written by Cotton Mather, a copy of Leigh Hunt's works and an autograph inscription to Charles Dickens, Hood's Comic Almanac for 1842, poems of Fritz-Greene Halleck with autograph inscription, the original manuscript of Hawthorne's "Consular Experiences," letters and manuscripts of President Pierce, William Cullen Bryant, James Russell Lowell, J. Fenimore Cooper, Hawthorne, Dickens, and a host of other celebrities. Two extraordinary treasures were the original manuscript of "Our Mutual Friend," dated Thursday, January 4, 1865, and signed "Charles Dickens," and a volume containing a portrait of every President of the United States, with an autograph letter of each. Mr. Childs published "Some Recollections of General Grant," who was his personal friend for many years, and in 1890 his own "Recollections" was issued. Both works are interesting, and the latter is full of delightful reminiscences of famous persons and famous occasions. Mr. Childs died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1894.

BAIRD, William Raimond,

Lawyer, Mechanical Engineer, Author.

The old Scotch family of Baird has furnished many leading citizens of the United States and several were early in

Pennsylvania. Some came direct from Scotland, others by way of Northern Ireland, but all retained the habits of clear thought, patient industry and application which lead to success. Isaac Baird, grandfather of William R. Baird, was born in 1788, in Scotland, and came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1811. There he continued to reside until his death, August 10, 1829. He married Hannah Duy, and they were the parents of William J. Baird, born December 13, 1827, died September 4, 1909, in New York. He married Mary Emma Cornish, daughter of Henry Cornish, who was born December 13, 1807, died December 24, 1872, and his wife, Ann Holmes (Jobson) Cornish, descended from John Cornish, who came from England in 1730. Through his mother's ancestry, William Raimond Baird is descended from Charles Finney, who came from Oxford, England, to Frankford, Pennsylvania, with William Penn. William J. Baird was a chemist, a man of strong physique, quickness of perception and great will power, who, by the aid of his estimable wife, reared the son to become a good citizen.

William Raimond Baird was born April 28, 1858, at No. 131 North Front street, Philadelphia, and was given excellent opportunities for obtaining an education. He attended the Central High School of Philadelphia, and subsequently entered Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, New Jersey, from which he was graduated with the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1878. Following this he attended the law school of Columbia College, from which he graduated with the degree of LL.B., *summa cum laude*, in 1882. In 1878 he established himself in New York as a metallurgical engineer, and during his practice of this profession prepared for the practice of law, in which he engaged immediately after his graduation from the Columbia Law School, in

1882, in New York City. He is a member of the law firm of Baird, Cox & Scherr, and is a lecturer on patents and patent law at Stevens Institute of Technology. In practice he makes a specialty of patent cases, and is counsel for many corporations, including Powers & Weightman, of Philadelphia; the Keuffel & Esser Company of New York and New Jersey; the Kny-Scheerer Company; the Simmen Automatic Railway Signal Company; and the Loew companies of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Baird has shunned connection in political affairs, and has steadfastly refused honorary degrees from college and other institutions, but has made a reputation which brings to him a valuable and increasing practice. He has contributed much to literature pertaining to college life and to the principles of law and language. In 1882 was published "A Guide to the Law," prepared in collaboration with F. S. Babcock. Mr. Baird's "Manual of American College Fraternities" has reached the eighth edition, from 1879 to 1916. In 1887 was published "The Study of Language;" in 1893 "The Principles of American Law;" in 1893 and 1905 "Fraternity Studies;" and in 1915 "Betas of Achievement." He is a member of the Society of Chemical Industry, and of the Société Mineralogique de France, and in 1878 discovered the relation between the tensile and torsional strength of ductile metals. He has been very active in college fraternity life, being a member of the Beta Theta Pi, Tau Beta Pi and Phi Delta Phi. For eleven years he was secretary of the Council of the last named organization, and was the founder of its journal "The Brief." He has been editor of the "Beta Theta Pi" magazine since 1893, and in 1907 published a "Handbook of Beta Theta Pi." His home is in South Orange, New Jersey, where he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His political principles coincide with those main-

tained by the Republican party. He has been a very extensive traveler, and among his favorite recreations are mountain life and automobiling. He is a contributor to "Johnson's Encyclopedia" and the "Encyclopedia Britannica." Mr. Baird is a member of the American Geographic Society, and is ever ready to cherish all undertakings calculated to increase the sum of scientific knowledge. His formula recommended to the young for success in life is "Hard work and more regular application."

He married, September 29, 1886, Jennie, daughter of George W. and Olivia L. (Olmsted) Mansfield, of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Livermore) Mansfield, and of Arnold and Lorinda (Pease) Olmsted, a descendant of Governor William Bradford, who came from England to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. Mr. and Mrs. Baird have no living children.

FORNEY, John Wien,

Distinguished Journalist.

John Wien Forney was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1817, only son of Jacob and Margaret (Wien) Forney, and maternal grandson of John Wien, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

He was educated in the schools of Lancaster, became a shop-boy in his native town, and when eighteen years old entered the office of the Lancaster "Journal" as an apprentice. In 1837 he became editor and joint owner of the Lancaster "Intelligencer," and in 1840 he purchased the "Journal" and published the "Intelligencer and Journal," advocating Democratic principles. He was made Deputy Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia by President Polk in 1845, and removed to that city, selling out his paper and purchasing a half interest in the "Pennsylvanian," the leading organ of the Demo-

cratic party in the State. His connection with this paper existed until 1853. He was clerk of the United States House of Representatives during the Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congresses, and in the Thirty-fourth Congress was speaker *ex officio* of the house from December 3, 1855, to February 2, 1856, when Representative N. P. Banks was elected speaker. He was an editor of the Washington "Union," 1853-56. He was chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Central Committee during the political campaign of 1856, and in January, 1857, was a candidate before the State Legislature of Pennsylvania for United States Senator, but was defeated by Simon Cameron. He advocated the principles of States sovereignty as championed by Senator Douglas, and supported the administration of Mr. Buchanan until the introduction of the Lecompton constitution. He established the "Press" in Philadelphia as an independent Democratic newspaper, August 1, 1857, and supported Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. On February 3, 1860, he was again elected clerk of the United States House of Representatives to succeed James C. Allen, of Illinois, and served until the close of the Thirty-sixth Congress. The same year he established in Washington the "Sunday Morning Chronicle," which was shortly afterward published as a daily. He was secretary of the United States Senate from July 15, 1861, until June 4, 1868; supported Horace Greeley in 1864, and favored through the "Press" the impeachment of President Johnson in 1868. He sold the "Chronicle" in 1870, but continued his connection with the "Press" until 1877, when he sold the property for \$180,000, and established the "Progress," a weekly journal. President Grant appointed Colonel Forney Collector of the Port of Philadelphia in March, 1871, and he held the office for one year. In 1875



Lewis Historical Pub Co

Eng by L. S. Williams © 1901

John Wauameter

he went to Europe as a commissioner to further the interests of the Centennial Exposition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876. He supported General Winfield S. Hancock for president in 1880. Colonel Forney's published works included: "Letters from Europe" (1869); "What I saw in Texas" (1872); "Anecdotes of Public Men" (1873); "A Centennial Commissioner in Europe" (1876); "Forty Years in American Journalism" (1877) and "The New Nobility" (1882).

Colonel Forney was married to Elizabeth Matilda, daughter of Philip Reitzel, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. She died October 22, 1897. Their oldest son, Philip Reitzel, served honorably through the Civil War and died at New Orleans, July 14, 1870; James, the second son, was in 1900 colonel in the United States Marine Corps; and the youngest son, John Wien, Jr., an editor and journalist, died at Philadelphia, May 2, 1893. Mary, the eldest daughter, an artist of distinction, became the wife of Henry Gordon Thunder, a prominent musician and composer of Philadelphia; Anna W., the second daughter, became the wife of George W. Fitler; and Tille May, the youngest daughter, a magazine writer and newspaper correspondent, began her career as amanuensis for her father. Colonel Forney died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1881.

WANAMAKER, John,

America's Greatest Merchant. Foremost Citizen.

Back in the middle of the past century a prophetic Sunday school superintendent in Philadelphia wrote on his roll, "John Wanamaker, a good boy; he will make his mark." Today this great merchant, who is so many other things besides, is regarded by many people as the foremost citizen of the United States, and has been

referred to by Sir Joseph Lyons as "the most remarkable man in America."

John Wanamaker was born July 11, 1838, at the corner of Buck road, near Gray's ferry bridge, South Philadelphia. Seventy-three years later, one of the features of the "Golden Jubilee" commemorating his fiftieth year in business was the presentation to him by store employees of a deed for the house in which he was born.

His father, Nelson Wanamaker, was a brickmaker. His grandfather, John Wanamaker, was a farmer. The family came from Germany about the time of the landing of Penn. His mother was Elizabeth Kochersperger, of French Huguenot descent.

The present John Wanamaker attended school until he was fourteen years of age and, then obtained employment in a book store at a weekly wage of \$1.25. His family moved to Indiana, but returned to Philadelphia in 1856, and the lad obtained a position at \$2.50 a week in Barclay Lippincott's clothing store, and later became a salesman in Bennett's "Tower Hall," on Market street. While there he was promoted several times, each rise in rank being accompanied by a rise in salary. During this period Mr. Wanamaker edited and published "Everybody's Journal," a small sheet principally supported by advertisements, which he solicited personally, his employer being his best patron.

At the age of twenty years Mr. Wanamaker had saved \$2000, had well defined plans for the future, and had thoroughly mastered the details of the retail clothing business as it was then conducted. He spent some time in the south building up his health, and then returned to Philadelphia to become secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, at a salary of \$1000 a year, and no secretary ever enrolled so many new members in the same period of time.

In 1861 Mr. Wanamaker formed a business partnership with Nathan Brown (later his brother-in-law), each putting in \$2000. With this sum they bought out a readymade clothing dealer named McNeil, in the old Schuylkill Bank building, southeast corner of Sixth and Market streets, and opened business under the firm name of Wanamaker & Brown. The firm spent their first day's receipts, \$24.67, on advertising for the next day. Ready-to-wear garments for men were not at that day popular, and the task of popularizing them, which Mr. Wanamaker had set for himself, was not an easy one. New ideas had to be introduced in order to interest the buying public, but Mr. Wanamaker was then, and always has been, a veritable mine of new ideas. He turned to the newspapers and began a campaign of advertising that amazed the public and brought people to his store in throngs. He took the public into his confidence and convinced them that the store was there to serve them. Four cardinal principles were widely heralded, the most important being "One price only," and "Your money back if not satisfied." Such ideas were revolutionary, and the entire merchandising business of today is built upon them. Wanamaker & Brown flourished, and again and again enlarged their quarters. Branches were opened in many towns, and a new store opened on Chestnut street.

In 1868 Mr. Brown died, and Mr. Wanamaker continued alone. The Chestnut street store was later transferred to S. M. Wanamaker and Wanamaker & Brown incorporated, with William H. Wanamaker president.

In 1875 the great Moody and Sankey revival meetings were held in Philadelphia, and, when they closed, Mr. Wanamaker, having purchased site and buildings, converted the old Pennsylvania freight depot that covered the ground,

into a store that was known as the Grand Depot. This store was opened almost simultaneously with the Centennial Exhibition in Fairmount Park, and in point of interest to Philadelphians and visitors was second only to the international group of buildings in the Park. Here Mr. Wanamaker built up a wonderful organization and developed an immense business under his own name, John Wanamaker.

In 1896, Mr. Wanamaker acquired the New York business founded by A. T. Stewart, and established foreign branch houses, the Paris branch under the able management of his son, Rodman; another son, Thomas B., now deceased, being associated with him in the Philadelphia store. Mr. Stewart, who was known as the "merchant prince" of his day, said of John Wanamaker, "He will be a greater merchant than I ever was or ever will be."

In 1902 the long contemplated new store building in Philadelphia was begun, and on November 14, 1910, it was completed, business having been conducted as usual in the old store as the great new building was growing up around it. As fast as new sections were finished, business was opened up in these. At that time there was no formal dedication of the new building but Mr. Wanamaker said:

This notable edifice of ours has taken its place as a central, commanding figure in the city life of Philadelphia. Necessarily, seeing that we were occupying the ground while we were building, construction was retarded, but still beyond that, processes were very slow.

We were not building just a building, we were building the best building that could be had, because we were to spend our lives in it and because it would be a place of interest to millions of people. The first consideration was to make it safe for its future occupants.

This is a national building, embodying the new American mercantile system of retail commerce

which has spread all over the world. In this sense and in other senses it is an international building, having commercial relations with all the nations of the world. I hope that those who follow me will continue to build with the plumb of honor, the level of truth and the square of integrity, courtesy and mutuality.

Thirteen thousand persons are employed in Philadelphia, New York, Paris and London by the Wanamaker organization, and during the Golden Jubilee of 1911, six thousand of them assembled in Philadelphia to honor their chief.

President Taft was present at the formal dedication and anniversary, and made an address in eulogy of Mr. Wanamaker and his work. Honors were showered upon the great merchant by brother merchants of Philadelphia and elsewhere, by statesmen, officials and scholars, and in all commercial history tributes were never bestowed so generously. There is none to question his right to the title of "America's greatest merchant." But the distinction he won in the mercantile field is only a part of the achievements of a wonderful life.

Mr. Wanamaker served as president of the Young Men's Christian Association for about eight years, carrying forward the erection of the fine Association Hall, at a cost of \$485,000. He has built homes for the Association in India, Japan and Korea.

He was member of the board of finance of the Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876, and aided materially in raising the first million dollars for it. He was one of the organizers of the Merchants' Bank, and acted as director in several others. For several years Mr. Wanamaker was a director of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company. He helped to build the Presbyterian Hospital, of which he was a trustee, and with Mrs. Wanamaker built the children's ward of that institution at a cost of

\$39,000. He was for some years manager of the University Hospital. He has always taken great interest in the archaeological collection of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, of which he is vice-president, and has made extensive and valuable contributions toward it.

Wherever there has been a movement for the relief of stricken peoples, Mr. Wanamaker has been found in the forefront of the work. He acted as chairman of the Citizens' Relief Committee to aid the Irish famine sufferers; to assist the Southern people at the time of the yellow fever scourge, and to help the Ohio river flood sufferers. He assisted in sending from his port a shipload of provisions at the time of the great famine in Russia, and in November, 1914, was instrumental in sending two ships from Philadelphia filled with foodstuffs for the starving Belgians.

In political life Mr. Wanamaker is a Republican, and has stood with all his might for good government. He is a member of the Union League, and served as chairman of a committee to aid in the election of General Benjamin Harrison to the presidency. In recognition of his efficient services during the campaign of 1888, and because of his extraordinary administrative ability, he was appointed Postmaster General. During the four years of his incumbency of this post, Mr. Wanamaker introduced many improvements into the Post Office Department. He installed sea post offices, abolished the lottery, enlarged free delivery, and established rural delivery. He reorganized the entire postal service of the Pacific slope, and largely increased the mailing facilities for cities in remote portions of the country. He was an earnest advocate of better roads to facilitate mail deliveries, and was a sturdy champion of postal telegraph, postal savings depositories and the parcel post.

Mr. Wanamaker is a member of the Board of Education of Philadelphia. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1912, and his name was frequently mentioned in connection with the Vice-Presidency.

On June 29, 1911, Mr. Wanamaker was presented to King Edward of England, at the coronation lunch at Guildhall, and he was the only guest of the Lord Mayor of London when the King and Queen paid the ceremonial visit to the City of London in full state.

In 1912 the French government, in appreciation of his great service to the French people during disastrous floods, and in recognition of his preëminence in the business world, decorated him with the Order of the Legion of Honor, a distinction also held by his son, Rodman.

In addition to all his business and civic duties, Mr. Wanamaker has done noble work for the church. Early in life he became a member of the Presbyterian church, under the pastorate of the Rev. John Chambers, and he has always manifested great interest in religious affairs, especially in Sunday school work. In February, 1858, he organized the Bethany Sunday school, with twenty-seven scholars, in the room of a cobbler by the name of Kinkaid, on South street, near Twenty-first street. Today Bethany Sunday school has a membership of 5,000, and meets in a large stone building at Twenty-second and Bainbridge streets. Another Sunday school was erected southwest of Bethany, and in 1902 Mr. Wanamaker erected for this congregation the John Chambers Church, at Twenty-eighth and Morris streets, dedicating the church in honor of his first pastor. Subsequently he built another church, Bethany Temple, at Fifty-third and Spruce streets, for families that have moved from the "Old Bethany" section to West Philadelphia.

Early in his business career Mr. Wanamaker married Miss Mary A. Brown, sister of his partner, and a member of the church he joined. Their beautiful home, Lindenhurst, begun in 1880 and completed in 1884, was destroyed by fire in 1910. It was a veritable treasure house of works of art, and the loss was estimated at one and a half million dollars.

But this is only a brief outline of the "busiest life in America," as Mr. Wanamaker's life has been termed. It would be almost impossible to assemble all the achievements of this remarkable man, and wholly impossible to calculate how the world has benefited by his living in it.

Mr. Wanamaker's business life has not been devoted to mere money getting. Not only are customers liberally treated, but visitors are welcomed and entertained in his great stores; and working hours for the great army of employees have been shortened as well as the full Saturday holiday given during the summer months. Public favor has been won largely through the coöperation of a loyal and grateful staff.

One is staggered to learn of the different schools, classes and other organizations open to the Wanamaker employe who wants to improve himself; of the careful attention to health and well being and interest in the employes shown by John Wanamaker and his son, Rodman, sole owners of this great enterprise.

John Wanamaker is a powerful, a compelling personality. It dominates the thousands of employes in his stores and permeates the very corners of the buildings themselves. In Philadelphia particularly, where Wanamaker's is an institution rather than a store, the people regard the establishment with a mixture of affection and civic pride.

Young men have often asked Mr. Wanamaker for advice, at the outset of



Lewis Historical Pub Co

Eng by S. G. Williams & Bro NY

David Hutchinson

their chosen careers, and whatever else he has told them, he has always emphasized these three things—to be a dutiful son, to observe the Christian Sabbath, and to abstain from all intoxicants.

HUTCHISON, David,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

Among those sterling business men who, during the latter half of the nineteenth century, aided in strengthening and upholding the most vital interests of Pittsburgh, not one stood higher in the esteem of his fellow-citizens than the late David Hutchison, for many years prominent as a brick manufacturer and a recognized authority in all that pertained to real estate. Mr. Hutchison was intimately identified with the political life of the metropolis and was the incumbent of a number of offices of trust and responsibility.

The name of Hutchison is of great antiquity. Its origin has been assigned to Uitchensis, said to have been a Norwegian who came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, but there is no record of the family after the Conquest until 1282, after which its history is definitely known. The coat of arms is: Arms—Per pale gules and azure semeé of cross-crosslets or a lion rampant argent. Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or a cockatrice with wings endorsed azure, beaked combed and wattled gules.

Peter Hutchison, father of David Hutchison, was of the old Scottish branch of the race, but was born in Northumberland, England, whither his parents had migrated from Scotland. In youth Peter Hutchison returned to the country of his ancestors and about 1830 he came to the United States, bringing with him a fortune in gold. He settled near Marietta, Ohio, on a large tract of land which he bought from the government. There he

devoted himself to agriculture and stock-raising, especially blooded horses. Some years before his death he removed to Toronto, Canada. Peter Hutchison married, in Scotland, a sister of Sir John Patterson, whose estates joined those of Hume, the historian. Another brother of Mrs. Peter Hutchison was David Patterson, a graduate of Edinburgh University, and later a famous professor in the University of New York City. The Patterson (originally spelled Paterson) family belonged to the same part of Scotland as the Hutchisons, and was connected with the Fish family, another old family of North Britain. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison were the parents of the following children, all born in Scotland: Christiana Fish; David, mentioned below; Isabel, wife of Mr. Ashby, of Kentucky; and Andrew J., in coal business in Topeka, Kansas, and now deceased. Christiana Fish Hutchison became the wife of David Louthor, of Pittsburgh, and their children were: The Reverend Benjamin D., of Pittsburgh; Samuel Hall, deceased; Harriet Patterson, widow of Joseph Sproat, of Pittsburgh; and Josephine P., wife of C. C. S. Baldrige, of Pittsburgh. Peter Hutchison married a second time and by this union became the father of a number of children. He was a Covenanter in religion and in politics a staunch Whig. A man of strong convictions, he transmitted this trait, as well as other characteristics, to his son David. The death of Peter Hutchison occurred in Toronto, Canada.

David, son of Peter Hutchison, was born March 20, 1822, at Coldingham, near Berwick-on-Tweed, Scotland, and was eight years old when brought by his parents to the United States. He grew up on the farm in Ohio, obtaining the best education furnished, eighty years ago, by the schools of that then rather remote region, and in 1842, being then twenty years of age, came to Pittsburgh, which,

during the remainder of his long life, was his home and the centre of his greatest interests.

In Pittsburgh, David Hutchison obtained employment in a brick plant and thenceforth made rapid progress not only in the acquisition of pecuniary profit, but in convincing all who had any knowledge of him of his superior business abilities and sterling worth of character. In a few years he had become so firmly entrenched in the confidence of his fellow citizens as to be able to interest capitalists in his enterprise of engaging in the brick-making business for himself. The venture prospered, the business growing with the expansion of the city, and in the course of time Mr. Hutchison became the owner of the two largest brick manufacturing plants in Pittsburgh, where a dozen or more of the wealthiest heads of families, today prominent in public affairs, received their start in life. Mr. Hutchison invented his own machinery for grinding rock to make brick, this being necessary owing to the scarcity of brick clay at that time. In business circles the name of David Hutchison became known as that of a man of unflinching courage and an integrity that was never questioned. Later he engaged in tile manufacture, having purchased his machinery in Liverpool, England. Being of an inventive turn of mind, he worked out the formula of making the color known as "true blue", then very rare, he being the first in America to use this process. He later disposed of his tile holdings to Boston manufacturers. For years David Hutchison was an authority on real estate values, carrying on the business in connection with the manufacture of brick. He was the largest property owner in the Sixth ward, his holdings being chiefly residential.

During the Civil War, Mr. Hutchison gained deserved prominence by his acts of kindness and benevolence toward the

families of soldiers at the front, in some instances supporting several households outright. He also organized a company and sent it to the front, and in all his political life he measured up to the full standard of good citizenship. A thoroughgoing and ardent Republican, he was elected in the early sixties to represent his home ward in the city council, serving several terms. For twelve years he was a member of the school board, and for twenty years served as a member of the board of directors of the poor, also filling at different times the offices of ward assessor and tax collector for the Sixth ward. He was known as a discriminating friend of the needy and each year was a regular contributor to orphan asylums, homes for the aged and many other institutions dependent upon the public. One of his benevolences was an annual contribution to the Sisters of Charity, Ballaghaderin, County Mayo, Ireland; and each year he gave unflinchingly to the St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, Idlewood. An earnest member of the Reformed Presbyterian church, he made no distinction in his donations between Catholic and Protestant institutions. Equally liberal was the spirit in which he extended aid to individuals. Perceiving unusual merit in Bartley Campbell, a young man of Pittsburgh, he helped him in his upward course until he became an actor and noted playwright. Indeed, he took special delight in advising and encouraging young men, drawing out the best that was in them and also assisting them in more substantial ways. His example and precept ever went hand in hand, and he was, as was truly said, "a sterling neighbor and a good friend." In his later years he became one of the authorities on the early history of Pittsburgh.

David Hutchison was possessed of a magnificent physique, tall and muscular, a perfect type of the hardy Caledonian



Hutchison.



Louis Victorini, Phil. Pa.

Eng. 250 - 3 - 10 - 1881 - 2 - 100 - 111

George Snow

race to which Western Pennsylvania is so largely indebted for the development of her leading interests and the attainment of her phenomenal prosperity. His features were massive and finely-formed; his dark gray eyes were those of a man who had seen and thought and done. His lofty, expansive brow indicated a full development both of the reflective and perceptive faculties and his nobly formed head was covered with abundant black hair which showed no streak of gray until he had attained his eightieth year. His voice, with its ring of absolute sincerity, his kindly smile and his cordial handclasp are still vividly and fondly remembered by his numberless friends.

Mr. Hutchison married, in 1851, Margaret, born August 3, 1828, in Philadelphia, daughter of James Mawhinney, of Pittsburgh. The Mawhinneys were one of the old families of Western Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison were the parents of seven children: Margaret, Adam, Mary, David, and Sarah, who died before reaching maturity; and Jeannette P. and Anna Margaret, who survive. Jeannette P. Hutchison became the wife of Joseph M. Moffat, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the mother of the following children: David Hutchison, born July 6, 1875; Joseph McMasters, born April 8, 1877, deceased; Jeannette Patterson, born July 15, 1879, deceased; Margaret Agnes, born January 30, 1880; Clarence Garfield, born September 1, 1881; Earle Chester, born April 11, 1883, deceased; Ralph McCutcheon, born October 16, 1886; Paul Vincent, born June 27, 1888; Roy Fownes, born December 25, 1889, deceased; and Clara Josephine, born January 21, 1892. Anna Margaret Hutchison is the wife of George Snow, born in Baltimore, Maryland, now of Pittsburgh, whose biography, together with his portrait, Snow arms and lineage, are elsewhere in this work. Children of George and Anna

Margaret (Hutchison) Snow: Margaret, deceased; George, born November 1, 1894, educated at Haverford Preparatory School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Helen Hutchison, born September 4, 1897, educated at Miss Bennett's School, New York; and Anna Margaret, born November 1, 1903, educated at the Thurston Preparatory School, Pittsburgh. Mr. Hutchison was a man of strong domestic affections and the death of his wife, a most estimable and lovely woman, who passed away on November 28, 1890, dissolved a happy union of almost forty years.

Some years before the close of his life, Mr. Hutchison withdrew from the activities of business, continuing, however, to take a keen and helpful interest in all matters which concerned the welfare of his community and in all affairs of state and national importance. On August 20, 1906, he ceased from earth, "full of years and of honors." A man admirable in all the relations of life—as business man and citizen an example to his own generation and to those that were to come after him.

David Hutchison inherited from his ancestors the traits of character which have, for centuries, made the Scotsman a power in the Old World and the New, and it was those intensely racial attributes which made him the ideal American citizen that he was. With filial devotion he loved the land of his birth and with all the loyalty of his nature he served his adopted country. For three score years his home city, for whom he did so much, trusted and honored him and never will she cease to hold him in reverent and grateful remembrance.

SNOW, George,

Man of Affairs.

The predominant qualities of the typical Pittsburgh business man may be said to be insight and aggressiveness—the power to

discern possibilities and the executive talent to realize them. One of the men who have most strikingly exemplified the possession of these qualities is George Snow, a leader for the last twenty years among the city's real estate operators.

Mr. Snow comes of old colonial stock, his ancestors having helped to make the history of Massachusetts and Maryland. The arms used by the Snow families of New England are: Arms—Or, on a fesse sable between a fesse embattled doubly embattled, a lion passant of the first, langued gules. Crest—A demi-lion rampant, or, langued gules holding in the dexter paw a tassel sable. Motto—*Per Crucem ad Coronam*.

Nicholas Snow, founder of the Pennsylvania branch of the family and first of the name to come to America, landed in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1623, having made the voyage from England in the ship "Ann." He was one of those allotted land in 1624, and in 1654 moved to Eastham, Massachusetts, where he became town clerk, selectman and deputy to the General Court. In 1650 and 1652 he was elected a representative to the provincial government at Plymouth. Nicholas Snow married, prior to 1626, at Plymouth, Constance Hopkins, daughter of Stephen Hopkins and his first wife, name unknown. Constance Hopkins came to Massachusetts in the "Mayflower," with her father and her stepmother, Elizabeth. Nicholas Snow and his wife were the parents of thirteen children, one of whom, Mark, is mentioned below. The death of Nicholas Snow occurred November 15, 1676, at Eastham, Massachusetts, his age being presumably from seventy to seventy-five years. He was a man of considerable wealth and eminence in his community. His widow passed away in October, 1677.

(II) Mark, son of Nicholas and Constance (Hopkins) Snow, was born May 9,

1628, and in 1643 was counted among those able to bear arms at Plymouth. Later he removed to Eastham, where he was magistrate, selectman, and deputy to the General Court. Mark Snow married (first) January 18, 1655, at Eastham, Anne, daughter of Josias and Elizabeth (Ring) Cook, who died July 7, 1656, leaving one daughter, Anne. Mark Snow married (second) January 9, 1661, at Eastham, Jane, born November 1, 1637, at Duxbury, Massachusetts, daughter of Governor Thomas and Mary (Collier) Prence, and among their sons and daughters was Nicholas, mentioned below. Mark Snow died in 1695, and the death of his widow occurred in 1711, at Harwich, Massachusetts.

(III) Nicholas (2), son of Mark and Jane (Prence) Snow, was born December 6, 1663, at Eastham, Massachusetts. He married and had children, among them a son Richard, mentioned below.

(IV) Richard, son of Nicholas (2) Snow, was born, probably, at Eastham, Massachusetts. He is known to have removed to Pittsfield.

(V) Abraham (sometimes written Abram), son of Richard Snow, when a boy went to Fort Groton, Connecticut, with his father, after settling in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He married, at Brookfield, Massachusetts, May 12, 1785, Elizabeth Hale, a cousin of Nathan Hale, the revolutionary hero. (See Hale Line). Among the children of Abraham (or Abram) and Elizabeth (Hale) Snow was Charles Goodrich, mentioned below.

(VI) Charles Goodrich, son of Abraham (or Abram) and Elizabeth (Hale) Snow, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, January 11, 1790, and later removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where he was the owner of sailing vessels. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and was generally known (no doubt by reason of his occupation), as "Captain" Snow. He mar-



Snow

ried Cynthia Wight (see Wight Line), of Baltimore, a descendant of the old Wight family of Maryland, and their children were: Charles Henry, mentioned below; Edward Jesse; and Elizabeth. Mr. Snow died in Baltimore, aged about seventy years.

(VII) Charles Henry, son of Charles Goodrich and Cynthia (Wight) Snow, was born December 14, 1822, in Baltimore, and attended Dickinson College. Afterward he engaged in the business of his father, sending merchant vessels to all parts of the world. Like his father, he was a Mason and a Whig, but later became a Republican. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in this, also, following in the footsteps of his father. The son cast his first vote for Henry Clay. Charles Henry Snow, in his turn, was popularly called "captain." He was present, with his father, when the first spike was driven in the first railroad between Baltimore and Washington. Captain Snow married Ellen Atkinson Inloes, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and their children were: Jesse, wife of Benjamin F. Leitch, of Baltimore; William Inloes, of Chicago; Henry, of Baltimore, head of the firm of Snow, Ward & Company; Frank, also of Baltimore; Charles Henry, junior, head of the firm of Snow, Mecaslin & Company, Baltimore; and George, president of the Forbes Realty Company, mentioned below. On March 28, 1915, Captain Snow died in Baltimore, having attained the very unusual and venerable age of ninety-two.

(VIII) George, son of Charles Henry and Elizabeth Atkinson (Inloes) Snow, was born June 18, 1868, in Baltimore, Maryland, and received his education at the Baltimore City College. In 1891 Mr. Snow entered the business world in association with the wholesale and retail coal business, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylva-

nia. He remained in this sphere of action four years, gaining experience and developing that aptitude for affairs of which he has since given such signal proof. In 1895, discerning the possibilities of real estate, and conscious that in that field he should have wider scope for the exercise of his abilities, he entered it with what was soon proved to be well founded confidence. Success even beyond his anticipations attended him and, as president of the Forbes Realty Company, of Pittsburgh, he is today one of the most wisely aggressive operators to be found within the limits of the Iron City. In the results he has achieved it is possible that the personality of Mr. Snow has played no inconsiderable part, expressive as it is of the traits of character which have insured his success. In adhering to the Republican party, Mr. Snow has maintained the political traditions of his family, but has never had either time or inclination for office-holding. At the same time no citizen could take a more loyal and helpful interest in all that concerns the welfare and advancement of his municipality, his state and his country. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Duquesne, Oakmont Country and Pittsburgh Country clubs, also the Seaview Golf Club of Absecon, New Jersey. He and his wife are members of the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Snow married, November 10, 1891, in Pittsburgh, Anna Margaret, born in that city, December 3, 1871, daughter of the late David and Margaret (Mawhinney) Hutchison, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Hutchison was a brick and tile manufacturer and served several terms in the city council. He was one of the city's most aggressive business men and philanthropic citizens, and his biography and portrait may be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Snow are the parents of the following children: Margaret, born November

9, 1892, and now deceased; George, born November 1, 1894, educated at Washington and Jefferson Preparatory School and Haverford School, Philadelphia; Helen Hutchison, born September 4, 1897, educated at Winchester School, Pittsburgh, and the Bennett School, Millbrook, New York; and Anna Margaret, born November 1, 1903, attending the Thurston School, Pittsburgh. Mrs. Snow, a woman of charming personality, is an accomplished home-maker and one of the city's favorite hostesses. Both she and her husband—a man of uncommonly strong domestic affections—delight in the exercise of hospitality and their beautiful home in the East End is the scene of many social functions. Mr. and Mrs. Snow are actively interested in various philanthropic enterprises.

The family of which George Snow is a representative has members in all parts of the United States, many of them filling positions of importance. The Pittsburgh branch, transplanted from its original home in New England, first to Maryland and then to Pennsylvania, has preserved in its migrations its vigor of stock and fineness of fibre. This fact, proved as it is by Mr. Snow's career as a successful business man and progressive, public-spirited citizen, is abundantly recognized by the metropolis of Pennsylvania.

(The Inloes Line).

Abram Inloes emigrated in 1712 from Holland to the province of Maryland. (In Holland the name was Von Inloes.) Abram Inloes was then a lad, but when past middle age served in the Revolutionary army. Mr. Inloes married, and among his children was William, mentioned below. Both as soldier and citizen, Abram Inloes was always a resident of Maryland.

(II) William, son of Abram Inloes, was born November 24, 1787, and served

in the War of 1812, with the rank of first lieutenant. At the battle of North Point he commanded one hundred and seventy-six troops of the Second Maryland Militia. William Inloes married Mary Sewell (see Sewell line), and they were the parents of a daughter, Ellen Atkinson, mentioned below. William Inloes died September 26, 1854.

(III) Ellen Atkinson, daughter of William and Mary (Sewell) Inloes, was born March 16, 1835, and died June 16, 1910. She became the wife of Captain Charles Henry Snow, as stated above.

(The Sewell Line).

The Sewell family is of English origin, and is first found in Warwickshire and the Isle of Wight. The arms of the Sewells seated in these places are those borne by the Sewells of Maryland, and are: Sable, a chevron between three bees argent. Crest—A dexter arm embowed in armor proper, garnished or, holding an acorn of the first. Motto—*Frangas non flectes*.

Henry Sewell, the first American ancestor of record, was living in Maryland in 1661.

Richard, son of John and Mary Sewell, was born December 14, 1760, and was of Maryland. He married, June 10, 1783, the Reverend William Tompson officiating, Rebecca, born August 9, 1767, daughter of Nathaniel and Tamer Childs, and their children were: George, born April 7, 1784; Araminta, born August 27, 1786, died October 16, 1791; Thomas, born December 26, 1788; James, born May 19, 1791; Mary, mentioned below; Sarah, born January 7, 1796, married Daniel Chaytor (see Chaytor line); William, born March 25, 1798; Nathaniel, born March 3, 1800; John, born May 19, 1802; and Richard, born May 1, 1804.

Mary, daughter of Richard and Rebecca (Childs) Sewell, was born August 19,

1793, and became the wife of Captain William Inloes (see Inloes line).

(The Chaytor Line).

Daniel, son of Joseph and Sarah Chaytor, was born December 26, 1783, and married, March 4, 1813, the Reverend Mr. Rylands officiating, Sarah Sewell (see Sewell line). Their children were: Rebecca, born May 26, 1814; Sarah Ann, born November, 1816; Daniel, born April 18, 1819, died August 3, 1819; Joseph, born October 15, 1820; James, born April 8, 1823, died May 7, 1823; and Mary, born December 22, 1824.

(The Hale Line).

The name Hale, under the different forms of de la Hale, at-Hale, Hales and Hale, has been abundant in Hertfordshire, England, since the early part of the thirteenth century. Within the first fifty years after the settlement of Massachusetts Bay, at least eight emigrants of the named of Hale settled in that colony and in Connecticut. The name was also found among the early settlers of Virginia and Maryland. In New England the name has been brought into prominence by Nathan Hale, the patriot, by John P. Hale, the distinguished statesman of New Hampshire; Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine, and others.

(I) Thomas Hale, the earliest known progenitor of the family herein considered, was of the parish of Walton-at-Stone, in Hertfordshire, England. No record of his birth is found, but the parish register, which styles him "Thomas Hale, Senior," shows that he was buried October 19, 1630. He left a will bearing date October 11, 1630, proved December 9, 1630, in the court of the Archdeaconry of Hitchin, in the county of Herts, the original of which is still on file among the records of the court. He married Joan Kirby, who was of the parish of Little Munden, Herts, which was probably the place of her birth

and their marriage. They were the parents of five children: Dionis; Thomas, see below; Mary; Dorothy; Elizabeth.

(II) Thomas (2), second child and only son of Thomas (1) and Joan (Kirby) Hale, was born in the parish of Walton-at-Stone, in May or June, 1606, and was baptized in the parish, June 15, 1606. He was heir to the larger part of his father's estate. Probably through the influence of his mother's brother, Francis Kirby, Thomas Hale became interested in New England, whither he removed and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635. He took from his uncle, Francis Kirby, a letter of introduction to Governor John Winthrop, of Massachusetts; was a freeman September 7, 1638; was at Haverhill in 1659, where he was selectman same year; returned to Newbury, where he first resided, and died there, December 21, 1682. His wife, Thomasine, whom he married in England, died January 30, 1683, at Newbury. He seemed to have been a man of prominence and public-spirited. Children of Thomas (2) and Thomasine Hale: Thomas, born in England, see below; John; Samuel; and Apphia, all born in Massachusetts.

(III) Thomas (3), eldest child of Thomas (2) and Thomasine Hale, was born in England, November 18, 1633, and came to America with his parents; married, at Salem, Massachusetts, May 26, 1657, Mary Hutchinson, daughter of Richard and Alice (Bosworth) Hutchinson; lived at Newbury, where he died October 22, 1688. Mrs. Mary (Hutchinson) Hale was baptized at North Muskham, county of Notts, England, December 28, 1630. The children of Thomas (3) and Mary (Hutchinson) Hale were: A son, died young; Thomas; Mary; Abigail; Hannah; Lydia; Elizabeth; Joseph, see below; Samuel.

(IV) Captain Joseph Hale, son of Thomas and Mary (Hutchinson) Hale,

was born, at Newbury, Massachusetts, February 20, 1671, and died at Boxford, Massachusetts, February 13, 1761; married (first) Mary Watson, daughter of William Watson; married (second) Mary Dodge (widow).

(V) Thomas (4), son of Captain Joseph and Mary (Dodge) Hale, was born January 8, 1714-15; married Mary Kimball, of Bradford, Massachusetts. Thomas Hale and one of his brothers went to Brookfield, Massachusetts, about 1750, and Thomas represented Brookfield in the State Legislature in 1793-4-5-6, also 1798, and again in 1810-11. He was also State Senator in 1798-1800, and known as Lieutenant Thomas Hale and Captain Hale.

(VI) Elizabeth Hale, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Kimball) Hale, born in Brookfield, Massachusetts, May 11, 1764; married Abraham (or Abram) Snow, May 12, 1785, at Brookfield, Massachusetts, as stated above.

(The Wight Line).

John Wight was secretary in the English government service under Charles I.; he espoused the cause of Charles I., and fled to Scotland. Returning again to England under Charles II., he was made a viscount for his attachment to Charles I. From John Wight descended Richard Wight, of Maryland, whose son, Charles Wight, was the father of Cynthia Wight, who married Charles Goodrich Snow, as stated above.

THURSTON, Leon, M.D.,

Specialist, Hospital Official.

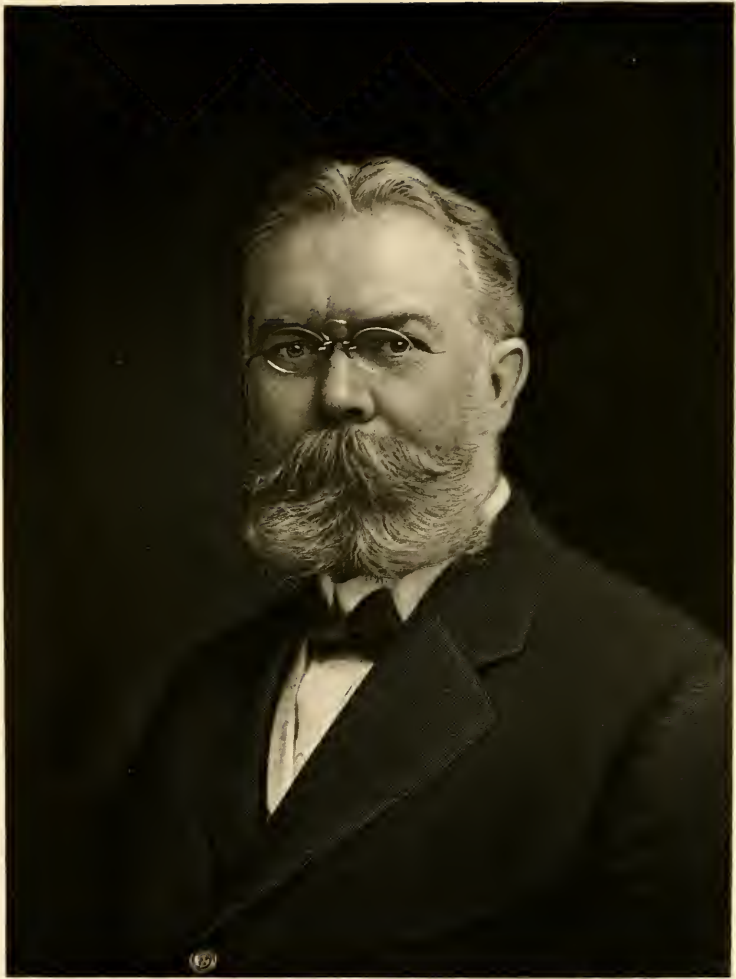
Dr. Leon Thurston, one of the most prominent and successful physicians of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was born in Richmond, Virginia, February 18, 1864, a son of James F. and Ellen Jane (Edwards) Thurston. He received his education in private schools and early in life engaged,

for a short time, in the piano business, 1885 to 1892. Entering Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, he completed the full medical course, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1896.

In September, 1896, Dr. Thurston located in Pittsburgh, opening an office in the Horne Office Building, the first physician to have an office there. Specializing in obstetrics, Dr. Thurston rose rapidly in his profession and soon became one of the leading obstetricians in the city, belonging to the obstetrical staff of the Pittsburgh Homoeopathic Hospital since 1900. He is a member of the Allegheny County Homoeopathic Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Homoeopathic Medical Society and the American Institute of Homoeopathy. While Dr. Thurston is a specialist in obstetrics, he is skillful in treating nervous diseases and intends to make a special study of such cases in the future.

Dr. Thurston is a lineal descendant of Colonel John Thurston, who settled in Virginia in Colonial times. During the Colonial period there were two branches of the Thurston family who came to America from England, one to New England and the other to Virginia.

Colonel John Thurston, founder of the Thurston family of Virginia, was a grandson of Robert Thurston, chamberlain of the city of Bristol, England, in the reign of Charles II. Having received a grant of land from the crown, Colonel Thurston settled in Gloucester county, Virginia, at an early date and became a man of distinction during the Colonial period. Among his descendants in Virginia was John T. Thurston, grandfather of Dr. Thurston, who married Mary Ellen Casey, a daughter of Corporal Casey of Washington's army, who spent the winter at Valley Forge with the troops and shared the hardships endured by the soldiers of the Continental army during that trying



Lowy Historical Pub. Co.

Photo by Johnston

Eng. by L. G. Williams & Bros. N.Y.

Ben Thurston

time in American history. The Thurston family of Virginia had been granted arms, under Queen Elizabeth, a stork for crest, and their motto being *Esse quam videri*.

James F. Thurston, father of Dr. Thurston, is a son of John T. and Mary Ellen (Casey) Thurston, and was born in Richmond, Virginia, March 4, 1841. He was a prominent hat manufacturer in Richmond for many years and is yet living, although no longer engaged in active business. Mr. Thurston married Ellen Jane Edwards, April 20, 1863. He has been a life-long Democrat and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On April 5, 1893, Dr. Thurston married Sarah Wellford, a daughter of John Bapty, of Leeds, England, a woolen manufacturer of that city. They have one child, James Thomas Thurston, born August 24, 1895, who since he received his elementary education in the public schools is a student at East Liberty Academy and will later enter a medical school.

In politics Dr. Thurston is a Democrat. Since he was twenty-two years of age he has been a Mason, belonging to Temple Lodge, Richmond, Virginia. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Press Club, and has belonged to other clubs, but withdrew his membership on account of his professional duties. Dr. Thurston is a lover of good music, and is particularly devoted to the 'cello, possessing a fine specimen of 'cello, one of the finest instruments owned by an amateur performer. Mrs. Thurston is a member of the Southern Women's Society of Pittsburgh, and served as its president at one time.

RINEHART, Edward Everett,

Business Man, Musical Instructor.

Edward Everett Rinehart, son of William and Mary Ann (Ing) Rinehart, and father of Alfred Walter Rinehart, was

born May 19, 1836. A biography of William Rinehart, one of the stalwart business men of the old Pittsburgh, appears elsewhere in this work. Edward Everett Rinehart was educated in public and private schools of the Iron City and in early manhood served as a steamboat captain on the Ohio, Mississippi, Arkansas, Red, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. During the Civil War he rendered valuable service to the Federal government by assisting in the transportation of troops. After the close of the war Mr. Rinehart associated himself with the wholesale tobacco business of his father and uncle, subsequently engaged in it independently. He afterward entered the wholesale coffee-roasting business as head of the firm of Rinehart & Stevens and was eventually connected with the wholesale grocery business.

A taste for music was one of Mr. Rinehart's distinguishing characteristics and he was chiefly known and is best remembered for his very valuable work as instructor of music in the Pittsburgh schools, having served in that capacity from 1875 to 1877 and again from 1881 to 1911, when he retired on a pension from the city. From 1877 to 1881, during which time Mr. Rinehart was officially associated with the Clarion Coal Company, Clarion, Pennsylvania, and afterward connected with the firm of Allen Kirkpatrick & Company, the schools of Pittsburgh were destitute of music, and it was with the liveliest rejoicing that both teachers and pupils welcomed back their beloved instructor. Mr. Rinehart affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of the Teachers' Pension Association, which was afterward taken under the city government. In his own special sphere he was a man of much influence.

Mr. Rinehart married, April 24, 1861, Annie G., daughter of William McPheely, a contractor of Hannibal, Missouri, and

their children were: William; Alfred Walter, mentioned elsewhere; Clarence C., connected with Reineke, Wagner and Company, Pittsburgh; Edward Everett; Charles Augustus, connected with the Credit Clearing House, Pittsburgh; Harry, of New Brighton; Anne, wife of James Dallas, of Pittsburgh; and Edith, wife of Neal Young, also of Pittsburgh. Edward Everett Rinehart, the father, died March 21, 1914, leaving an honored memory.

RINEHART, Alfred Walter,
Prominent Telegraph Official.

Few Pittsburghers have a longer record of continuous usefulness in one line of business than has Alfred Walter Rinehart, manager of the Postal Telegraph Company. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Rinehart has been connected with this organization and during that time has also been identified with other interests essential to the prosperity and progress of his home city.

Alfred Walter, son of Edward Everett and Annie G. (McPheely) Rinehart, was born July 2, 1864, and received his education in the schools of Pittsburgh and in those of Clarion, Pennsylvania. After completing his course of study he was associated for a number of years with various telegraph companies, acquiring the experience which laid the foundation for future success. Twenty-seven years ago Mr. Rinehart entered the service of the Postal Telegraph Company, and has ever since been uninterruptedly associated with that organization, steady promotion advancing him to his present position of manager. Mr. Rinehart was for a time connected with various railroad companies, but now gives his entire time and attention to the duties of the responsible position which he fills in a manner so perfectly competent.

In the sphere of politics, Mr. Rinehart

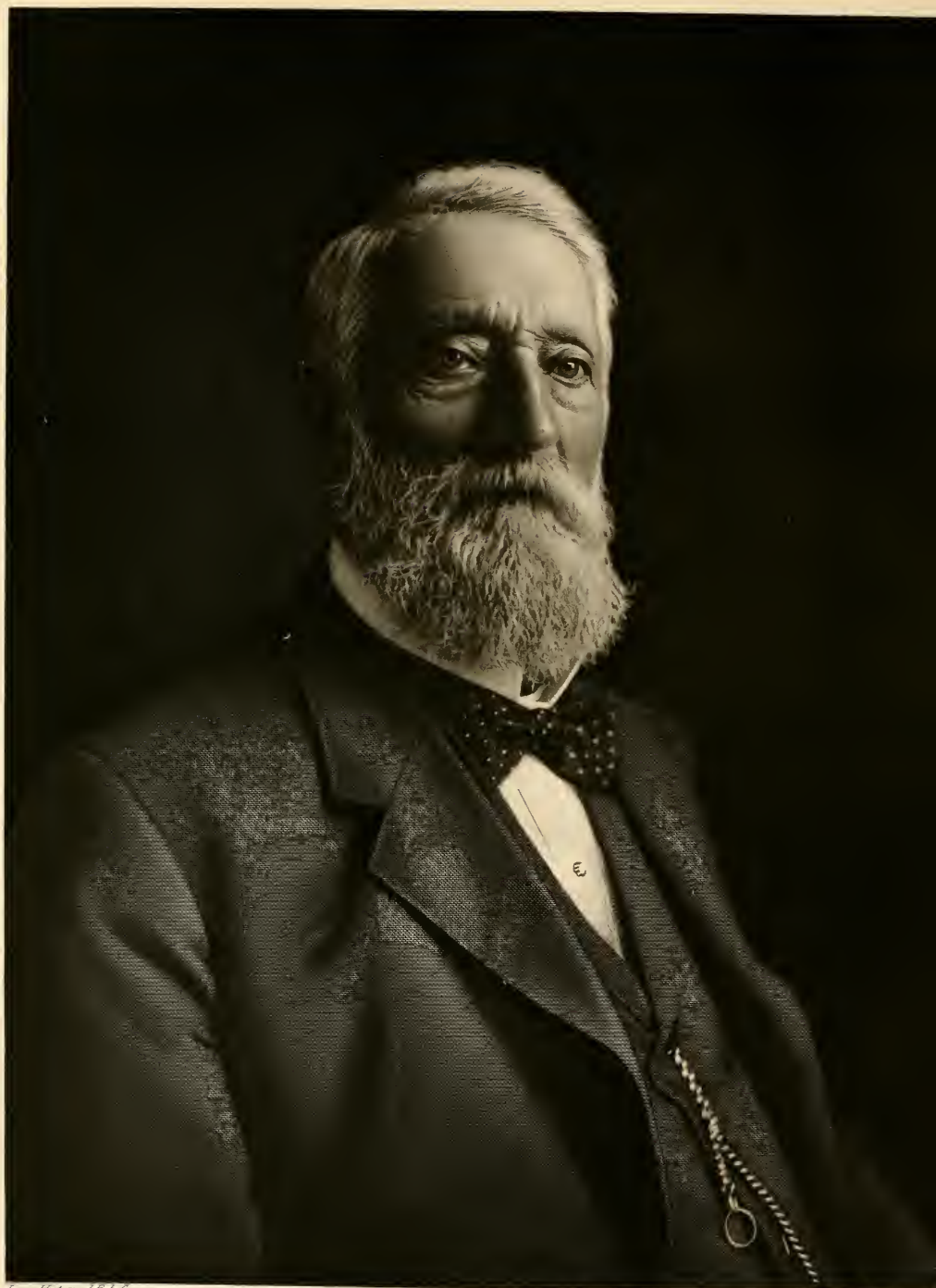
affiliates with the Republicans, and in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of Pittsburgh he takes a thoughtful and at the same time an active interest. He belongs to the Magnetic Club of New York and the Old Time Telegraphers' Association, and is a member of Bellefield Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Rinehart married, July 6, 1886, Mary Findley, daughter of John and Mary (Walker) Young, who came to Pittsburgh from Scotland. Mr. Young, who is now retired, was for years general superintendent of the Allegheny Heating Company, being also connected with other corporations. Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart are the parents of the following children: 1. William Wallace, born May 29, 1887; now a mechanical engineer of Sharon, Pennsylvania; married Caroline, daughter of John G. Gregory, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and they have one son, William Wallace. 2. Alfred Walter, born June 24, 1888; mechanical engineer, connected with the McConway-Torley Company. 3. Florence Mary, died in infancy. 4. John Clarence, born January 5, 1895. Mrs. Rinehart, a woman of much intelligence and charming domesticity, has been to her husband, in every stage of his career, a true and sympathizing helpmate, causing him to find the hours spent at his own fireside the happiest of his busy life.

For generations the Rinehart family has been resident in Pennsylvania, the members, in their respective callings, serving the commonwealth as able men and good citizens, and Alfred Walter Rinehart has abundantly proved himself no exception to the rule.

RINEHART, Edward Everett, Jr.,
Corporation Official.

Edward Everett Rinehart, junior, was born May 15, 1869, and educated in Pittsburgh schools. For a time he was engag-



Lewis Historical Pub. Co.

Eng. by L. B. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

J. W. Paul

ed in the insurance business, and then for ten years was connected with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company. About 1901 he became an official of the Pittsburgh White Metal Company, in association with his father-in-law, Marion C. Rinehart, and he is now treasurer and director and New York representative of this company. Mr. Rinehart is also secretary and director of the American High Speed Press Company and the Automatic Furnace Company, treasurer and director of the American Lead Company and the Rolled Plate Metal Company and director of the Duffner and Kimberly Company. He is a Republican, belongs to various clubs and is a member of the Christian Science Church.

Mr. Rinehart married Lida, daughter of Marion C. and Emma Rinehart, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Marion C. Rinehart, who is now deceased, was connected with the Biddle family of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Everett Rinehart are the parents of the following children: Virginia; Marion C.; Herbert; and Kenneth.

PAUL, Jacob Wheeler,

Man of Affairs.

Imposing figures all were the pioneer manufacturers of Old Pittsburgh, but among those who are still with us, reaping the harvests of long and well-spent lives, there is one who seems to tower above the others, not only by reason of material results achieved, but by force of purpose and elevation of character. We all know him—Jacob Wheeler Paul, for many years a member of the widely known firm of Metcalf, Paul & Company, and for half a century a recognized leader in the manufacturing world of the Iron City. Mr. Paul has always been active in church circles and philanthropic enterprises and in everything tending to further the true progress of his community.

The Paul family is of French origin, and was numbered among that great host of Huguenots who were driven from their native land in consequence of their steadfast adherence to their religion. Admiral John Paul Jones (originally John Paul, having been adopted by a Mr. Jones), the naval hero of the Revolution, is said to have belonged to this family, presumably to a branch which was transplanted to Scotland.

Jacob W. Paul, father of Jacob Wheeler Paul, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, where he became a well known business man. He married Mary, daughter of Johan and Mary Wheeler, of Saxon, Switzerland, and their son, Jacob Wheeler, is mentioned below. Mr. Paul died in 1834, leaving the record of an honorable business man and public-spirited citizen.

Jacob Wheeler, son of Jacob W. and Mary (Wheeler) Paul, was born July 27, 1829, in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and was but five years old when death deprived him of his father. He was taken by his widowed mother to Pittsburgh, and there for a time attended school, spending one year in the academy at Sewickley. His first employment was as clerk on a river steamboat, a position he retained for five years, then entering the service of Bakewell, Pears & Company, glass manufacturers. With this firm his remarkable business abilities came into play; he was gradually invested with more and more responsibility, and eventually became a partner in the concern.

In 1872, after remaining twenty-one years with Bakewell, Pears & Company, Mr. Paul embarked in an independent enterprise. He built the Verona Tool Works, of Verona, and organized the firm of Metcalf, Paul & Company, the partners being himself and Orlando Metcalf. Prosperity attended them, largely in consequence of the good management and keen vision of Mr. Paul and his unalterable

principle of conducting business in strict accordance with perfect integrity and fair dealing. The firm manufactured only one grade of goods, never sacrificing quality to price. The appreciation of the public was manifested by their large and constantly increasing demand and the articles which the firm placed upon the market acquired a national reputation. Eventually Mr. Paul bought out his partner, and incorporated the business, his son, Harry S. Paul, becoming president of the company. From this time forth Mr. Paul gradually withdrew from the activities of the business, though still retaining large interests in the firm. He was for some years a director of the Allegheny National Bank.

In politics Mr. Paul is a Republican of sixty years' standing, having identified himself with the party at its inception and voted for John C. Fremont when the "pathfinder" was nominated for President of the United States. For a time he occupied a seat in the council of Verona. For years he has served as one of the trustees of the Homoeopathic Hospital, and in every movement which, in his judgment, tended to promote the public welfare, he has ever taken a leading part. In religious and charitable work he has been particularly active, having been for over sixty years a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for forty years served as senior warden of St. Thomas Memorial Church at Oakmont.

Nothing, perhaps, has been a more powerful factor in Mr. Paul's success than the relations which he has always maintained with his employees. Identifying their interests with his own, he has made their welfare one of his principal objects and each man has felt that his employer was also his friend. It is needless to say that harmony has always prevailed in his works and that the problem of capital and labor has been eliminated from those

claiming his attention. The lines in his face and the glance of his eye alike give evidence of his large heart and benevolent disposition. Cordial in manner and loyal in his attachments, it has been his good fortune, throughout his long and active life, to find firm friends among "all sorts and conditions of men," and the strength and dignity of his character have commanded the highest respect of the entire community.

Mr. Paul married, December 20, 1852, Susan, daughter of Adam and Ann (Wheeler) Fries, of White Marsh, Pennsylvania, and great-granddaughter of John Fries, of Eastern Pennsylvania, who, during the administration of John Adams, was sentenced to be executed for treason, but was pardoned in consequence of his great personal popularity. Mr. and Mrs. Paul were the parents of the following children: Harry S., whose biography appears elsewhere in this work; Mary, wife of Harry W. Armstrong, of Pittsburgh; Jane B., wife of Charles H. Baker, of Florida; Ann W., widow of Ethelbert Nevin, the celebrated composer, of New York; Ellen, wife of H. F. Skelding, of Connecticut and New York; and Edwin V., who lives in Oregon. Mr. Paul has always been a man of strong domestic tastes and affections, never so content as at his own fireside. The presiding genius of the home, the devoted wife and mother, passed away on April 19, 1906, her death dissolving a happy union of more than half a century.

There is no greater incentive to noble endeavor than the perusal of the records of those men whose work has been not for themselves alone, but for the benefit and uplifting of their fellow citizens and especially for the aid and relief of the suffering and the unfortunate. Such is the record of Jacob Wheeler Paul and it should be preserved for the instruction and inspiration of those to come after



Historical Photo Co.

Eng by E. C. Williams & Son 117

H. S. Paul,

him. The love and reverence of three generations are securely his, his city delights to honor him, and in full vigor of mind and body he looks back from the summit of the years over a career marvelously well rounded and complete. May the Pittsburgh of the future have many like him!

PAUL, Harry S.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Harry S. Paul, president of the Verona Tool Works, has for so long a period held a leading place in the steel manufacturing circles of Pittsburgh that his name alone is a sufficient introduction not only to his fellow citizens but to all Western Pennsylvanians. Mr. Paul, in addition to his prominent connection with the business interests of his native city, is officially and influentially associated with the various other elements of her life as a municipality.

Harry S. Paul was born February 13, 1856, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of Jacob Wheeler and Susan (Fries) Paul. A biography of Mr. Paul, together with the family history, appears on a preceding page of this work. Harry S. Paul was educated in schools of the Birmingham section of Pittsburgh, and then entered the service of Bakewell & Martheus, printers. At the end of a year he obtained employment in the Crescent Steel Works, remaining there until 1873, when he became associated with the business of Metcalf, Paul & Company, which had been founded by his father in partnership with Orlando Metcalf.

It was as a clerk that Mr. Paul first became connected with the great concern of which he is now president, but inherited ability enforced by close application and abundant energy rendered his advancement a question of time only. In 1877 he was placed in charge of the factory and

for five years held this very responsible position. At the end of that time the concern was reorganized as the Verona Tool Works, with Mr. Paul as president. The perfect efficiency with which he has discharged the duties of this important office is so well known to the business world at large as to render comment here superfluous. He is interested in various other concerns, and is vice-president and director of the First National Bank of Oakmont, also president of the Oakmont Board of Trade.

Voting with the Republicans, Mr. Paul is active in all that concerns the welfare and progress of his community. For years he has been a member of the school board of Oakmont and for some time served as its president. He has been for over twenty years trustee and chairman of the executive committee of the Homoeopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh and for a long period has held the office of president of St. Barnabas' Home. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason; his clubs are the Duquesne and Oakmont; and he also belongs to the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. For thirty-six years he has been a member of St. Thomas' Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church, also serving as treasurer and vestryman.

The personality of Mr. Paul is that of an all-round business man—that is to say, a man whose business, however aggressive and indefatigable he may be, and Mr. Paul is emphatically both, does not absorb his time and attention to the exclusion of other interests. He is a citizen in the widest meaning of that word. Nothing that pertains to the advancement of Pittsburgh finds him unresponsive. Dignified and alert in bearing and with a countenance on which are stamped his dominant traits of character, he looks what he is—a true type of the broad-minded, public-spirited Pittsburgher.

Mr. Paul married, December 20, 1877, Jennie, daughter of the late Caleb and Mary (Knox) Lee, Jr. A biography of Mr. Lee appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Paul are the parents of three daughters and one son: Alice Knox, educated at Bishop Bowman Institute and the Pennsylvania College for Women, married C. V. D. Tiers, of Oakmont, and has three children, Alice Paul, Eleanor and Dorothy; Mary Lee, educated at Bishop Bowman Institute; Susan, educated at St. Margaret's School, Waterbury, Connecticut, married W. R. Bauersmith, of Oakmont, and has one child, Pauline; and Harry S., born July 31, 1898, attended Kiskiminnatus Academy, and is now a student at Bucknell College. Mrs. Paul, who is a woman of most winning personality, is actively interested in various philanthropic societies and both she and her husband delight in the exercise of hospitality. The whole family are extremely popular socially.

Mr. Paul is intensely active, but his is the activity which is chiefly manifest in results. He works forcefully but quietly and the community does not always fully realize what he is accomplishing until the finished product is given to the world. The impression then engraved on the public mind and memory is complete and lasting.

McMASTER, William Alexander,

Prominent Business Man.

A business man of quiet but acknowledged force and a public-spirited, philanthropic citizen was the late William Alexander McMaster, for many years junior member of the old and well known firm of S. C. McMaster & Company. Mr. McMaster was identified throughout his entire life with the interests of his native city, with a number of which he was long and closely associated.

Samuel C. McMaster, father of William Alexander McMaster, was born in Lionier, Pennsylvania, and at the age of twenty-two came to Pittsburgh, where the remainder of his long life was passed. Engaging in the milling business he was for a number of years associated with the old Iron City Flour Mills on the North Side. Later he founded the firm of S. C. McMaster & Company and operated mills at Canton and Malvern, Ohio. He was a director of the Thomas R. Mackey Baking Company. Mr. McMaster's religious affiliations were with the Fourth United Presbyterian Church of which he was a member. He married Sarah J. McIlvain, of Sewickley, and their children were: Harriet, wife of J. Lee Winters, of Edgeworth; Mame C.; and William Alexander, mentioned below. Mr. McMaster died in January, 1908. He was one of the pioneer flour merchants of Pittsburgh and a highly respected citizen.

William Alexander, son of Samuel C. and Sarah J. (McIlvain) McMaster, was born August 30, 1875, in Sewickley, Pennsylvania, and received his education in schools of his native city, also attending the old Western University of Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh), and while there was a member of its glee club. Early in life he was associated with his father in the latter's large and flourishing business with which he was thenceforth identified. His sound judgment, capable management and clear foresight admirably fitted him for the career he had chosen, and his unremitting and thoughtful supervision was of inestimable benefit to the firm. He was a director of the Famous Biscuit Company.

The principles of the Republican party always received the support of Mr. McMaster's influence and vote. A thirty-second degree Mason, he affiliated with Dallas Lodge, No. 508, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Scottish Rite Masons.



Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Harry G. Tinker

Lewis Historical Pub. Co.

He was a member of the Eleventh United Presbyterian Church, serving for the last ten years of his life on its board of trustees. In church and charitable work he took an active part. In fact, it might be said that, while assiduous in business matters, his nature found its fullest and most congenial exercise in benevolent enterprises. His countenance and manner were strongly expressive of the kindness of his heart and the liberality of his sentiments and the loyalty in friendship which was one of his dominant characteristics he inspired in all who were brought into contact with him either in business or social life. Mr. McMaster married Lillie M., daughter of John C. and Mary E. (Curts) Reed, of Pittsburgh, finding in this union a source of happiness and an inspiration to duty. Mrs. McMaster was in all respects an ideal helpmate making the home over which she presided a refuge where her husband could ever find the repose so essential to an over-wrought business man. Mrs. McMaster is active in Pittsburgh society.

The death of Mr. McMaster occurred September 18, 1913. He passed away loved by many and respected by all, having presented in his daily life an example of those virtues which form the groundwork of the prosperity of every community. By his record of ability and honor as a business man Mr. McMaster earned the highest esteem of his fellow-citizens and as "one who loved his fellow-men" his memory is cherished in many grateful hearts.

TINKER, Harry George,

Lawyer.

Among the lawyers who have been, for the last twenty years, in constant practice at the Pittsburgh bar, is Harry George Tinker. Mr. Tinker's devotion to his profession has been marked by a concentra-

tion of effort which has, to a great degree, precluded his participation in interests lying beyond its limits.

Joshua Tinker, great-grandfather of Harry George Tinker, was born June 17, 1777, in Yorkshire, England, and about 1805 emigrated to the United States, accompanied by his wife and children, settling in that part of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, which afterwards became Lawrenceville, and which is now in the city of Pittsburgh. In his native land Joshua Tinker had been a woolen manufacturer, and after residing for some time in Allegheny county, moved to Butler county, where he established the same business. He was a member of the Church of England, as was his wife, Ann Wainwright, born at Bankhouse, near Penistone, Yorkshire. Their children were: Uriah, mentioned below; Charlotte, born August 28, 1801, died in 1894; George, born June 4, 1803, died September 21, 1803; William Jarvis, born December 1, 1804; Jarvis Wainwright, born June 15, 1808, died July 5, 1879; Hannah Jarvis, born July 17, 1810, died 1899; Edwin, born March 11, 1812; Charles, born June 1, 1814; Zachariah Wainwright, born December 18, 1816; Joseph Wainwright, born February 15, 1821; and George (2), born March 25, 1824, died in January, 1904. Joshua Tinker, the father, died February 2, 1854.

(II) Uriah, son of Joshua and Ann (Wainwright) Tinker, was born February 24, 1800, in Yorkshire, England, and married Frances Raynor, of Penistone, England. Both he and his wife died in the year 1877.

(III) Francis, son of Uriah and Frances (Raynor) Tinker, was born March 21, 1840, at Thurlstone, near Penistone, Yorkshire, England. In early life he was apprenticed to and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, his education being obtained at the half-day sessions of the

grammar school. He came to Pittsburgh in 1860, and for some few years followed his trade, later embarking as a building contractor, which business he followed until his retirement; and now, although not actively engaged he still retains his identity with different industries in the Lawrenceville district. In politics he was always identified with the Republican party. Francis Tinker married Amelia Caroline, born September 16, 1844, in Washington, District of Columbia, daughter of August and Ernestine (Fredericks) Haller, who were natives of Germany, and who with their children came to Western Pennsylvania, making the trip from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh by the old canal, and settling in the borough of Lawrenceville. Children of Francis and Amelia Caroline (Haller) Tinker: Uriah, of Pittsburgh; Harry George, mentioned below; Wesley Raynor, secretary and treasurer of Samuel Trethewey Company, Limited, Pittsburgh; and Pearl Frances, wife of A. M. Brown, of Oakmont, Pennsylvania.

(IV) Harry George, son of Francis and Amelia Caroline (Haller) Tinker, was born April 15, 1868, in Pittsburgh. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native city, attending the ward school and the high school, from the latter of which he graduated in 1888. In the fall of 1889 he entered Amherst College, graduating with the class of 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

On June 23, 1888, Mr. Tinker registered as a law student, and pursued his studies under the guidance of Messrs. Shiras and Dickey, of Pittsburgh. On June 15, 1895, on motion of William R. Blair, he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county. Without delay Mr. Tinker began the practice of his profession, and has, in the course of time, acquired an extensive and desirable clientele. His reputation for

sound judgment and keen perception, no less than for thorough acquaintance with the law, has given him an assured standing at the bar, and has gained for him the respect and confidence of the legal fraternity and the general public.

In the sphere of politics Mr. Tinker has always adhered to the Republican party, but has no inclination for office, preferring to devote his whole time and attention to the strict fulfillment of his professional obligations. In 1903 he was elected secretary of the Allegheny Bar Association, a position which he has ever since continuously retained. His personality is that of the reserved and astute but keenly observant lawyer, quiet, dignified and courteous.

Mr. Tinker's record may be summarized in few and simple but most significant words: He is an able member of his profession and a useful citizen. As such Pittsburgh needs him and will always continue to need men of his unobtrusive but effective type.

McKNIGHT, Charles,

Man of Large Affairs.

Charles McKnight, son of the late Charles and Jeannie (Baird) McKnight, was born at Sewickley, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1863. A biography of Charles McKnight, the father, together with his portrait, appears elsewhere in this work.

Charles McKnight was educated in the grammar and high school of Sewickley and in the schools of Philadelphia. He is now president and director of the Western National Bank of Pittsburgh; president and director of the Carbon Steel Company; president and director of the Interior Finish Company; president and director of the Western Coke Company; treasurer and director of the Pittsburgh Iron and Steel Foundry Company; director of the



Louis Historical Pub. Co.

Eng. by E. S. Williams & Bros. N.Y.

Thomas W. Baxedell

Westinghouse Air Brake Company; president of the Pittsburgh Clearing House Association. He is a Republican in politics, and in religion is a member of the Presbyterian church. Of social nature, Mr. McKnight is a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh and Allegheny Country clubs of Pittsburgh; the Pittsburgh Athletic Association; the Metropolitan, Union League, Recess and Players clubs of New York, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania Society in New York.

Mr. McKnight married, October 31, 1888, Miss Eliza C., daughter of Samuel T. and Mary (Davis) Wilson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Children of Charles and Eliza C. (Wilson) McKnight: Rachel Lowrie; Eleanor Baird; Charles, junior, born September 16, 1891; Robert Wilson, born August 21, 1904; and Francis Harlan, born August 2, 1900. Mrs. McKnight is a member of the Twentieth Century Club and Women's Club of Sewickley.

BAKEWELL, Thomas Woodhouse,

Finely Equipped Corporation Lawyer.

Conspicuous among the brightest and best of the members of the Pittsburgh bar was the late Thomas Woodhouse Bakewell, head of the firm of Bakewell & Byrnes and general counsel of the United States Steel Corporation. Although obliged by the demands of this position to reside during the latter years of his life in the neighborhood of New York, Mr. Bakewell ever remained a true Pittsburgher, and his high character, reputation, abilities and success were put to the honor and credit of his native city.

Thomas Woodhouse Bakewell was born October 27, 1861, at "Sunnyside," at that time in McClure township, but now in lower Allegheny, and was a son of the late William and Jane H. (Camp-

bell) Bakewell. Mr. Bakewell, whose biography and portrait appear elsewhere in this work, was for over half a century a member of the Pittsburgh bar, founder and for many years leader of the patent practice in that city. In the early seventies the family moved to Arnold Station, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, and it was there that Thomas Woodhouse Bakewell grew to manhood. He attended Rutgers College Preparatory School, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, his great-uncle, Dr. William Campbell, being then president of the college. From the preparatory school he passed to the college, graduating with honors in 1881. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Immediately thereafter Mr. Bakewell entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he spent two years under the preceptorship of the late E. Coppee Mitchell, dean of the faculty, and in 1883 received his degree. At once Mr. Bakewell entered upon the active practice of his profession in the office of Bakewell & Kerr, the members of the firm being William Bakewell and his nephew, Thomas B. Kerr, now of New York. During the first few years he did not devote himself exclusively to patent law, his desire being to obtain a general knowledge of legal principles and practice, but within a short time the retirement of Mr. Kerr from the firm gave him so much of the patent practice to attend to that he was forced to give his whole time to that branch of the law, forming, with his father and his brother, James K. Bakewell, the partnership of W. Bakewell & Sons. In January, 1901, after the death of his father, Mr. Bakewell organized the firm of Bakewell & Byrnes, his partner being Clarence P. Byrnes, who had been associated with him ever since 1891.

Before 1905 Mr. Bakewell had become the representative of many of the under-

lying companies of the United States Steel Corporation as general counsel in patent litigation, and thus it naturally came to pass in the summer of that year that he was called to succeed John R. Bennett, whose sudden death left vacant the office of general counsel to the United States Steel Corporation. In September, 1905, Mr. Bakewell was appointed by the corporation general counsel in patent cases. This appointment and the large general practice he had acquired in New York made it necessary in 1906 for him to make his home in Plainfield, New Jersey, although his office in Pittsburgh claimed much of his time.

In addition to those qualities of mind which made Mr. Bakewell a well-equipped lawyer, he possessed aptitude for and comprehension of mechanical problems, thus being both a good lawyer and a good mechanic, and endowed, moreover, with excellent business judgment. His manner of conducting a case was characteristic. He studied and understood it, formulated his theory of it with great accuracy, developed it quietly and thoroughly and submitted it in simple, lucid terms. At the same time he was never lacking in resource to meet the exigencies of trial and his deference was such as not infrequently to lead his colleague or the court to adopt his view as original, the other supposing it to be his own. Power of application and concentration, lucidity of thought and expression, were his best intellectual assets and brought him into prominence among the foremost men in his profession. His manner of speaking was unstudied and he spoke easily and earnestly. He did not rush to conclusions, but developed his argument gradually with a tremendous and often irresistible cumulative effect.

With much of the important patent litigation of recent years Mr. Bakewell was concerned and among the counsels on his

side of the question his was the controlling mind. In the case of the Carnegie Steel Company versus the Cambria Iron Company, in which his brief and oral argument were largely responsible for the reversal by the Supreme Court, a doubtful question of process patents was set at rest.

In politics Mr. Bakewell was a Republican, but would never consent to become a candidate for office, preferring to concentrate his energies on his professional responsibilities. To every measure which he felt conserved the interest of good government he gave loyal support and his charities were numerous but unostentatious.

With a luminous and vigorous intellect Mr. Bakewell combined a most winning personality and a high degree of magnetism. Inheriting his father's sturdy mind, tenacious memory, moral uprightness and thirst for knowledge, he was, all his life, a reader of books, catholic in his tastes and always retaining in his memory whatever was of good in what he read. A ready linguist, he delighted in the classic authors of Greece and Rome, in his library were many volumes of the best French, German and Italian literature, and during a brief sojourn in Mexico he obtained a working knowledge of Spanish. He was, indeed, a man nobly planned, possessing generous impulses and a chivalrous sense of honor, ardent in his friendships and valiantly loyal to every trust and every obligation. His clear-cut, incisive face was eloquent of force of character and strength of intellect, his eyes, which shone with a keen, steadfast radiance, were at once those of the thinker and the observer and his erect form and alert bearing gave assurance of the inexhaustible energy and straight forward manliness which constituted the basis of his character and the cornerstone of his success. His courtesy, under all circum-

stances, was unailing, and his aspect had at times a geniality which won the hearts of all with whom he was brought in contact. He was a singularly pure, simple, modest man, a great lawyer and a cultured Christian gentleman.

Mr. Bakewell married, September 18, 1884, Anne Campbell, daughter of Dr. Cyrus B. and Euphemia Gifford (Kerr) King, of Allegheny. A biography and portrait of Dr. King appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Bakewell were the parents of two children: Euphemia, who became the wife of Henry W. Brower, of New York; and Allan Campbell, now a student at Harvard Law School, having graduated from Princeton in 1914. In his domestic relations Mr. Bakewell was singularly happy. The governing motive of his life was love for his home and family, and all those who were privileged to be his guests can testify to his charm as a host,—his unailing courtesy, his wit which never left a sting and his quick, generous sympathies. Mrs. Bakewell, in her widowhood resides in New York, and has a summer home, "The Orchard," at Clayton, New York.

On the morning of July 7, 1909, while arguing the case of the Mississippi Wire Glass Company versus the Highland Glass Company in the Circuit Court of the United States in Pittsburgh, Mr. Bakewell was stricken, and within an hour had passed away, falling, as has been well said, "like the soldier that he was, at his post." This gifted and lovable man and great lawyer had not yet completed his forty-eighth year when he was called from the scenes and activities of earth, and by the withdrawal of so rich and rare a spirit the community lost a most useful and courageous citizen and the bar one of its most distinguished and honored members.

At a memorial meeting of the Allegheny County Bar Association, held No-

vember 18, 1909, among the many tributes offered to the life and work of Mr. Bakewell were the following:

Thomas Patterson said: "At all times a gentleman, at all times a powerful and fair antagonist, a man of learning and integrity, he wore the white flower of the blameless life."

It was finely said by James I. Kay: "He made his mark in his profession throughout the country and stood well to the front with his illustrious father and the other great men at this bar who have gone before."

Clarence P. Byrnes, for many years Mr. Bakewell's partner said: "Whatever small value I may be to the patent profession I shall always attribute not only to my training under his remarkable ability, but even more to his sterling character and its moulding effect on me during these eighteen years. Aside from our constant business intimacy we were the closest friends, and no shadow of misunderstanding ever darkened this intimacy. I shall never have another such friend."

Marshall A. Christy said: "Mr. Bakewell was the embodiment to a remarkable degree of the combination of genius, I might say brilliancy of mind, and great capacity for hard work."

By Paul Bakewell, of St. Louis, cousin to Mr. Bakewell, it was said: "He lived a good life, he died a good death; a hard-working, distinguished member of his profession, he literally died in the harness."

Following are the words of Judge Buffington: "He was a man who measured up to the highest standard of the advocate, in that, while he was tremendously earnest in the success of his cause, he recognized that his highest duty as counsel was to assist the court in reaching the right. He united with the zeal of the advocate an ever-present judicial

capacity to see his adversary's cause as well, and his genius, as the genius of every great lawyer, consisted in intuitively discovering the pivot on which his case turned. And because he rang true mentally he made for that point, and because he rang true morally he faced that point, and on this pivot he swung his whole case and frankly said: 'If I am right on this point, the cause is mine; and if I am wrong, my adversary should have the decree'. It was this moral and mental clearness that made him the great patent lawyer he was, and in my judgment, take him all in all, I have known none abler."

WOELFEL, Rev. Louis M. J.,
Prominent Clergyman.

The power of the Roman Catholic church rests not alone nor even chiefly upon the outward and material evidences of her all but universal dominion. It is to be found, rather, in the character of her priesthood, and more especially in those who are of the type of the Rev. Louis M. J. Woelfel, now for many years pastor of St. Martin's Church, West End, Pittsburgh, and respected, loved and valued both as an ecclesiastic and a citizen.

The name Woelfel means "Little Wolf," and was originally spelled Wolf, having the two dots over the o. The arms of the family are as follows: Arms—Quarterly. First, argent, a wolf passant, proper. Second and third, gules, a mailed arm and hand holding a dagger, or. Fourth, azure, a castle argent. In chief three mullets, or. Crest: A demi wolf rampant, sable.

John Woelfel, grandfather of Louis M. J. Woelfel, was of the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, and married Anna Kestel. Their children were: Martin, John, Margaret, Anna; Conrad, mentioned be-

low; George, Margaret (2), Barbara, and Joachim. All these are now deceased.

(II) Conrad, son of John and Anna (Kestel) Woelfel, was born February 22, 1828, at Grossen Buchen, Bavaria, received his education in his native land and learned the trade of tailoring. In 1852 he emigrated to the United States and made his home in New York, where he followed his trade during the remainder of his life. He married Catherine Hammel, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of two sons—Louis M. J., mentioned below; and Martin, of New York. Conrad Woelfel died in that city, February 11, 1869, and his widow survived him a quarter of a century, passing away May 13, 1894, in Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

(III) Louis M. J., son of Conrad and Catherine (Hammel) Woelfel, was born February 1, 1856, in New York, on the site of the present Pennsylvania railroad station, and received his early education in Brooklyn parochial schools and with the Christian Brothers of Second street. He then went to St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and thence to St. Francis' College, Milwaukee, after which he returned to St. Vincent's where, on May 11, 1881, he was ordained to the priesthood. The first appointment of Father Woelfel was that of assistant priest at St. John's Church, Fourteenth street, Pittsburgh, and almost at the beginning of his ministry the city was visited by an epidemic of smallpox. It raged with special virulence on the South Side and many of his parishioners were among those stricken. Subjected at the outset of his career to this severe ordeal, the young priest proved his fitness for his office, fearlessly ministering to the victims of the dread disease and visiting, on an average, no fewer than twelve patients a day.



Louis Novakoff, Feb. 22

Photo by Johnson

27 29 30 Avenue 2, 2, 2

Louis M. J. Novakoff

On January 14, 1882, Father Woelfel was appointed pastor of Verona, Pennsylvania, where he organized a parochial school in which he himself served as an instructor. The parish was in flourishing condition, when, in September, 1882, he was appointed pastor of Holy Trinity Church, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. This was then the oldest church in the Pittsburgh diocese, having been built in 1828, and the parish embraced a territory of forty square miles. During his stay there, Father Woelfel caused the old church to be enlarged and greatly beautified, and his pastorate of six years and a half was in all respects fruitful of good results. On March 17, 1889, he was appointed pastor of St. Leo's Church, Allegheny City, now North Side, Pittsburgh. Of this church he was the first pastor and his record is one of earnest and energetic accomplishment. He erected all necessary buildings—schools, church, convent and the parochial residence, and purchased the property on which the new church was built. In January, 1895, he left the parish which he might almost be said to have created, and devoted himself to missions until November 17, 1897, when he was appointed pastor of St. Martin's Church, West End, Pittsburgh.

In entering this new field in which he has ever since continuously labored, Father Woelfel brought to the work a wealth of experience and an enlightened enthusiasm which were the surest promise of abundant results. This promise has been fulfilled beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. Where were five schools there are now ten, a new church is in the process of erection and a new parochial residence is already completed. In these buildings, which are unique in many of their arrangements, Father Woelfel has incorporated many original ideas. Best of all, the congregation has greatly in-

creased in numbers and the pastor is securely entrenched in the veneration and love of his people. Not only is he a fine pulpit orator, but his discourses seem to possess power to touch the hearts and influence the lives of his hearers, to help them to be good Christians and good citizens. But, perhaps, his personal, heart-to-heart influence is more potent than even his sermons. He lives close to his people. In all their affairs he is their trusted counsellor. By the children he is specially beloved, joining in their games and winning their fullest confidence.

A scholar and a man of wide erudition, Father Woelfel is the owner of a library of over six thousand volumes, including many rare editions. Nevertheless, much as he loves the companionship of his books, they never win him from the work to which he has consecrated himself. Better even than the seclusion of his library and communion through the written word with the great souls of all ages he loves his chosen ministry to the sick, the sorrowing and the sinful. With extraordinary force of character and great tenacity of purpose he combines the gentler qualities of a singularly lovable personality. Broad human sympathies give him rare insight into character, enabling him to understand widely different natures and to deal with each according to its need. The lines of his strong, refined face and the keen, clear light in his eye indicate the aggressiveness which has always been so strikingly manifested in his methods of work and at the same time the large benevolence reflected from his countenance and speaking in his whole aspect and manner draws to him "all sorts and conditions of men."

The years Father Woelfel has spent in the metropolis have been fraught with great public benefit. Pittsburgh owes him much and the church need not fear for her future while she numbers among

her priests men like the noble pastor of St. Martin's.

(The Hammel Line).

— Hammel, the first ancestor of record, was born in Switzerland, whence he migrated to Schweigen, in the Palatinate of Rhine-Bavaria, which is on the French-German border, and there made a home for himself and his descendants.

(II) Louis, son of — Hammel, was mayor of Schweigen at the time of the French revolution, and as a member of the Roman Catholic church suffered much persecution, at one time saving his life by concealing himself in a bale of hay. He married.

(III) Louis (2), son of Louis (1) Hammel, was of Schweigen, and married. His children were: Catherine, mentioned below; Louis, Lena, Frederick, Margaret, Matthew, Michael, and Sophia. All these are deceased with the exception of Margaret and Sophia, who are living in Germany. Louis died in the United States.

(IV) Catherine, daughter of Louis (2) Hammel, was born December 11, 1828, at Schweigen, and emigrated to the United States, but at what period is not stated. She became the wife of Conrad Woelfel, as stated above.

TODD, Frank L., M. D.,

Practitioner, Hospital Official.

A physician who has written his name deeply in the medical annals not of Pittsburgh only but also in those of Western Pennsylvania is Dr. Frank Lester Todd, who has now for many years been numbered among the leading practitioners of the Iron City. Dr. Todd is prominent in Masonic circles, and is also intimately associated with the social and religious life of the metropolis which has for so many years been his home and the scene of his

exceptionally successful professional career.

William Todd, founder of the American branch of the family, came about 1754 from the neighborhood of Belfast, Ireland, to New London, Connecticut. Thence he migrated to Plainfield, New Jersey, later removing to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, whence his descendants scattered to Kentucky and Delaware and also to other parts of Pennsylvania.

William (2) Todd, grandfather of Frank Lester Todd, migrated from Lancaster county to Westmoreland county and thence to Washington county, where he was one of the pioneers. He married Margaret Rannick, and they seem to have passed the remainder of their lives in the county which they helped to settle.

James Todd, son of William (2) and Margaret (Rannick) Todd, was born February 14, 1809, in Washington county, near Claysville, and removed to Virginia, where he engaged in farming. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Hamilton) Byers, and among their children was Frank Lester, mentioned below. Mr. Todd died December 14, 1893, and the death of his wife occurred April 8, 1908.

Frank Lester Todd, son of James and Mary (Byers) Todd, was born May 10, 1861, in Ohio county, Virginia, now West Virginia, and received his education at the West Alexander Academy—that is to say, his preparatory education, for he afterward entered Washington and Jefferson College, graduating in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1893 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Dr. Todd began his preparation for his future career on the Pacific coast, beginning at Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, but it was not long before he turned his steps

eastward, this time taking up his abode in the city with which he has ever since been identified. He matriculated in the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), and in 1891 graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After spending two years as resident physician at the West Pennsylvania Hospital, Dr. Todd entered upon a career of general practice, from the outset winning favorable opinions from the public and the profession. In 1897 he did post-graduate work at the University of Berlin, and since his return to Pittsburgh has been continuously engaged in general medical and surgical practice, acquiring a large and constantly increasing clientele and a most enviable reputation for learning, skill and honorable dealing.

In 1895 Dr. Todd helped to found the Presbyterian Hospital of Pittsburgh, and was its surgeon from the beginning until 1914, when he resigned in consequence of pressure of professional duties. Since 1909 he has been a member of the consulting staff of the Allegheny General Hospital. Despite his incessant activities he finds time to write articles which are valuable contributions to the literature of his profession and which are published in various medical journals. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, the Allegheny County Medical Society and the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

To all measures which, in his judgment, tend to promote the welfare of Pittsburgh Dr. Todd renders hearty support and coöperation. In politics he is a Republican, but takes no active part in the affairs of the organization, preferring to concentrate his energies on the discharge of his professional obligations. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, affili-

ating with McKinley Lodge, No. 318, and is past high priest of Mizpah Royal Arch Chapter, and past eminent commander of Allegheny Commandery, No. 35. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, also belonging to the Phi Gamma Delta and Nu Sigma Nu fraternities. He was formerly connected with the University and Press clubs. For a number of years he has held the office of elder in the First Presbyterian Church.

Distinctively a well-read man, Dr. Todd is especially so on subjects connected with his profession, always keeping abreast of the latest thought. His scholarly tastes render him active in all that makes for the advancement of culture and science, notably medical science, and his benevolence inspires the numerous acts of charity which he always endeavors to shield from the public gaze. His countenance, and especially the searching and yet reflective expression of his eyes, give evidence of the thinker and the executant, the student and the man of action. Dignified and courteous in demeanor, he is genial and companionable in disposition, and numbers his friends by the legion both in and out of his profession.

Dr. Todd married, July 9, 1895, Ida, only daughter of the late Henry and Christiana (Manns) Kleber, of Pittsburgh, both belonging to old families of that city. Mr. Kleber, who died February 18, 1897, was a pioneer music dealer and very prominent in his line of business. Mrs. Kleber was a pianist of rare artistic ability. Her father was a schoolmaster and also preached in the old German church then standing on Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, and her brother, Professor Jean Manns, who died July 10, 1899, was a piano teacher of national reputation and the

author of many musical articles and treatises.

In his domestic relations Dr. Todd is peculiarly fortunate, finding in his wife both an intellectual comrade and an ideal home-maker. In dispensing the gracious hospitality for which they are noted they are invested with a rare charm which no one privileged to be their guest ever fails to appreciate.

Some men there are who leave upon their time the impress not of their work alone, but also of their personality. Of these Dr. Frank Lester Todd is one. Pittsburgh and all Western Pennsylvania acknowledge him as one of their foremost representatives of the medical profession, but no less do they feel and confess his influence as a man of aggressive temperament in all that makes for the public weal, and they claim him with just pride in his strong dual personality—a true citizen, but first, last and always a physician.

LATSHAW, William H.,

Corporation Official, Financier.

William H. Latshaw, one of the captains of industry of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was a man whose life serves as an example in the financial and industrial worlds, as well as in private life. He not alone gained commendation as a business man, but he earned the unqualified respect of opponent and friend. His keen intellect was ever on the alert to grasp opportunities, but advantage was never taken of the misfortunes of others.

William Hart Latshaw was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1855, son of Peter William Henry and Elizabeth Cook (Aughinbaugh) Latshaw. The father of William H. Latshaw was associated as a partner with the late Joshua Rhodes in the grain business, and

they were also the owners and operators of the Eagle Cotton Mills on Sandusky street, Allegheny City (now North Side, Pittsburgh). When William H. Latshaw was three years of age his parents removed to Des Moines, Iowa, but returned to Pittsburgh when he had attained the age of seven years. For seven years he was a pupil in the old First Ward school, and then entered upon his business career, which was one filled with honor. Mr. Latshaw's first position was with the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad Company, and when he left this he found employment with the Allegheny National Bank, in whose service he remained for a period of seven years. He then became associated with Joshua Rhodes, in 1876, in the Pennsylvania Tube Company, the responsible position of secretary and treasurer being assigned him. When this company became merged in the National Tube Company in 1899, Mr. Latshaw was elected to the office of assistant treasurer, with offices in Pittsburgh. Not long afterward he was elected to the office of third vice-president and manager of the sales department, the duties of which offices were discharged with such exceptional executive ability and success, that he was honored by election to the second vice-presidency and was given charge of local financial matters, while he was still continued in charge of the sales department. Later he was elected to the office of first vice-president, but the accumulated duties of these various offices had an ill effect upon the health of Mr. Latshaw, and he retired from the active management of affairs in 1903, although his counsel was frequently sought as director of various concerns. He was director in the Colonial Trust Company, the Germania Bank, the Allegheny National Bank, and the Standard Engineering Company.

As a citizen with exalted ideas of good



Portrait of Amos A. Phelps, Jr.

Eng. by G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Amos A. Phelps, Jr.

government and civic virtue, Mr. Latshaw stood in the front rank, and wherever substantial aid would further public progress, it was freely given. He was a Republican in politics, and as a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, holding sound opinions and taking liberal views, his ideas carried weight among those with whom he discussed public problems. His rapidity of judgment enabled him, in the midst of incessant business activity, to give to the affairs of the community effort and counsel of genuine value, and his penetrating thought often added wisdom to public movements. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, the full number of his benefactions will, in all probability, never be known, for his charity was of the kind that shuns publicity. Of genial personality, Mr. Latshaw was numbered among the members of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh Country clubs. He also affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

The singularly strong personality of Mr. Latshaw always exerted a powerful influence on all who were brought into contact with him, while a kindly nature, which recognized and appreciated the good in others, surrounded him with a large circle of warmly attached and loyal friends. His countenance reflected his character and disposition, and it might be said of him—more truly, perhaps, than of many—that he looked the man he was.

Mr. Latshaw married, December 14, 1880, Miss Annie Wilson, daughter of Anthony and Frances (Wilson) Filman, of Pittsburgh, and they became the parents of: 1. Henry Hart, married Sarah Verner Lloyd, of Pittsburgh, and they have a son, John Lloyd Latshaw, born December 15, 1906. 2. William, of Pittsburgh. 3. Frances, who became the wife of Claude F. Pugh, of Pittsburgh;

they have one daughter, Anne Virginia Pugh.

The death of William H. Latshaw, which occurred in Pittsburgh, August 29, 1911, deprived Pittsburgh of one of her most valued citizens. Using his talents and his opportunities to the utmost in every work which he undertook, he fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him, and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all. He made for himself a record of noteworthy achievement and public-spirited service, and his name is inscribed with honor in the annals of his city and his State.

WILKINSON, James M.,

Man of Enterprise.

Conspicuous among the men who were pioneers in developing the real estate interests of the East End was the late James M. Wilkinson, a life-long resident of his native city of Pittsburgh, and a leader in all that tended to further her advancement. Especially was he active along lines of education, taking a particular interest in all that made for intellectual progress and culture.

James M. Wilkinson was born January 18, 1850, in Pittsburgh, and was a son of Matthew and Sarah (Bond) Wilkinson. The former inherited from his parents ample means and spent his time in looking after his invested interests and in travel. James M. Wilkinson was educated in the schools of his native city, and on completing his course of study was employed for a number of years for J. R. Weldin, stationer, on Wood street. In the discharge of his duties as clerk Mr. Wilkinson became thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business, and eventually established himself independently as a stationer, opening a store on the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. His stock was of the finest de-

scription and his love for books made the business peculiarly congenial to him.

In 1879 Mr. Wilkinson disposed of his store and entered the real estate business, being one of the first to seek to develop its possibilities at the East End. He was eminently successful, building up a large business, his administrative ability enabling him to negotiate extensive transactions in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. He was regarded as one of the best appraisers of property values in Pittsburgh.

In all that concerned the welfare of Pittsburgh Mr. Wilkinson took a sincere and active interest. A Republican in politics, he neither sought nor desired office, but labored earnestly for the success of all measures which he deemed calculated to further the cause of good government. Progressive in all things, he was especially so in his ideas in regard to methods of education, his influence and work along this line being extremely valuable. His charities were numerous but unostentatious and he was a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

The personality of Mr. Wilkinson was singularly attractive, his mental attainments, which were of a superior order, being combined with an unflagging cheerfulness. His every action was inspired by a sense of justice and he was ever prepared to meet obligations, whatever their character, with the confidence and courage born of conscious ability and rectitude. His personal appearance was striking. Of tall stature, with dark brown hair and moustache and patrician features, his hazel eyes were at once those of the thinker and the observer. His mind was both original and vivacious and he possessed a personal magnetism which drew men to him. Few men have been more generally beloved. He was

certainly one of those whose mission it is to add to the sunshine of the world.

Mr. Wilkinson married, February 25, 1879, Virginia, daughter of the late William Kennedy and Margaret Latimer (McCook) Hart, and they became the parents of one daughter: Elizabeth Hays Wilkinson, who, in addition to inheriting the literary tastes of her father, possesses marked ability as a writer and is well known as the author of several books for children, also a number of plays, poems and sketches. The children's books published by Miss Wilkinson fill a place of their own in the realm of nursery lore. In his domestic relations Mr. Wilkinson was peculiarly happy, finding in his wife, a woman of charming personality, a true and sympathizing helpmate and passing his hours of greatest enjoyment at his own fireside.

In the prime of life and in the full maturity of all his powers this gifted and lovable man closed his career of usefulness and beneficence, passing away January 5, 1900. His death deprived Pittsburgh of an able, aggressive business man and a far-sighted, disinterested citizen, and left a vacancy never to be filled in the hearts of his many friends.

Citizens like Mr. Wilkinson bring twofold benefit to their communities, promoting both their material prosperity and their mental and moral development. Thus it is that great cities are built up. Would that Pittsburgh had more men like James M. Wilkinson.

DARLINGTON, William M.,

Accomplished Lawyer, Litterateur.

The bar of Pittsburgh is of colonial, has never been diminished or obscured. Foremost among those who, during the revolutionary and national record, and the distinction which it early acquired



Eng. by E. C. Williams & Son, N.Y.

Wm. M. Gallinger

Leaves Historical Club

middle decades of the nineteenth century, maintained the prestige of the past and shed new lustre on Pittsburgh's legal annals, was the late William McCullough Darlington, for nearly fifty years a recognized leader of the Pennsylvania bar and an honored citizen of the metropolis of the State.

Job Darlington and his wife, Mary, were residents of Darnhall, Cheshire, England.

(II) Abraham Darlington, son of Job and Mary Darlington, emigrated to Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1711; married, 1716, Elizabeth Hillborn.

(III) Thomas Darlington, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Hillborn) Darlington, married, in 1754, Hannah Brinton.

(IV) Amos Darlington, son of Thomas Darlington and Hannah (Brinton) Darlington, married Elizabeth Powel, in 1789.

(V) Benjamin Darlington, son of Amos and Elizabeth (Powel) Darlington, was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1812. He went to live in Pittsburgh, where he married Agnes McCullough.

(VI) William McCullough Darlington, son of Benjamin and Agnes (McCullough) Darlington, was born May 1, 1815, in Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He received his education in the private schools of Pittsburgh and at Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. Studying for the legal profession with Richard Biddle, esquire, in 1837 he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county. As a close student and one skillful in the application of his legal knowledge, he soon took high rank among his professional brethren, his well-earned reputation steadily augmenting with the passing years.

Possessing that judicial instinct which makes its way quickly through immaterial details to the essential points upon the determination of which a cause must

turn, Mr. Darlington's arguments were to an unusual degree logical, forcible and clear. He threw himself with all the zeal of his nature and with all the rich stores of his great learning, into the cause of his client, delighting to master and unravel the most difficult legal problems, and possessing an eloquence which was persuasive without vehemence, polished without affectation, and pleasing without being florid. The laws relating to real estate received from William M. Darlington a special amount of attention, in consequence of which he acquired an exhaustive knowledge of the principles involved in titles as well as of the laws governing their alienation and descent. As a result of his long and close study of this branch of his profession, he was regarded as an authority on property and conveyance, and was frequently consulted by other leading attorneys and by judges on the bench.

During the latter years of his life, Mr. Darlington, while not the oldest man then practicing in Pittsburgh, was the oldest living member of the Allegheny county bar. In 1888, on the completion of the new courthouse, his seniority was recognized by the presentation to him of the keys of the Temple of Justice.

As a true citizen, Mr. Darlington was interested in all enterprises which meditated the moral improvement and social culture of the community, and actively aided a number of associations by his influence and means. In politics he was a Republican, and, while he never exhibited any political aspirations, and steadily refused to accept office, was frequently consulted in regard to questions of moment, being known as a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, whose sound opinions and liberal views caused his ideas to carry great weight among those with whom he discussed public problems. No good work done in

the name of charity or religion sought his coöperation in vain, and in his work of this character he brought to bear the same discrimination and thoroughness that were manifest in his professional life. He was a devout Christian and attended the Presbyterian church.

Of singularly strong personality, no one could approach Mr. Darlington without feeling himself in the presence of a man of marked ability and the loftiest moral standards. Simple and dignified in manner, he had withal a certain warmth and geniality which drew men to him, inspiring that loyal regard which was the natural response to the friendship of a nature like his. His countenance, bearing and whole aspect were those of a man of mark.

One of the chief features of Mr. Darlington's home, and one most expressive of his individual tastes, was a library of about fourteen thousand volumes, peculiarly rich in the literature of his profession, and in historical works. It was, in fact, one of the best and largest private libraries in the United States. Second only to his love of the law was his love of history. He was vice-president of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and a member of other historical associations. In regard to anything pertaining to Western Pennsylvania and the Ohio Valley his information was full and authentic, and he was frequently consulted by local and general historians. He was himself the author of the following works: "Illustrative Notes to Journal of Colonel John May, Boston, 1788-89;" "Christopher Gist's Journals, with Notes and Biographies;" and "An Appendix of Illustrative Notes to Colonel Smith's Narrative of Captivity with the Indians, 1755-59."

Mr. Darlington married Mary Carson, daughter of Richard Butler and Mary Boyd (Fitzsimmons) O'Hara, of Pitts-

burgh. (See O'Hara line, following). Children of William McCullough and Mary Carson (O'Hara) Darlington: 1. O'Hara. 2. Hillborn, who died in 1862. 3. Mary O'Hara. 4. Edith, who became the wife of Samuel A. Ammon, esq., of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Darlington was in all respects an ideal helpmate for her gifted husband. She was a woman of literary attainments and an authoress of note. Her death occurred June 18, 1915. Devotion to his family was the ruling motive of Mr. Darlington's life, and no place was ever so dear to him as his own fireside.

On September 28, 1889, William McCullough Darlington closed his long, brilliant and honorable career, passing away at his home, "Guyasuta," Allegheny county, and depriving the bar of that county and of his native State of one who looked upon the profession of the law as an order of government, and believed that, whether in office or out of it, he who measured up to his full height should give public service. He stood as an exemplification of what a lawyer's life and attitude should be, not merely to the bar, not merely to his clients, but to his country at large and to the community in which he lived. In private life he was one of the most kindly and genial of men, delighting in hospitality, and when the announcement of his death appeared many were the tears shed for the faithful friend and the incomparable host, the man to whose conversation it was ever counted a privilege to listen, and the charm of whose voice and manner yet lingers in the memory of those to whom it was once familiar.

The life of William McCullough Darlington was one of singular completeness and well-rounded symmetry, irreproachable and beneficent in every public and private relation. The productions of his pen are evidence of his public spirit and

literary ability, and will be read and valued by future generations of Pennsylvanians. As a lawyer he stands pre-eminent in the legal annals of his day, not only by reason of brilliant talents, but as an upholder and an exemplar of the loftiest principles of his profession.

(The O'Hara Line).

The first known of this family was Teige Oge O'Hara Buidhe, 1560, one of the chiefs of the Clan O'Hara, in Ireland. The coat-of-arms of the O'Hara family is as follows: "A demi lion rampant, holding in the dexter paw a chaplet of laurel. Motto, "Try."

(II) Cormac, son of above.

(III) Charles, son of above Cormac O'Hara.

(IV) Dermond O'Hara, son of above Charles O'Hara. Son of Dermond O'Hara was Sir Charles O'Hara, Lord Tyrawly; Sir James O'Hara, son of Sir Charles, who became Lord Tyrawly, born 1690, died 1774.

(V) Felix O'Hara, son of Dermond O'Hara, was an officer in the Irish Brigade in the service of France.

(VI) John O'Hara, son of Felix O'Hara, served as officer in the Irish Brigade in service of France, as did his father.

(VII) James O'Hara, son of John O'Hara, was quartermaster-general in United States Army, 1792; married Mary Carson, daughter of William Carson, of Philadelphia.

(VIII) Richard Butler O'Hara, son of General James and Mary (Carson) O'Hara, married Mary Boyd Fitzsimons, and their daughter was

(IX) Mary Carson, who married William McCullough Darlington, of Pittsburg, as stated above.

Mrs. Mary Carson (O'Hara) Darlington was born at "Guyasuta," Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. As a child she

spent much of her time with her grandmother, the widow of General James O'Hara, who lived in Pittsburgh, where she studied under governesses. Later in her young girlhood she was at school at Braddock's Fields, Mrs. Olver's "Edgeworth Seminary." Later she attended another famous boarding school for girls, Mrs. McLeod's School, on Staten Island, New York. Soon after returning home from school she married William M. Darlington. Mrs. Darlington was always a student, and being especially interested in history, read and studied with husband, whose library and historical writings remain as a monument to both husband and wife. Her ability to read French, Italian, German and Spanish was of great assistance in the research work necessary in exhaustive studies of the history of this country. In 1892 Mrs. Darlington published the book "Fort Pitt and Letters from the Frontier," and since that time wrote many articles of historical value. In 1901 she prepared a list of names of the officers of the Colonial and Revolutionary armies who died in Pittsburgh, and were buried in the historic graveyards of the First Presbyterian or Trinity churches, Pittsburgh, and wrote a sketch of the life of each. This paper was read before the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Darlington was an honorary member, and as a result of interest awakened, a bronze tablet has been placed on the stone wall on Oliver avenue, back of the two churches, which bears the names of these officers and others of whom Mrs. Darlington also wrote sketches for the use of students of history. For several years Mrs. Darlington was an attendant at the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, but for many years was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Sharpsburg, where she taught a Bible class, when she

first returned from school, and in later years had charge of the Sunday School infant class. She had travelled quite extensively, twice having been abroad with her family. Her greatest happiness was, however, in her home with her books, her flowers and her family, but never did she lose interest in the affairs of the world, of her own country and locality, or her desire fail to give aid where needed. Hers was a long, beautiful life.

ARBUCKLE, John,

Man of Large Affairs, Philanthropist.

John Arbuckle was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1839. He was the second son of Thomas and Margaret (McDonald) Arbuckle, both of whom were born in Scotland. He was educated in the schools of Allegheny City and at Jefferson College.

In 1865 Mr. Arbuckle became associated with his brother Charles in the wholesale grocery business under the name of Arbuckles & Company, which continues to this time as one of the leading wholesale houses of Pittsburgh. He was the first merchant to offer the public packaged coffee prepared under his own formula, and for which the government issued to him letters patent.

In 1871 John and Charles Arbuckle opened a New York house in the name of Arbuckle Brothers, which soon became one of the most widely known business houses in the country. At the beginning the activities of the firm in New York were confined to the coffee business, which continued to grow and expand until the Arbuckle brothers became known and recognized as the greatest coffee merchants in the world. Charles Arbuckle died in 1891, and thereafter the subject of this sketch was the directing force in the firm's affairs. In 1898 he erected and commenced the operation of

a great sugar refinery on the East River, in Brooklyn, which, like his other business undertakings, was an instant success.

Mr. Arbuckle was actively interested in other lines of business, notably in banking and transportation; but, notwithstanding his great business interests, Mr. Arbuckle was better known and will be best remembered for his splendid benevolences. His concern was chiefly for the poor and the unfortunate; for ambitious boys and girls seeking opportunities to better their condition. Into the lives of thousands, renewed strength and new hopes have come through his generous favor. His works will not only follow him, but will constitute his most enduring monument.

In December, 1859, Mr. Arbuckle married Mary A. Kerr, daughter of Dr. William Kerr, a former mayor of Pittsburgh. They had no children. Mrs. Arbuckle was a sympathetic sharer of her husband's ideas and ideals. She died in 1907, and was followed by Mr. Arbuckle on March 27, 1912.

BRENNAN, John P.,

Prominent Architect.

John Patrick Brennan, City Architect of Pittsburgh, is a man whose professional record is inseparably interwoven with the structural history of the metropolis. Mr. Brennan's reputation as an architect is not limited to the Pittsburgh district but extends far beyond the boundaries of the state of Pennsylvania.

Dominick Carroll Brennan, father of John Patrick Brennan, was born in Ireland, and in early youth emigrated to the United States, settling in Philadelphia, where he was for years engaged in engineering work and in real estate. Later in life he turned his attention to the coal business and was a member of the firm of



Lewis Historical Pub Co

Eng by J. H. Williams & Son N.Y.

John Arbuckle

Replier and Brennan. Their place of business was situated where the Philadelphia Union League Club House now stands. Mr. Brennan was a Democrat and a Roman Catholic. He married Margaret Tumulty, also a native of Ireland. The death of Mr. Brennan occurred in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and he was buried in the old Roman Catholic Cathedral Cemetery there, April 17, 1891.

John Patrick, son of Dominick Carroll and Margaret (Tumulty) Brennan, was born January 25, 1851, in Philadelphia, and received his education in the parochial schools of his native city, completing his course of study at La Salle College. He then began, under the guidance of E. F. Durang, of Philadelphia, to prepare himself for the profession of an architect, becoming, at the end of three years, the pupil of Addison Hutton, also of Philadelphia, with whom he studied for another three years. For some time thereafter Mr. Brennan was associated with his father as railroad civil engineer on the railroad then in process of construction between Annapolis and Baltimore, being afterward engaged in railroad work in Western Pennsylvania and neighboring states.

In 1882 Mr. Brennan came to Pittsburgh and entered upon what was destined to be the great work of his life. For eighteen months he was associated with George S. Orth, then for one year with Andrew Peebles, and at the end of that time went into business for himself, later taking as a partner Charles Bickel, the firm name being Bickel and Brennan. During this period of his life Mr. Brennan designed and built the German National Bank, the Consolidated Ice Building, the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and other structures of importance. In 1891 the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Brennan carried on the business alone

until 1898, when he associated himself with the engineering department of the Carnegie Steel Company, maintaining his connection with this famous corporation until 1905. In that year he was appointed to his present position of City Architect of Pittsburgh. Within the last ten years he has designed and built the No. 3 Engine House, the Power plant at Marshalsea, the Male Asylum at Marshalsea, and various other structures for the city, thus placing upon the metropolis the stamp of some of his best work.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Brennan is an active member of the Tariff and Americus clubs, being also enrolled in the Press Club. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and is a member of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church.

The fine, clearly-cut features of Mr. Brennan are those of a man whose artistic nature is combined with much quiet force of character and a full share of business ability. The eyes are at the same time keenly observant and deeply reflective, and the whole aspect and bearing are indicative of a man of unobtrusive dignity, somewhat undemonstrative, but thoroughly genial and withal sincerely social, one who wins friends easily and holds them throughout life.

Mr. Brennan married, November 2, 1873, Louisa A., daughter of Adolph A. and Walberg (Wolf) Reinhart, of Philadelphia. Mr. Reinhart was a noted musician of that city and a representative of a pioneer family of that part of the state. Mrs. Brennan possesses a cultivated mind and much charm of manner and both she and her husband are "given to hospitality."

We are told that "the pen is mightier than the sword," but the pen of the biographer is certainly not mightier than the work of the architect. Words, written

or spoken, are weak compared with the silent eloquence of brick and stone. The architect speaks for himself and John Patrick Brennan has carved his name on the city of Pittsburgh in characters that will stand the test of time.

CLARK, James M.,

Prominent Lawyer.

The history of the legal profession in Pittsburgh is the history of a force not less potent than that of its factories and furnaces. The members of the bench and bar of the Iron City, as factors in the moulding of her destiny, have been the equals of her steel kings and her oil magnates, and at the present time the lawyers of Pittsburgh are a power in the community. Among the foremost of those now engaged in active practice is James Murdoch Clark, a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors who served well their nation in their day.

Mr. Clark traces his Revolutionary ancestry to his great-great-grandfather, Captain James Clark, and through the marriage of Captain Clark to Nancy Reed he is the great-great-grandson of Captain John Reed, an officer in command of a company of Pennsylvania soldiers in the "Jersey campaign" of 1776-77. James Clark emigrated from the North of Ireland to this country and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, about 1740, and afterwards married Nancy, daughter of Captain John Reed, and had children, four sons and five daughters: David, married Hannah Baird; James, married Mary Murray; Thomas, married Jane Calwell; John, married Jane McDowell; Esther, married Josiah Smith; Nancy, married David Humphreys; Mary, married (first) Jeremiah Rankin, (second) Charles Kilgore; Jenny, married David Elder; Rebecca, married John Taggart. His second wife was Esther Ren-

nick. She had no children. During the Revolutionary War, James Clark was captain of the Fifth Company, Fourth Battalion, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania Militia, in service July 17, 1777, to December, 1777, and captain of the Fifth Company, Sixth Battalion, in service, August 26, 1780. He patented a tract of land in what is now Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, known as "Clark's Fancy," and on part of this farm the town of Upper Strasburg was built. About 1789 he sold this farm and moved to a farm about two miles from Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, at which place he died in 1821, aged about one hundred and four years. He was buried at the Slate Hill Cemetery, about one and one-half miles from Mercersburg, the same being the burial ground of the Associate Reformed Church, in which he was an elder.

David Clark, son of Captain James and Nancy (Reed) Clark, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1755. He removed to Washington county, same State, about the year 1789, and settled near the town of Washington. He married Hannah, daughter of John and Margaret Baird, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and had nine children: David, married Eliza Clark; James, married Jane Henderson; Esther, married Rev. Joseph Stockton; Agnes, married David Larimer; William, died in infancy; Elizabeth, married Daniel Houston; Jean, died in infancy; Mary, married Paul Anderson; Jean, died in infancy. David Clark died in 1821. Both he and his wife are buried in the churchyard of the North Buffalo Church, Washington county, Pennsylvania, where their graves are suitably marked.

James Clark, son of David and Hannah (Baird) Clark, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1783, died in 1821. He became a farmer of the county,



James M. Clark

a member of the United Presbyterian church, and a Whig in politics. He married Jane, youngest daughter of Rev. Matthew Henderson, who was a missionary sent out from Scotland in 1758. The issue of James and Jane (Henderson) Clark: David; Matthew Henderson; James; William, see forward; Mary and Elizabeth.

William Clark, son of James and Jane (Henderson) Clark, was born January 19, 1819. He was a farmer and a communicant of the United Presbyterian church. In politics he was a Republican. He married, May 14, 1856, Margaret Donaldson, born September 4, 1829, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Donaldson) Mevey, granddaughter of Benjamin and Prudence (Pryor) Mevey, of Virginia, and great-granddaughter of Benjamin and Martha (Passmore) Mevey (Friends) of Cecil county, Maryland. The children of William and Margaret Donaldson (Mevey) Clark are: Jennie Henderson; Benjamin Mevey, born July 17, 1858; Margaret Donaldson; William Wylie, born March 18, 1862; James Murdoch, see forward.

James Murdoch Clark, son of William and Margaret D. (Mevey) Clark, was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1863. He received his early education in the public schools of Washington, and was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Choosing the law as his life-work. Mr. Clark entered the Law School of Columbia University, New York City, graduating LL.B. and from a course in the School of Political Science of Columbia University he graduated A.M. In 1887 Mr. Clark established himself in the practice of law at Los Angeles, California, remaining until 1890, when he located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he is now a prominent attorney. In the preparation of his cases Mr. Clark is very thorough and painstaking and dis-

plays keen analytical power, logical reasoning and careful deductions. Few men are his equal as a brilliant and effective speaker, which fact has been demonstrated times without number in the presentation of his cause to the jury, his use of argument, of humor and of pathos being equally effective. 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 logical, forcible and clear. Mr. Clark is a director of the Homewood People's Bank. He is a Republican in politics, and represented the old Twenty-first ward of Pittsburgh in the Select Council from 1898 to 1902. As a business man he is shrewd, being quick to see an emergency and equally quick in devising a plan to meet it. His fraternal affiliation is with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 11, of Pittsburgh. A man of social nature, he is a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Country, Edgeworth, Americus and Pittsburgh Athletic clubs.

James M. Clark married, May 3, 1893, at Washington, Pennsylvania, Jean McClane, born at Washington, Pennsylvania, daughter of William and Sarah (McClane) Swan. William Swan was a newspaper man, owner and publisher of the Review and Examiner at Washington, Pennsylvania, from 1850 to 1876. Mrs. Clark, 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, and the Clark home in the East End is the scene of many social functions. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are the parents of James Murdoch Clark, Jr., born April 14, 1901; Janet Swan Clark, born November 15, 1904, died February 1, 1906; and Margaret Clark, born December 20, 1913.

BOOTH, Bradford A., M.D.,

Practitioner, Sanitationist.

Dr. Bradford Allen Booth, Chief Diagnostician of the Department of Public Health, of Pittsburgh, is conspicuous in the medical fraternity of Pittsburgh not only as a city official but also as the possessor of a large general practice. Dr. Booth is a native of Pittsburgh and his entire career has thus far been associated with the city of his birth.

Bradford Allen Booth was born July 26, 1878, in Pittsburgh, and is the son of the late George and Elizabeth Jane (Prince) Booth. A biography of Mr. Booth appears elsewhere in this work. Bradford Allen Booth received his preparatory education in the public schools of Pittsburgh, graduating from the high school. He then entered the Medical Department of the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), and in 1900 graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After serving for a time as interne in the West Pennsylvania Hospital, Dr. Booth was appointed in January, 1902, Medical Inspector of the Department of Public Health of Pittsburgh, an office which he still retains, the title having been changed in 1913 to Chief Diagnostician of the Department of Public Health. In addition to discharging the duties of this very responsible office, Dr. Booth has to meet the constant demands of his large and steadily increasing practice. He is visiting physician on the staff of the West Penn Hospital, consulting physician at the Eye and Ear Hospital and the Municipal Hospital for Contagious Diseases, and visiting staff physician in charge of infectious diseases at the Allegheny General Hospital. He is also Instructor in Medicine at the University of Pittsburgh. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, the American Medical

Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, the Allegheny County Medical Society, and the Austin Flint Medical Society.

A Republican in politics, Dr. Booth takes no active part in the affairs of the organization, but is never found wanting in the duties of citizenship. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity is a member of Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, an associate member of the Pittsburgh Press Club, and a member of the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church.

As the incumbent for so many years of a prominent public position Dr. Booth is known by sight to a majority of Pittsburghers, and any description in this article of his personal appearance would be entirely superfluous. It corresponds with his character which, as his record bears witness, is that of an able physician and a thoroughly competent and perfectly fearless public official.

Dr. Booth married, in June, 1904, Margaret, daughter of James B. and Martha (Parker) Youngson, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Youngson is now in charge of the city's fruit and vegetable inspection, and was for years one of the larger caterers of the metropolis. Dr. and Mrs. Booth are the parents of two children: Bradford Allen, born April 10, 1909; and Martha Parker, born March 9, 1913. Dr. Booth is devoted to his family and is never so happy as in the hours which the strenuous demands of his profession permit him to spend at his own fireside. Mrs. Booth is a charming home maker and a most gracious and tactful hostess.

While Dr. Booth is a typical Pittsburgher in that, while still a young man, he has achieved a measure of distinction, it by no means follows that the period just past has witnessed his greatest successes. The years that are gone promise richer results for those that are to come.



Bradford A. Booth



By J. C. Williams & Co., N.Y.

C. D. Schaeffer.

SCHAEFFER, Charles D.,**Physician, Hospital Official, Financier.**

Charles D. Schaeffer, M.D., surgeon-in-chief of the Allentown Hospital, a son of David and Esther Ann (Christ) Schaeffer, was born in Maxatawny township, Berks county, November 4, 1864. Like his older brothers, it seems he had a natural desire for higher education, and at an early age he became a student at the Keystone State Normal School, where he received his college preparatory training. He was graduated with honors from Franklin and Marshall College in 1886, and from the University of Pennsylvania in the M.D. course in 1889. Locating in Allentown after his graduation, he soon achieved more than a local reputation as a physician and surgeon. For a number of years he was the president of the Board of Health of Allentown. When Dr. Yost's health failed and he could no longer attend to his duties as mayor of Allentown, Dr. Schaeffer was appointed to fill the office, and on April 22, 1907, he was unanimously elected by council, mayor of Allentown, to fill Dr. Yost's unexpired term.

Dr. Schaeffer has taken a keen interest in the financial affairs of the city, being a director and vice-president of the Allentown National Bank. He has been prominently identified with the Allentown Hospital since its inception in 1898, as a trustee, and surgeon-in-chief. The splendid results accomplished at the institution are the fine results of his untiring energy. To him more than to any other individual the hospital owes its marvelous success. He is widely known as a skillful and successful physician and surgeon. While a student at the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Schaeffer was one of the founders of the Agnew Society and is now a member of the Lehigh County Medical Society; the Lehigh Valley Medical Society; the Medical Society of Pennsylvania; the

Mississippi Valley Medical Society; the American Medical Association, and the Roentgen Ray Society; and a member of the College of Surgeons of America. Fraternally he is a member of the Jordan Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Elks. He is the medical examiner for the following life insurance companies: Penn Mutual, Great Northwestern, National Life, New England Mutual, Scranton Life, Fidelity, of Philadelphia, and the Pittsburgh Mutual Life, Provident Life and Trust Company.

On October 5, 1885, Dr. Schaeffer was married to Clara Smith, daughter of Benneville and Feilana (Weorley) Smith, of Smithville, Lehigh county. Dr. Schaeffer and wife are prominently identified with Salem Reformed Church, of Allentown, which he served as elder and member of the chapel building committee. Mrs. Schaeffer takes an active interest in the various activities of the church.

REICHENBACH, Alfred L.,**Prominent Man of Affairs.**

Alfred L. Reichenbach, the present mayor of the city of Allentown, is the son of William Reichenbach, who was born February 16, 1822, and died April 14, 1886, and his wife, Anna (Stahler) Reichenbach, born June 19, 1825, died September 18, 1872. He was one of a family of six children, namely: Caroline, who married William Gaugewere; Henry L., born December 12, 1856; Alfred L., born December 17, 1858; William; Catharine, and a child who died in infancy. His mother was one of the nine children of Lawrence Stahler, one of the prominent residents of Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, who served that township as justice of the peace from 1812 to 1845. Mr. Stahler was born April 19, 1779, and died August 15, 1854. His wife, Magdalena (Reinhard) Stahler, was born August 12, 1789,

and died April 27, 1876. Mr. Reichenbach's great-grandfather, John Nicholas Stahler, Jr., was born in Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, in June, 1752, and died September 24, 1830. He married Barbara Baer and had three sons, Lawrence, Daniel and Jacob, and three daughters.

John Nicholas Stahler, Sr., the great-great-grandfather of Mayor Reichenbach, the first of his family in this country, was a native of the Palatinate, Germany, and emigrated to America at the time so many thousands of his countrymen responded to the invitation of the Penns to settle in Pennsylvania. In company with several others who settled in the same community, he sailed from Rotterdam, Holland, in the ship "St. Andrew," and arrived at Philadelphia on October 27, 1738. He settled in what is now Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, near Zionville, where he farmed a tract of 175 acres of land and where he died in September, 1794, leaving six sons: Anthony, John Nicholas, Jr., Philip, Ludwig, Henry and Peter.

Mr. Reichenbach as a young man engaged in various business pursuits, was for some years gardener for the late Judge Edward Harvey, later was a clerk in the Lehigh Valley Railroad freight office at Allentown, and in 1892 was elected city treasurer of Allentown on the Democratic ticket. His courtesy, attention to business, and the many improvements introduced by him to facilitate business, made him thousands of friends, and at the expiration of every term he was reelected, having served the citizens of Allentown as treasurer for nearly twenty-four years. In 1915, his name was presented for mayor of the city and at the primaries on September 21, 1915, he received more than seventy per cent. of the total vote cast and was declared the sole nominee for the office, on a non-partisan ballot, and was

elected in November following. On January 1, 1915, he was sworn in as mayor together with four councilmen, who, with the mayor, ex-officio a member of council, form the governing power of the city.

Mr. Reichenbach has been extremely active in firemen's organizations and is treasurer of the State Firemen's Association. In 1913, he was appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania a member of the commission to provide for the selection of a site and erection of a state institution for inebriates. In 1913, he was offered the presidency of the Allentown National Bank, but declined. Mr. Reichenbach has great ability as an organizer and is in great demand when celebrations or entertainments on a large scale are planned. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Allentown Hospital, and as one of the executors of the estate of Judge Edward Harvey, was the leading spirit in the erection of the magnificent nurses' home, recently completed, provided for by the will of Judge Harvey.

In Masonic circles, Mr. Reichenbach has attained all the honors the various bodies in Allentown can confer upon him. In 1885, he became a member of Greenleaf Lodge, No. 561, Free and Accepted Masons; and was worshipful master in 1890. In 1905 he was most eminent high priest of Allen Chapter, No. 203, Royal Arch Masons; and thrice illustrious master of Allen Council, No. 23, Royal and Select Masters. In 1906 he was eminent commander of Allen Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar, and also served a year as grand sword bearer of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania. He is a member of Caldwell Consistory, thirty-second degree, of Bloomsburg, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; and has received the thirty-third degree. He is a past potentate of Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Reading, and is a member of



Alfred L. Reichenbach



Embrandt Eng Co Ph

Allen Wood M.D.

Mary Council, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine. On June 10, 1913, he was one of the charter members of Jordan Lodge, No. 673, Free and Accepted Masons, which has been very successful in numerical growth. Mr. Reichenbach has one son, Brooke M. Reichenbach.

WOOD, M. Allen, M.D.,

Honored Physician.

Pennsylvania boasts of many men prominent in business and professional life who have made their way upward from lowly life, in the face of obstacles almost insurmountable placed in their path. Such men have contributed not only to the industrial and professional glory of the State but the story of their lives is a record left for the encouragement of others similarly situated. To the young man struggling against adverse circumstance, who at times is about to surrender hope and ambition, the life story of Dr. M. Allen Wood should prove an inspiration and an incentive to take fresh courage, for his early life was a struggle from the day when a farmer's boy he began helping his father on a farm producing but a poor crop after much hard labor had been expended, until the day he received his diploma from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was essentially a self-made man, his parents being unable to give him any assistance in the way of obtaining an education and he accepted help from no one else. But he inherited from his parents and his Puritan ancestors a strong body, a stout heart and an ambition that no discouragements could subdue. These traits were a legacy from a long line of worthy ancestors tracing on both sides to New England families who came from England shortly after the "Mayflower" landed her band of Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth. He led a life of

hard work and privation as boy, youth and young man, and even after receiving the long coveted degree that gave him the right to practice medicine, his struggles were not over. There was no false pride or modesty about Dr. Wood, and he did not hesitate to tell how he was many times hungry, nor that often he did not know where the next day's supplies were to come from. But such hardships only nerved him to greater effort, and finally the tide turned, and for many years he basked in the sunlight of prosperity, success and honor. He fought a good fight, never lost sight of the goal for which he started, and won the victory his courage and his attainments deserved. He became a skillful physician, had a lucrative practice, was held in high esteem by his professional brethren, and won the perfect confidence of all to whom he ministered.

Dr. Wood was born in Bensalem township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1848, and died in Philadelphia, where he had practiced medicine forty-one years, in 1915. He was the son of Robert H. and Sarah Ann Wood, both his paternal and maternal ancestors coming from England to New England in earliest colonial days. Robert H. Wood was a farmer of Bucks county, and until his thirteenth year his son Allen was his father's assistant. There were no opportunities for securing an education beyond the rudiments near his home, and the daily routine was "early to bed, early to rise," in order to be in good condition for the day's labor. But he was always at his post and bore his full share of the family burdens, reading and studying, however, on every possible opportunity, for even at that early age he had high aspirations and had determined that in some way he would secure a medical education. Shortly after his thirteenth birthday he made a definite start, left home

without a penny, and made his way to and applied for admission to Andulasia College, then situated at the forks of the Bristol and Hulmville turnpikes, not far from Philadelphia. He performed all kinds of service to pay for his board, tuition and clothes; but he persevered, paid his way, kept up with his classes, and was graduated with honors with the class of 1865, being then not yet twenty years of age. For three years after graduation he taught in the same college, and made such progress as he could toward the goal of his ambition—a medical education. After teaching three years he opened a grocery store in Bristol, Pennsylvania, saving from his profits every dollar possible, that he might enter a medical school. Finally he had sufficient funds to venture, and he came to Philadelphia and entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. The same courageous spirit and determination that had sustained him on the farm in Bucks county and had carried him through the hard years at Andulasia College, was manifest during his medical course at the University, and in 1874 he was awarded his degree of Medical Doctor, receiving a diploma that was wholly earned by his own labor, for he had received from no one any financial assistance.

He chose Philadelphia as the seat of his practice, locating first on York street, north of Emerald. He experienced all the tribulations of the young doctor, but he soon established a fair practice, and after a year on York street moved his office to East Cumberland street, where he remained until 1878, continually growing in favor as a skillful, reliable, honorable physician. In 1878 he removed to 165 West Susquehanna avenue, and in 1882 to 155 West Susquehanna avenue, where he continued in successful honorable practice until his death in 1915. When prosperity came to him in the form of a

lucrative practice, Dr. Wood enjoyed the comforts it brought in its wake, and throughout many prosperous years that followed he compensated himself for his early years of self-denial and privation. He was ever a worker, however, and no call for his professional services ever went unanswered if it laid in his power to make it, be it day or night, in sunshine or storm. He was in active practice forty-one years in Philadelphia, and during those years he won high standing in the medical world, knowing no other interests than his profession and his family. He was a member of the medical societies of the city and State, and kept fully abreast of all modern medical discovery in prevention or treatment of disease. So an honored useful life was spent. The goal he strove for was honorably won, and, when reached, the wisdom he had acquired and the skill he had attained were given freely to the relief of suffering humanity, often without money and without price. His own struggles had not hardened him, but had made him broader in his humanity, more considerate of the poor, and more generous in his benefactions. His death was truly mourned by a large circle of friends, and by all who had ever come under his healing ministrations.

Dr. Wood married, December 17, 1884, ten years after his graduation from the Medical College, Nancy, daughter of William A. Hindman, who survives him, with three children: Elizabeth Hindman, Howard Allen and Anna Madeline Wood.

BARCLAY, William F., M.D.,

Practitioner, Author.

The Barclay family is of French and Anglo-Saxon origin, and was first founded in America by members of the Society of Friends who were contemporaries of William Penn. The immigrant ancestor

was John Barclay, who was Governor of East Jersey. The family later scattered to New York and Albany.

Lowry Barclay, grandfather of William Franklin Barclay, was born in Bally Clare, County Antrim, near Belfast, Ireland, and about 1812 emigrated to the United States, settling first in Philadelphia, then removing to Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, and finally making his home in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, where he had a large estate.

John Agnew, son of Lowry Barclay, was born in 1820, and married Margaret Medler, daughter of William and Annie (Fulkison) Lomison.

Dr. William Franklin Barclay, son of John Agnew and Margaret Medler (Lomison) Barclay, was born February 13, 1842, in a log house near Jacksonville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and received his education in public schools. At the age of eighteen he became for a short time an instructor, and then attended successively Mechanicsburg Academy, Jacksonville Academy and Cherry Valley Academy. He was prepared for the senior class in Washington and Jefferson College, and would have graduated had it not been that those were the days of the Civil War. The call to arms sounded louder in the ears of the student than the summons to the class-room, and in 1864 he enlisted in Company D, Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in active service until honorably discharged.

On his return to civil life, the young soldier turned his attention to the profession for which he was eminently fitted. He began the study of medicine at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, under the guidance of his uncle, Dr. H. G. Lomison, and at the end of two years matriculated at Jefferson Medical College. He afterward entered the Long Island College Hospital of New York, and in 1866

graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately thereafter Dr. Barclay entered upon the general practice of his profession at Saltsburg, Pennsylvania, remaining eleven years, during which time he acquired invaluable experience and built up a substantial reputation. In 1878 he went to New York, attended two full courses of lectures, and did post graduate work. In 1881 he established himself in Pittsburgh, and from that time to the present has been engaged in active practice.

As a writer upon medical subjects Dr. Barclay has been quoted in the works of many eminent medical authorities. He is the author of two papers upon "Nutrition," read before the Tri-State Medical Association of Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, at Bedford, Pennsylvania, in July, 1897, and reprinted in the "Maryland Medical Journal" of November 20, 1897. Among his other writings are an essay upon "Arsenic in Therapy," published in the "Lancet-Clinic" of February 1, 1913, and read before the Mississippi Valley Medical Association in Chicago in October, 1913; an article upon "Intestinal Auto-Intoxication," published in "The Hot Springs Medical Journal"; a paper entitled "Solution of Bromide of Gold and Arsenic in Therapy," read before the Tri-State Society, in Cumberland, Maryland, in June, 1894; an essay on "Toxics," published in "The Journal of the American Medical Association" of March 3, 1895; and "Temperance from a Physician's Standpoint," published in the "New England Medical Monthly" for April, 1890.

Among the professional organizations with which Dr. Barclay is associated are the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, of which he has been a member for over twenty years, and the Tri-State Medical Association of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland. The politi-

cal affiliations of Dr. Barclay are with the Democratic party, but he has always been too much engrossed by his professional obligations and responsibilities to enter political life otherwise than as a voter. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Third Presbyterian Church.

Force of intellect and force of will are perhaps the predominating traits of Dr. Barclay's character, controlled and pervaded by that large and active benevolence never lacking in the true physician. Of tall stature and with a military bearing, he has the air of one accustomed to lead and to command. His crown of snow white hair and the beard of the same hue, accentuating features which bear the stamp of thought and of decision, invest him with an appearance of singular distinction, and his eyes are those of a man who has seen and thought and done. Possessing cultivated tastes and polished manners he has withal a personal magnetism which draws men to him and it is no exaggeration to say, in words expressive, if trite, that he has "hosts of friends."

Dr. Barclay married, November 15, 1863, in Saltsburg, Pennsylvania, Emma Sarah, daughter of Thomas H. and Sarah (Bierly) Brown, of that place, and they became the parents of three sons. Of these, the eldest, Albert Hampton, was born July 30, 1868, attended Bolar Preparatory School, Homer City, Pennsylvania, spent three years at Elders' Ridge Academy, some time at Hopkins Grammar School, and four years at Yale University, graduating in 1891 with the degree of Master of Arts. He graduated after a three years' course at the Yale Law School, and then went abroad, visiting most of the continental countries of Europe. In 1896 he received from Yale Law School the degree of Master of Laws, and is now practicing in New Ha-

ven, Connecticut. Mr. Barclay married Laura Whitney Williams, and has four children. Henry Carlton Barclay, the second son, attended Butler High School, Butler, Pennsylvania, and graduated from Washington and Jefferson College, and in 1898 from Yale University. He is now doing literary work in Boston. The third son, Paul Lowry Barclay is deceased.

Mrs. Barclay passed away, and Dr. Barclay married (second) Annie Negley, daughter of William and Jane (Young) Wills, of Pittsburgh. The only child of this second union is a daughter, Athalie Griffiths Barclay, who was educated at Miss Gleim's School and at Fairmont Seminary, Washington, District of Columbia. Mrs. Barclay has been for the last twelve years treasurer of the Children's Aid Society of Allegheny County, and is a member of other philanthropic associations, also belonging to the Twentieth Century and other clubs.

In addition to his home in the East End, Dr. Barclay is the owner of five hundred acres in Indiana county which have been in possession of the family for one hundred and thirteen years and are underlined with coal.

KIPPLE, Andrew J.,

Lived a Useful Life.

Now past his eighty-fifth birthday, the upright form, keen eye, and generally vigorous appearance of Andrew J. Kipple give little evidence of the weight of years he carries. And his life has not been spent on "flowery beds of ease," but from boyhood until his honorable retirement from the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad he has been one of the world's energetic workers.

A farmer's boy of sturdy frame, later he became an expert wood worker, and in 1851 entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in 1853, becoming a resi-

dent of Altoona, where he has since resided. In the olden times, before air-brakes gave the engineer control of his train, and when railroad equipment had not reached its present state of perfection, the "wreck train" was an important institution, frequently called into quick action. As leader of a crew Mr. Kipple was at his best, quickly measuring the situation, prosecuting the work of rescue and restoring order swiftly and surely, with the least possible delay to traffic and a minimum of loss to the company. Under the stress and strain of wreck conditions he rarely made a mistake. His men, with perfect confidence in his skill and judgment, followed his orders implicitly, knowing he was ever careful of their safety. He could always foresee the moment when a locomotive or a car would topple and fall, and the moment to get his men out of danger. Although speed was a prime requisite, he probably cleared more and greater wrecks with fewer accidents than any other man on the line. As in wrecks, so at fires, and in command of the railroad fire department at local fires he demonstrated like energy and skill as a fire-fighter. He has served his city well as citizen, and throughout his more than sixty years residence has ever been held in highest esteem.

Andrew J. Kipple is of German descent, a grandson of George Kipple, who settled in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Sweigert) Kipple, whose home was near Harrisburg, where Andrew J. was born June 20, 1830. His early life was spent on the farm, and his education was obtained in the public schools of the district. Leaving the farm, he became a carpenter's apprentice, serving four years, receiving his board and four dollars monthly as compensation. But he became skilled as a workman and found his services in demand as a journeyman. In 1851 he began

working for the Pennsylvania Railroad in the Harrisburg car shops, continuing there two years, and in 1853 was transferred to the Altoona shops, then consisting of a few small repair shops only, Altoona itself but a straggling village. In 1856 he was promoted to the position of foreman of the freight car department, a position he held until his retirement. With the years, his department grew, and about 1870 was moved to the round house on First street, then probably the largest shop of its kind in the world. When he first became foreman he had a force of thirty-three men under him; when he retired he was in command of a force of eight hundred and eleven men. He was for many years also in command of a "wrecking crew" subject to call day or night, in storm or sunshine, whenever the call came that disaster had overtaken a train on his division. He won high reputation in this branch of the service and demonstrated his ability to command men in an emergency. As shop foreman he won the approval of his superiors in office and the entire confidence of his force, who with regret saw their long-time leader succumb to the requirements of the "age limit" adopted by the company. But he retired with honors and with the knowledge that for nearly half a century he had well and faithfully served an appreciative corporation.

As a citizen he was mindful of his obligations. He sat in the common council as representative of his ward for two years, and as the head of a trained company of fire-fighters organized in the railroad shops for the preservation of company property aided the local organization in quelling fires in the city. He was one of the organizers of the Fairview Cemetery Company, serving as director and treasurer for many years. In fraternal relation he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has

prospered materially, and on one of his two large farms laid out the now thriving borough of Juniata, in Blair county. His home is at No. 1110 Eighth street, Altoona, and there he is rounding out a long and well spent life in comfort and ease, happy in the love of wife, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, secure in the esteem of his fellow men.

Mr. Kipple married, in 1856, Rachel, daughter of Peter Sweigert, of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. She died March 29, 1894, the mother of five children: Edward, died aged eight years; Oliver, a car builder of Altoona, he married Agnes Cherry and has two children: Hazel, deceased, and Martha, the wife of Clarence Burkett and mother of Oliver George Burkett; William, married, and has four children; Andrew, residing in Pittsburgh, married Minnie Orr; Charles, deceased, married Minnie McNulty, and left four children: Charles, Rachel, James, and Sarah Jane. Andrew Kipple married (second) May 2, 1895, Harriet, daughter of John B. Hoover, of Huston township, Blair county.

HARPER, David W.,

Public-spirited Citizen.

The career of David W. Harper furnishes a conspicuous example of that combination of striking mental abilities united to a training of a high order, and to a character which unites in an unusual degree enthusiasm, ambition and a resistless energy. The successful men of America have made this type of business man so familiar as a product of the soil that to the European it is scarcely short of incredible that the country should produce so many examples of the same kind. Coming of parents to whom the free and inspiring atmosphere of the United States has acted as a vitalizer, the youth of an Old World parentage find here the oppor-

tunities which were denied their parents and caused them to seek new homes. It seems to act upon the children like a tonic wine, and brings out an Americanism more intense than that of the Americans themselves. The country owes much to this virile new blood which constantly and emphatically confirms the hopes for free institutions, that were entertained for them by the fathers of the Republic. Of such a stock comes David W. Harper, extensively interested in real estate matters, of Erie, Pennsylvania, a conspicuous example of success earned by his talents and industry, and a citizen thoroughly worthy of the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens, which he has in rich measure.

He is a son of William W. and Mary (Tweed) Harper, both of whom were born in Scotland. They came to America in 1861 and for a short time they lived at Lynn, Massachusetts, where the father worked at his trade as a machinist, then established himself in Toronto, Canada, where he followed the same occupation for ten years. He was then an engine builder four years; constructed saw mills in the south for some years, and finally established himself in the insurance business with which he has been identified until now, with the exception of the years from 1908 to 1912, when he served as county treasurer. He was a Republican in politics. Of his six children, five are living at the present time.

David W. Harper was born in Toronto, Canada, February 13, 1872, being the third child of his parents. The public schools furnished him with educational advantages, and these were supplemented by private instruction. He abandoned his studies in order to serve an apprenticeship to the moulder's trade, which he learned while his father was engaged in the construction of saw mills. After he had perfected himself as an iron moulder,



W. B. Jacobs

he abandoned this in favor of a position in the Erie Water Department, as cashier, and held this until 1891, when he became stamp clerk in the Erie post office, under Captain Hilton, and served until 1894. Later he became a United States railway mail clerk, and then formed a partnership with his father, doing a general insurance business under the firm name of William W. Harper & Son, which continued until 1900, after which he conducted the business alone for a period of seven years. In 1907 he associated himself in a partnership with James Russell, which is still in existence, under the name of Harper & Russell. In connection with the insurance business the firm has engaged extensively in the real estate business, having a large real estate brokerage office.

Mr. Harper is an ardent advocate of playgrounds and parks for children. By persistent argument he persuaded the city of Erie to purchase in 1914, four parks in different sections of the city. This system of park construction, when completed, will add greatly to the attractive appearance of the city of Erie, which is already renowned for its beauty in this respect. Mr. Harper is vice-president of the Pennsylvania Housing and Town Planning Association, and was chairman at the State Conference of this organization held in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, April 6-7-8, 1914, his particular department on this occasion being "Sanitary Homes for Workingmen." He has accomplished much to assist in the growth and prosperity of the city in which he lives, both in a public and private manner, and was one of the organizers of the Erie Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Harper is a member of Calvary Baptist Church. He is identified with a large number of public and private enterprises which he has assisted to organize and promote, and he is the owner of much real estate as well marine property. He is a Knight Templar and a

Shriner, and a staunch Republican. He represented the Third Ward of Erie in the city council in 1901-2, and was renominated for a second term but resigned on account of business matters which required all of his attention.

Mr. Harper married, June 30, 1904, Pearl, a daughter of John Dawson and Hattie J. Critchfield, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. They have had children: David D., born April 29, 1905; William Tweed, born February 20, 1907; James Critchfield, July 25, —; Robena Pearl, December 23, 1912.

JACOBS, William Clayton, Ph.D.,

Distinguished Educator.

When Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh was called from the superintendency of the public schools of Philadelphia to the Governor's chair, there was but one thought in the minds of the members of the Board of Education as to who his successor would be. Mr. Jacobs had been closely associated with Dr. Brumbaugh for several years as associate superintendent, and known as his trusted, confidential lieutenant. This situation made him the logical successor to the superintendent's office, but a fact more generally acknowledged by the board was his peculiar fitness for the post. He had been connected with the Philadelphia schools for a quarter of a century, and had proved himself in every position, an educator of highest attainment and practiced methods. His energy was remarkable. He literally never knew when to quit work, but night and day, while superintendent, he was continually engaged in the duties of his office.

William Clayton Jacobs was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, on Christmas Day, 1860, and died at his home in Philadelphia, 912 North Sixty-third street, July 23, 1915, having nearly completed his

fifty-fifth year. He attended the public schools of his district, and, at the age of twenty he was teaching in those schools. Later he became a student at Millersville State Normal School, whence he was graduated with high honors. At Millersville he was under the direct instruction of Dr. Edward Brooks, who later was superintendent of schools in Philadelphia.

In 1884 being then twenty-four years of age, he was elected superintendent of schools at Port Carbon, Pennsylvania. After two years of success in that position he was offered the superintendency of the schools of Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, which he accepted and there spent two years. His reputation had grown with the years and offers for his services were numerous. He, however, came to Philadelphia in 1888 as principal of the Fayette school. From that time his rise was rapid. In 1890 he was elected supervising principal of the Hoffman school, Fifty-fifth and Vine streets, and while there established a school printing office from which was issued the first school paper printed in the city. During this period he studied pedagogy and science at the University of Pennsylvania under Dr. Brumbaugh, then Professor of Pedagogy, and in 1898 Mr. Jacobs received from the University the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He spent eight years as supervising principal of the Hoffman school, growing in strength and in reputation. In 1898 he was elected assistant superintendent of schools, and in 1906 became associate superintendent as an aide to Dr. Brumbaugh. From that time forward he bent his energies to the upbuilding of a perfect school system working hand in hand with his chief and accomplishing much. He was a strong advocate of a revision of the elementary school system and the elimination of all but the practical course of study in those grades, and after years of agitation he was in a position to bring about that reform. For

eight years he was Dr. Brumbaugh's aide and coadjutor, ranking below him in official title only, and then on January 5, 1915, succeeded him as superintendent.

In 1902 Dr. Jacobs suffered a breakdown in health from which he never fully recovered. On assuming the superintendency he at once plunged into a course of over work that again prostrated him and from July 11, 1915, he was never again at his office in the stock exchange building. The following day was the date of the final summer meeting of the Board of Education but he was unable to attend. He was exceedingly desirous that the ambitious plans he had formulated for the reorganization of the elementary schools should go into effect quickly, and to this end he worked day and night with the result that his physical nature rebelled. He worked as hard at his home as he did at his office and although he cannot see the result of his plans he left them in such perfected shape that the work may easily be carried on by his successor.

Dr. Jacobs was one of the founders of the Educational Club; a member of the Child Study Club, the Photographic Club, the Public Education Association, the Schoolmen's Club, and the Home and School League. Although he was in office as superintendent but a short time, he had in former positions so impressed his views, aims, plans and hopes upon teachers and officials that his influence permeates every department of public school life and will long continue to be felt.

Dr. Jacobs married, August 1, 1888, Sarah C. Diebert, of an old and well known Schuylkill county family, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Miller) Diebert. Mrs. Jacobs survives her husband, with an only child, Benjamin Homer Jacobs, educated in Philadelphia grammar and high schools, now connected with an Omaha (Nebraska) business house, and a broker.

HARRIS, John P.,

Accomplished Financier.

In point of years of continuous banking connection John P. Harris, cashier of the Bellefonte Trust Company, outranks any other banker in Pennsylvania, his service beginning in 1854 as clerk in a private bank. Wide and varied has been his experience, deep is his knowledge of the laws and usage governing financial transactions, and firm has ever been his stand for the strictest observance of these laws that safeguard bank, depositor, and customer. His record is a proud one and as he reviews his sixty-one years connection with the banks of Bellefonte, there is nothing but satisfaction in the retrospect. He has borne well his part and can justly claim to have been an important factor in the upbuilding and development of a prosperous community.

Not only a veteran in years and in banking is Mr. Harris, but he is one of the men who when the spirit of abolition crystallized into party action, broke loose from party moorings and cast their votes for the man who more justly than any other can be called the "father" of the Republican party, General John Charles Frémont, the "Pathfinder" candidate of the Free Soil party for President of the United States in 1856. The spirit that led Mr. Harris to the support of General Frémont was still the dominating force in his political conviction in 1860, and among the supporters of the Great Lincoln none was more ardent than he. Thus early baptized in the Republican faith, he has ever since remained true to his first convictions and every Republican candidate for President has received his vote, there being no break in his exercise of his right of franchise at every presidential election since he first became a voter. He has borne his full share of civic official responsibility during his long and useful

life, one form of his interest being shown by thirty-nine years of consecutive service as a member of the school board. One cannot contemplate his long life, containing so much of real service to his fellows, without a feeling almost reverential, and the fact that despite his weight of years the old "veteran" is yet "in the harness", honored, respected and deferred to, incites genuine admiration for the wonderful powers of mind and body that have so long sustained him. Retirement is a word not in his vocabulary, for the desire to be a part of the great busy world of affairs is still strong within him. His life is an inspiration to the fainthearted, and from it a great lesson may be drawn, indicated by the poet in the words: "Act well thy part, there all the glory lies."

Mr. Harris is a grandson of John Harris, who after the Revolution came from Ireland to this country, locating in Maryland. Later he came to Pennsylvania, settling in Lycoming county, where his son Samuel was born in 1790.

Samuel Harris was a cabinet maker, and in 1811 took up his residence in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, where he resided until his death, August 21, 1865, the victim of an accident caused by a runaway team. He served in the War of 1812, and was a man highly respected. He married Nancy Peraken, of Scotch ancestry.

John P., son of Samuel Harris, was born in Bellefonte, August 5, 1832, recently celebrating his eighty-third year of continuous residence in that city. He was educated in public schools and Bellefonte Academy, and in 1854, at the age of twenty-two years, began his long connection with Bellefonte financial institutions. His first position was as clerk in the private banking house of McAllister, Hale & Company, that in 1864 reorganized as the First National Bank of Bellefonte. Mr. Harris became cashier of the new institu-

tion at its foundation, and so continued for thirty-four years, developing an aptitude, skill, and wisdom as a banker that firmly established him in the esteem of bankers and the banking public. In 1898 he resigned to return to private banking business, becoming cashier of the banking house of Jackson, Hastings & Company. Six years later that house reorganized as the Bellefonte Trust Company, Mr. Harris continuing as cashier of the new institution, a position he still holds, a veteran of sixty-one years of banking experience, fifty-one of those years having been spent at the cashier's desk. Golden anniversaries are common occurrences in the life of Mr. Harris, and he is approaching the time when diamonds will be necessary to observe properly his banking and wedding anniversaries. Years and experience have given him a wisdom that can only come from such sources, and he is sought in counsel on all important financial questions by those who strongly rely upon his sought judgment and wisdom in such matters.

He has given much time to the public service of his community, serving in many local offices, but to the public schools has been most useful, his membership on the school board, continuing for thirty-nine years, being marked by great advances in the efficiency of the schools. He has never sought nor desired public office, although deeply concerned in all that affects the public welfare. Stalwart in his republicanism, he enjoys the acquaintance of many public men and has attended many of the historical gatherings of men in honor of events of national importance. It is one of the pleasant recollections of his life that at the Grand Review held in Washington at the close of the Civil War he was privileged to witness the march of the tattered veterans in blue along Pennsylvania avenue, and

to join in rendering homage to those gallant defenders of the country's honor.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church of long standing, and has risen to high degree in the Masonic order. He is a member of Bellefonte Lodge No. 268, Free and Accepted Masons; Bellefonte Chapter No. 241, Royal Arch Masons, of which he has been treasurer many years; Bellefonte Commandery No. 33, Knights Templar; and holds all degrees of Williamsport Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, up to and including the thirty-second. He is a charter member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Altoona, and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Harris married, December 18, 1860, Mary R. Scott, daughter of Alexander Scott, of Armstrong county, and children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren now grace the family record. Nanny, the eldest child, is the widow of A. B. Weaver. Her daughter Mary married Geard Child, of Trenton, New Jersey, and has two sons, John P. Harris and Geard Child, Jr. J. Lynnhurst, the eldest son, resides in Bellefonte. Edith, the second daughter, married Rudolph Schad, and has two children, Mary and Frederick Schad. Emily, the third daughter, is the widow of Frank Warfield, and has a daughter, Mary Warfield. John P., Jr., married Catherine Hutchinson, and has three children: John H., Helen K., and Mary Harris. Edward, a practicing physician, married and has two children, Edward, Jr., and Jean Harris.

ROACH, John,

Founder of Famous Shipbuilding Yards.

Now that the ship-building interest is again coming into its own in the United States and that the city of Chester is



John Roach

again a busy "hive of industry," the days are recalled when John Roach, with his immense ship-building plant, made the names Roach and Chester almost synonymous. That master mind and great builder of ships admitted his son, John Baker Roach, as a partner, and when the Delaware River Iron Ship-building and Engine Works was organized with John Roach as president and John B. Roach as secretary and representative of his father, there began the building of iron steamships on a scale hitherto unheard of. New lines were established and old one encouraged to add to their fleets the new style of iron ships contemptuously dubbed by the old sea captains "tin ships". The career of John Baker Roach rivalled that of his famous father, whose close associate he was for many years, and at the great Chester plant he became supreme. True "Captains of Industry" they were, and identified with every plate, beam, bolt, shaft, or part of the great engines and ships they built. Pioneers in a full sense, they gave to the world a new industry and to the city of Chester a fame that shall ever endure. The name is now represented in that city by William McPherson Roach, youngest son of John Baker Roach, and grandson of John Roach, pioneer builder of iron ships and of the first ships of the new American navy, the dispatch boat "Dolphin" and the cruisers "Atlanta", "Boston", and "Chicago", ships now forgotten, but the men who built them have their names indelibly inscribed on America's industrial Roll of Honor.

John Roach exemplified in his career the vicissitudes of a business man's life and the strange freaks Fortune can play upon a man. When the demand for an iron and steel navy arose, it was to John Roach that the government looked to meet its needs, and it was from the same government that he received the blow

that swept away his fortune and that carried him to his grave. Once before he had seen himself on the high road to prosperity, when the failure of another carried him down. But then he was a young man and quickly regained his footing, only a few years later to see plant and business swept away by fire, leaving him again without a dollar. From that crushing blow he also recovered, but when in 1885 he was obliged to assign to his creditors through governmental decisions, he was a man of seventy years, and so complete and unlooked for was his downfall that until he lost consciousness two years later, he could never refer to it without uncontrollable emotion. His life was typical of the great possibilities open to a man of courage, initiative, and energy. His abilities and achievement commanded national and international regard, and his life, closing as it did, excited the warmest human sympathy.

John Roach was born at Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ireland, December 25, 1815. His father was a merchant of high character, his mother a woman of intelligence, keen and buoyant of nature, and both untiring workers. He died at his residence, 624 Fifth avenue, New York City, January 10, 1887, of cancer of the mouth. His boyhood was spent in acquiring an education, but he lost his father when he was thirteen years of age, and three years later he came to the United States, landing in New York. He secured employment with James P. Allaire at the Howell Iron Works, located at the town of Allaire, Monmouth county, New Jersey, now a forgotten works and village. His life was a succession of success and misfortune until finally, after Mr. Allaire's failure, he located in New York City, there learning foundry management and details concerning marine work. With three of his fellow workmen he started a small foundry, prospered, bought out his partners, and

in 1856 considered himself worth thirty thousand dollars. His plant was destroyed that year, and not being able to collect his insurance he was again penniless after paying his debts. But he had won an honorable name and credit which enabled him to rebuild, and as the Etna Iron Works he prospered as he never had before. He specialized in the heaviest type of marine engines, erecting many for the United States government, the largest engines ever built in this country at that time. In 1868 his business had grown so large that he purchased the Morgan Iron Works in New York City and other plants, including the well established shipyard of Reany, Son & Archbold, at Chester, Pennsylvania, a plant that had built several monitors and other ships for the United States government. His son, John B. Roach, was admitted as partner in the firm of John Roach & Son, that firm reorganizing in 1871 as the Delaware River Iron Ship-building and Engine Works, John B. Roach being placed in charge of the Chester plant, and John Roach conducting the financial affairs of the company from New York. They built great engines for the government war vessels, a sectional dry dock at Pensacola in 1875, and in 1873 began the construction of the dispatch boat "Dolphin", and the three cruisers "Atlanta", "Boston", and "Chicago", the first ships of the new navy. An unfortunate disagreement arose with William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, with the result that the building company found themselves in such a position that on July 18, 1885, Mr. Roach made an assignment, and under the strain his powerful constitution and iron will gave way, his death occurring January 10, 1887. His life was a marvel of industrial labor, and his genius and individuality were immutably impressed upon the times in which he lived. From sixteen years to seventy he was the tireless work-

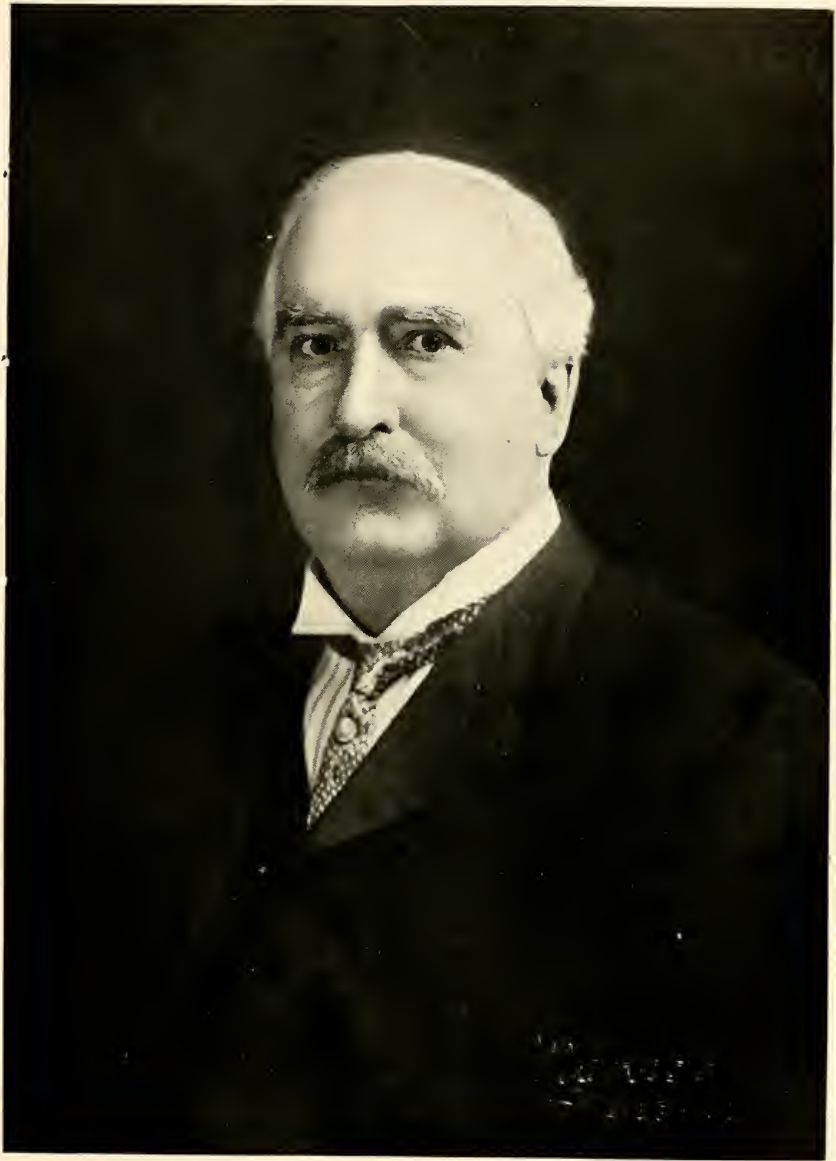
er, the creator of new things, the pioneer, and no American builder or manufacturer has a prouder record to his credit.

John Roach married, in 1837, Emmeline Johnson. Two of his sons became eminent in the world of big affairs, Stephen W., of the Morgan Iron Works; and John Baker, his father's closest business associate and successor.

ROACH, John B. and William M.,

Of Famous Shipbuilding Family.

John Baker Roach during his business career was almost entirely connected with the great Chester ship-building plant, and under his management of the works the city of Chester enjoyed its period of greatest prosperity. As the demand for "Roach" ships became greater, the works were enlarged and four thousand men drawn from near and far were there employed at high wages. After the assignment made in 1885 the business was closed up for a time, then a reorganization was effected, and in 1887 the plant again entered upon a period of great prosperity. John B. Roach was in complete charge of the Chester plant, and in all the years of his control there was no strikes nor serious difficulty, his policy of dealing with his men directly and of listening to every complaint of legitimate nature having the to-be-expected result of complete harmony between his men and the company. He was personally familiar with the details of the construction of every vessel laid down in the yard, and few men in any business so completely grasped the minutiae of a complicated industry. Every mechanic in the yard recognized him as a critical judge of his work, and all strove for his approval. From the Roach yard went out steamships, steamboats, ferry boats, yachts, and sailing vessels, to the value of many millions of dollars. While these steamships were small in compari-



John S. Roach



James H. Couch.

son with the monsters now built, they were then the largest and finest. At the launching of the "City of Peking" but one larger vessel, the "Great Eastern", was afloat. The first iron sailing ship was built at the Roach yards, and to their credit stands the honor as well of building the first compound engines ever erected in this country. The father founded, the son developed, and forever they will stand as the pioneer and foremost builders of their day.

John Baker Roach, son of John and Emmeline (Johnson) Roach, was born in New York City, December 7, 1839, second in a family of seven sons and two daughters, and died in Chester, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1908. He was well educated, finishing his studies at Ashland Collegiate Institute in Greene county, New York. He did not at once associate with his father, but spent some time on first entering the business world in a wholesale coffee house. He then entered his father's offices in New York, but his health did not stand such confining work and for a time he was manager of a large farm owned by his father in Dutchess county, New York. There he regained good health, and after the purchase of the Morgan Iron Works in 1867 he became a partner of John Roach & Son. When the Chester shipyard of Reany, Son & Archbold was bought in 1871, the firm reorganized as the Delaware River Iron Ship-building and Engine Works. John Roach, president, John B. Roach, secretary, the latter being placed in charge of the Chester works. From that time until the final decline of shipbuilding on the Delaware, John B. Roach was the master spirit. John Roach rarely visiting the Chester plant oftener than once a week. The great forges, foundries, shops, and yards were kept running at full speed, and when the government refused acceptance of the "Dolphin" and declared the

contracts for war vessels illegal, forcing the company to assign, a period of greatest prosperity for the city of Chester was suddenly interrupted. After the assignment the business on hand was closed up, and not until 1887 was the company reorganized and the plant reopened with John B. Roach as president of the Delaware River Works, and vice-president of the Morgan Iron Works of New York City.

Mr. Roach had other large interests outside those of the shipbuilding company, and was a director of the Seaboard Steel Casting Company, the Chester National Bank, and the Cambridge Trust Company. He held membership in the Union League, of Philadelphia, the Engineers Club, of New York, the Penn Club, of Chester, and of other associations, commercial and scientific.

John B. Roach married, in 1861, Mary Caroline, daughter of David and Gertrude Wallace, of Staatsburg, New York. Of their eleven children five grew to adult years: Sarah E., married Charles E. Schuyler, of New York, and died in 1891; Emmeline Wallace, married, in 1892, William C. Sproul, of Chester; Mary Garrettta, married (first) in 1892, Dr. Frederick Farwell Long, Jr., who died in 1906, (second) in December, 1912, George Forbes, a lawyer of Baltimore; John, married, in 1899, Hortense Moller, of Hoboken, New Jersey, and resides in New York; William McPherson.

William McPherson, youngest son of John Baker and Mary Caroline (Wallace) Roach, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1877, and has there ever maintained his residence, although a great deal of his time has been spent in travel beyond the confines of his native land. He obtained his early educational training in private schools, then entered Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, passing thence to Columbia University.

where he entered the civil engineering department, leaving the University in his junior year. He has since that time devoted himself to the management of his own private estate and that of his widowed mother. He is a Republican in politics, fond of travel and out-of-doors recreation, revere the memory of his honored sires, and is a thoroughly alive, honorable, and upright American gentleman.

He married, in the City of Mexico, April 25, 1906, Julia Josefina Enriqueta Hidalgo y de Vries, daughter of Senator Don Juan Hidalgo. They were the parents of a son, Juan Federico Farwell Hidalgo Roach, born in the City of Mexico, February 2, 1907. Mrs. William M. Roach died in Mexico City, February 14, 1907, and is buried there in Pantheon Francais.

SMITH, William D.,

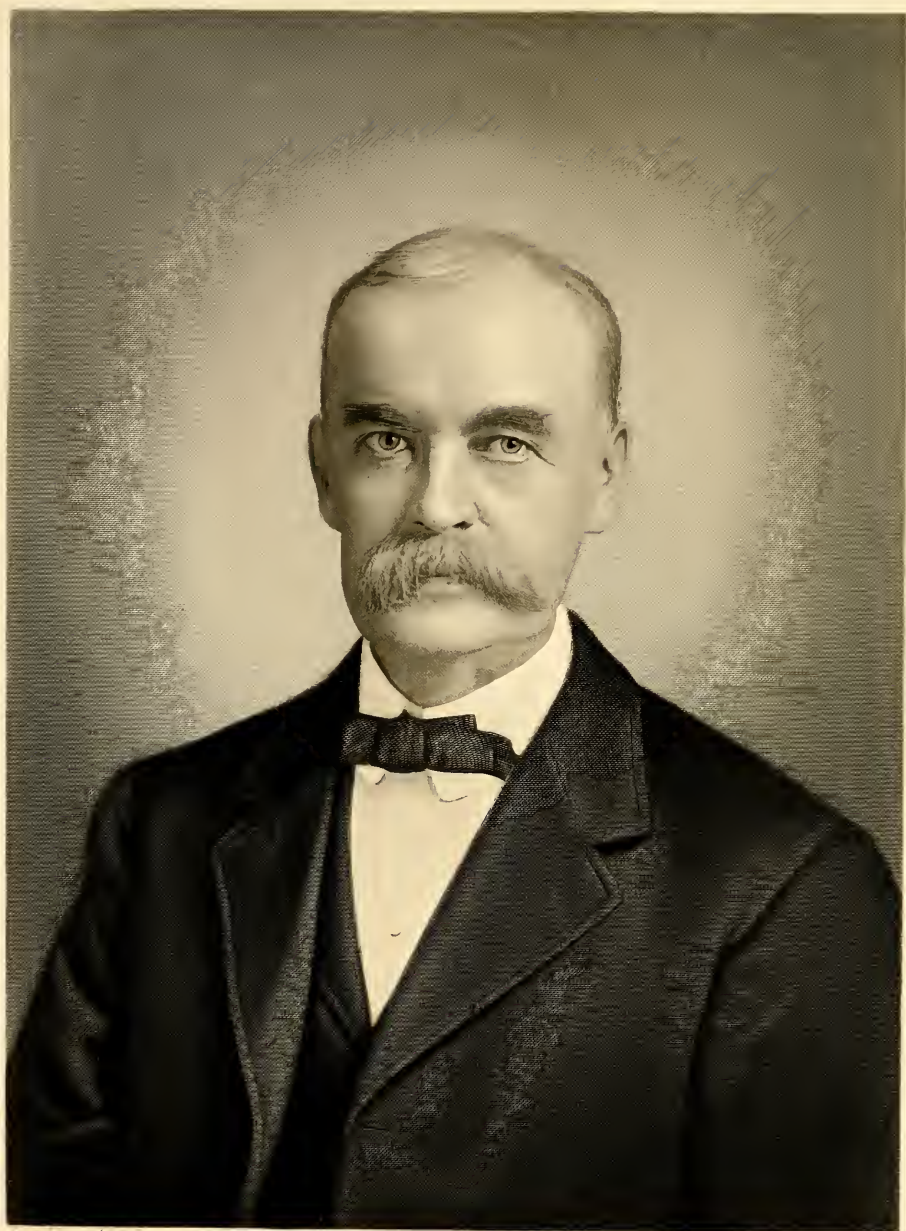
Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

In the zeal and energy with which he supported and promoted organized charity and practical benevolence, William D. Smith had no superior in his community. As one of Pennsylvania's ironmasters he acquired large business interests, and in municipal affairs advocated a high standard of city government, and warmly supported every movement for civil, moral or social betterment.

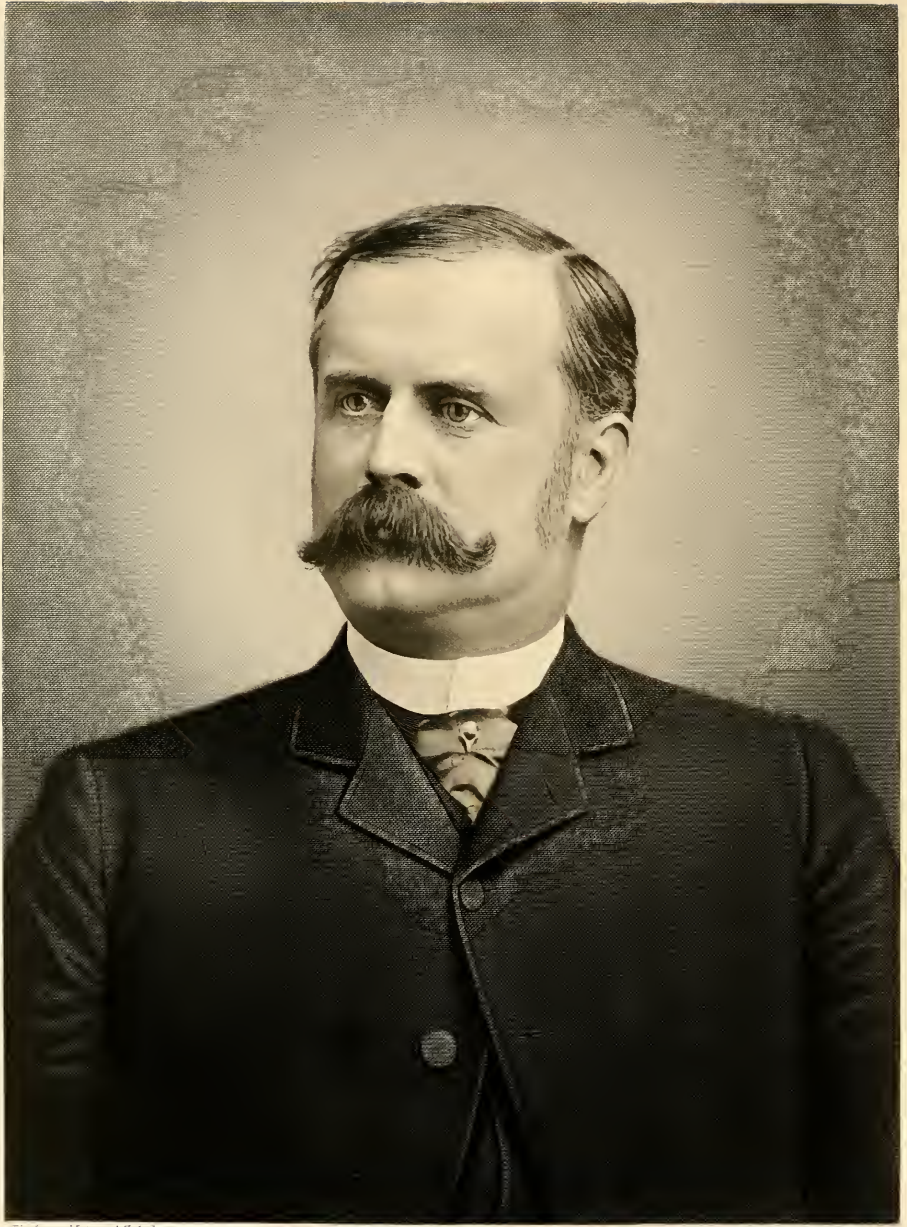
William D. Smith was born at Joanna Furnace, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1835, and died in Reading, Pennsylvania, son of Levi B. and Emily H. Smith. He was educated at New London Academy, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and after completing his studies became associated with his father and brothers in the operation of the iron furnaces which gave name to the village of Joanna Furnace. He continued in the iron business there until 1865, then until 1881, most of this period in partnership

with his brother, Horace V. Smith, owned and operated Isabella Furnace, in Chester county. In 1885 the works there were sold to Colonel Joseph D. Potts, and in 1887, after returning from a tour of Europe, Mr. Smith located in Reading, that city being his home until his death. He was a successful business man and was always prominent in the public service. In 1861 he was appointed adjuster in the office of Dr. Edward Wallace, naval office in the United States customs house in Philadelphia, serving until 1865. In June, 1863, he raised and commanded Company D, 42nd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, a part of the force called out to resist Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. The regiment was on duty six weeks, and during the latter part of that period Company D did provost duty at Hagerstown, Maryland. From 1876 to 1888 he was deputy collector and auditor of the Philadelphia customs house, serving during the terms of Alexander P. Tutton and General John P. Hartranft, collectors of the port. This position, involving much labor and responsibility, he filled most creditably, as he did all positions he was called upon to occupy. After locating in Reading he became interested in several important enterprises and at his death was a director of the Reading & Temple Railroad Company, the Reading Trust Company, the Reading Gas Company, and from 1890 was a trustee of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company.

In addition to the care of the private business interests of himself and members of his family, he engaged for more than twenty years in a career of great usefulness along philanthropic lines, being prominently connected with the administration of various humane and charitable public institutions, to all of which he gave liberally of his means, his time and his personal service. From 1889 until his death he served as president of the board



Wm. D. Smith



The Lewis Historical Pub. Co.

Eng. by E. S. Williams & Son, N.Y.

L. Huber Smith

of trustees of Reading Hospital. The Home for Friendless Children was founded in 1886 by a number of charitably disposed citizens of Reading, and in 1888 its main building on Centre avenue, north of Spring street, was erected. As chairman of the building committee Mr. Smith supervised its construction, and later erected at his own expense two wings that more than doubled its capacity. To this charity he devoted a great deal of his time, and was ever careful that the comfort of the little inmates was properly safeguarded. He served on the board of trustees of the home, which by its charter was under the administration of a board of woman managers. He was also connected, either as a member or official, with the Reading Benevolent Society, Hope Rescue Mission, the Humane Society, the Associated Charities, and the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. He was for many years a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, a vestryman of Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church of Reading, one of the founders and a leading benefactor of the newly organized St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, located in the northwestern section of Reading. He was a Republican in politics, but took no part in Reading local party affairs. He was one of the highly esteemed men of his day, and an honor to the State that gave him birth.

SMITH, Levi Heber,

Civil War Veteran, Ironmaster.

Levi Heber Smith, third son of Levi B. and Emily H. (Badger) Smith, was born October 18, 1837, at Joanna Furnace, Berks county, Pennsylvania, of which establishment his father had been for a considerable period the proprietor. The sons succeeded the father in the manage-

ment of the works, and were all thoroughly trained to business life. In 1876 Levi Heber Smith became by purchase of the interests of his brothers, sole owner of the extensive Joanna Estate, and conducted the iron manufacture up to the year 1905, when the works were abandoned.

He attended in his youth the Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts. He entered the Union army, August 16, 1862, as captain of Company A, 128th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, enlisted for nine months' service, and on February 1, 1863, was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment. This organization participated in the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and in that of Chancellorsville, May 1-3, 1863, at which latter engagement Colonel Smith was taken prisoner, being confined for a time in Libby Prison and subsequently exchanged.

Colonel Smith was of a genial and sunny disposition and had a wide circle of friends among all classes. An eminently domestic man, he found his chief pleasure in his home and family, and was a model husband and father. Afflicted during his later years with mortal disease, his end came suddenly at his residence at Joanna, August 5, 1898, in his sixty-first year.

Colonel Smith married, June 17, 1868, E. Jennie Grubb, daughter of Clement B. Grubb, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. Clement Grubb, born March 8, 1870, died March 11, 1910. 2. Heber Levi, born July 10, 1873; married, June 6, 1903, Nelly Oliver Baer. 3. Mary Grubb, born July 15, 1875. 4. Daisy Emily, born August 19, 1878; married, April 19, 1902, William Stewart Morris. 5. Stanley McDonald, born August 31, 1883; married, November 12, 1914, Caroline Franklin. 6. William Howard, born July 12, 1886.

SELL, John S.,

Merchant, Public Official.

The Sell family, represented in the present generation by John S. Sell, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, county controller, and cashier of the Westmoreland Bank, traces his ancestry to Jacob Sell, a descendant of a family that came to this country from Switzerland. He was a merchant of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, when it was but a small place, and he witnessed its steady growth during his residence there.

Jacob (2) Sell, son of Jacob (1) Sell, removed to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in young manhood, and purchased a farm one-half mile distant from New Stanton. He was a hatter by trade, and a Whig in politics. He married Peggy Weible, daughter of Stephen Weible, who was a farmer of Hempfield township.

Jacob (3) Sell, eldest son of Jacob (2) and Peggy (Weible) Sell, was born at Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania. He was reared on a farm, attended the New Stanton schools for several winters, and then engaged actively in farming. In 1831 he purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Hempfield township, upon which he spent the remainder of his days, and he devoted his entire attention to agricultural pursuits with the exception of the two years which he spent at shoemaking. He was an active member of the Reformed church at New Stanton for many years, and a Republican in politics. He was highly respected by his neighbors and acquaintances, and was always active in community affairs. He married Polly Carr, daughter of Arthur Carr, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania. She was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. Her death occurred in 1881. Children: John, of whom further; Eli, of whom further;

Mary, deceased; Uriah, married Catherine Baughman, and resides upon the home farm.

John Sell, eldest son of Jacob (3) and Polly (Carr) Sell, was born June 13, 1823. He received his education in the rural schools of his native township, engaged in farming for a short period of time, and in 1847 opened a store in New Stanton, which he conducted successfully until 1888. He served twenty-three years as postmaster at New Stanton, receiving his first commission under President Tyler in 1843 and his last commission under President Lincoln. He was a staunch Republican, and an active member of the Reformed church, of which he was an elder for over twelve years. He was a leading citizen of Hempfield township, had extended experience in various kinds of business, and although an unassuming man was prominent in church and civil affairs. He married (first) Mary Ann Evans, daughter of Joshua Evans, of Hempfield township. She died twenty years later, but left no children. He married (second) September 7, 1873, Melissa Brant, daughter of Clark Brant. Children: Laura Grace, Jacob B., Mary Melissa, John Garfield.

Eli Sell, second son of Jacob (3) and Polly (Carr) Sell, was born in Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1831, and is still living at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was reared on a farm, where he was carefully trained in all farming operations. He attended the subscription schools of his neighborhood, and upon the completion of his studies devoted his time to farming in Hempfield township, where he is the owner of two desirable and highly productive farms. He also owns valuable property in and near Greensburg, and has been interested in the general mercantile business for many years, being still actively engaged in the same in Greens-



A. B. Blümmel. D.D.S.

burg, and is at the present time (1915) the oldest active merchant in Westmoreland county. He began life as a poor boy, and engaged in business on capital that he had earned from hard work, industry and frugality. His business rapidly expanded, and by fair dealing, prompt and reliable transactions, he won a liberal patronage and the confidence of all with whom he had dealings. He and his family are members of the Second Reformed Church at Greensburg, and he is a Republican in politics. He married, September 9, 1856, Catherine Byers, daughter of Henry Byers, a prominent farmer of Hempfield township. Children: John S., of whom further; Jacob, M.D., who was a practicing physician of Greensburg, died in 1901; Alice K. (Mrs. Major Franklin Kemp), living with her husband at Manilla.

John S. Sell, son of Eli and Catherine (Byers) Sell, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1857. He was educated in the common schools of Hempfield township, Greensburg Academy, Edinboro State Normal School, and Duffs Commercial College of Pittsburgh. He has always resided under the parental roof, and coöperated and assisted his father in his farming operations and in his mercantile business until 1911, when he was elected county controller of Westmoreland county, in which capacity he is serving at the present time, giving entire satisfaction to all concerned. Particularly adapted and specially qualified for business pursuits, he naturally became efficient and popular as a merchant, and was actively identified with various business enterprises in the city and county in which he resided. He has also been identified with financial institutions, and was elected cashier of the Westmoreland National Bank. He has taken an active part in charitable institutions, hospitals and other philanthropic work, also in educa-

tional matters. He is a Republican in politics, and has held the office of mayor of Greensburg for two successive terms. He is a member of Westmoreland Lodge, No. 518, Free and Accepted Masons; Urania Chapter, No. 192, Royal Arch Masons; Kedron Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar.

Mr. Sell married Kate E. Thomes, daughter of A. B. Thomes, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania. No children.

STEIGERWALD, Andrew S.,

Accomplished Dentist, Manufacturer.

Dentistry is a most important branch of medicine, and it has numbered among its followers many learned scientists and renowned professional men. Success as a dentist does not merely imply a knowledge of dental surgery, but it means that one must necessarily possess a thorough knowledge of human anatomy and physiology; and the dentists who have won for themselves fame and prosperity have in all cases been those who have mastered more than one branch of the healing art. Andrew S. Steigerwald, D.D.S., the subject of this biography, was one of these. Graduating from the Philadelphia Dental College in 1883, from that time until his death he devoted all his energies to the practice of his profession, and, having spent two years in the study of medicine under so distinguished a preceptor as the late Professor James E. Garretson, he was eminently qualified to be placed in the front rank of his profession.

Andrew S. Steigerwald was born on the 9th day of February, 1862, in Philadelphia, and, with the exception of a brief interval during his boyhood, that city was his lifetime home. His father was Sebastian Steigerwald, and his mother Elizabeth Steigerwald, her maiden name having been Schantz. His grandparents on his maternal side emigrated to America

in the early part of the nineteenth century, and both lived to a very old age, having passed their eightieth year at the time of their death. In 1868, when Andrew was six year old, his parents removed to Medford, New Jersey, where he received his preliminary training in the public schools, and studied under the tutelage of Professor Milton Allen. He remained in Medford until he attained his fourteenth year, when he returned to Philadelphia to pursue his private studies and complete his education. At the age of eighteen, so industriously did he apply himself, he matriculated in the Philadelphia Dental College. Here he evidenced marked ability and diligence as a student, and gained the confidence and esteem both of his fellow-collegians and instructors, among the latter being Professor James E. Garretson, then Dean of the Philadelphia Dental College and one of the founders of the Medico-Chirurgical College. He was famous as a scientist and writer, and by his kindly offices did much to encourage and assist the subject of this sketch. When young Steigerwald graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College in 1883, Professor Garretson, recognizing his true worth, prevailed upon him to pursue his studies still further, and insisted that he take up the course of medicine. Knowing, however, that the young man had not the necessary means to pay for his tuition, he offered to act as his preceptor. Doctor Steigerwald embraced this excellent opportunity and pursued the study of medicine until own professional duties and constantly increasing practice prevented him from completing the entire course. Though not a graduate in medicine, Doctor Steigerwald became well versed in the healing art, ascribing his success in a great measure to the knowledge gleaned from the study of it.

Immediately upon graduating, Doctor Steigerwald entered upon the practice of

dentistry, and, during the years that elapsed since his entrance upon this field, by his affable personality, uniform courtesy, and through the skillful care which he displayed in the treatment of his patients, he secured an extensive clientele, embracing all classes of people and numbering among them some of the best known families in the Quaker City. Doctor Steigerwald always took a deep interest in the improvement and advancement of operative and prosthetic dentistry, and ever since he first entered into the practice of his profession made it his endeavor to accomplish more than the ordinary dentist. His improved and developed dental instruments have been on exhibition at the Philadelphia Bourse, where they elicited much favorable comment, and the Doctor exhibited them at the Paris Exposition in 1900, thereby giving the European dentists his latest ideas on improved dental appliances.

One of Doctor Steigerwald's chief characteristics was his inborn love for work. From the time he was fourteen years of age (his parents not having been in a position to support him), he managed his own affairs with an ability and economy that augured well for his after success. He was compelled to support himself through college, and accomplished this feat by working for his subsistence during the evenings, and studying hard and incessantly at all times, always having in view the goal of his ambition—to graduate with honors.

In 1889 Doctor Steigerwald connected himself with the Philadelphia Prepared Chalk and Toilet Company, of which manufacturing concern he was at the time of his death the sole proprietor. He was offered many opportunities to interest himself in other organizations, but this he invariably refused to do, preferring to devote all his time to the profession of his choice. As a man of patriotic in-

stincts and a citizen of Pennsylvania's foremost city, Doctor Steigerwald exhibited a lively interest in the management of its municipal affairs, and especially in matters educational. In 1894 he was elected a member of the Sectional School Board from the Sixteenth Ward, which honorary post he held at his death. He also took an active interest in all charitable affairs, and, as officer and member of several charitable organizations, did much to improve the condition of the deserving poor of his native city.

In 1885, Doctor Steigerwald was united in marriage to Frances Steinmetz, and this union was blessed with six children, four boys and two girls, all living. They are: Clarence, Regina, Leo, Dorothy, Richard and Charles. The death of Doctor Steigerwald occurred on December 17, 1914, and his loss to his profession and to the community was widely deplored.

HUSTEAD, James Miller,

Civil War Veteran, Man of Affairs.

One frequently meets with men who achieve eminence in some particular profession, line of industry, or commercial or financial business; but we do not often meet a man who is equally efficient in several of these directions. This is, however, the case with James Miller Husted, of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

This family is generally considered to be of English origin, but the most diligent investigation of English records fails to find a plausible explanation of the meaning and origin of the name either in Saxon or Norman etymology. In the genealogy of the Husted family, compiled by Spencer P. Mead, LL.B., with the assistance of the Hon. James W. Husted, A.B., LL.B., of the New York bar, Peekskill, New York, the statement is made that Robert Husted, the immigrant ancestor

of the family, was probably born in County Somerset, England, in 1596. According to another authority, Robert Husted was born in County Dorset, England, in 1594, as stated below. The evidence is to the effect that the modern name of Husted, variously spelled in the early records of New England as Heusted, Huested, Husted, Hustead, is an Americanized form of the Dutch or German name of Hustadt or Hustedt, or Hustedede. This name under the three forms here given is known in both Germany and Holland, and August Friederich Pott, Professor of Etymology at the University of Halle, Germany, in his volume entitled "Die Personennamen insbesondere Die Familiennamen und ihre Entstehungsarten," thinks the name is a compound probably derived from the town bearing the name of Husum, an old dative form in Low German of the word Hausen, meaning houses and courtyards. Husum is a seaport town of Prussia, twenty-two miles by rail west by south of Sleswick. It contains a fine modern Gothic church and an ancient castle. An equally plausible theory is that the Dutch of German name from which Husted appears to be derived is itself derived from Hust, a town in Holland, which has given a title to a prominent group of families in France. M. Borel d'Hauterive in his "Annuaire de la Noblesse de France," says in regard to this title: "The title of Count d'Hust borne by a series of several houses is derived from Hust, a small town in Zealand, in the Dutch Netherlands, some miles north of Antwerp. It was accorded by diploma of the Emperor Rudolf II., date September 4, 1605, to George de Basta, his councillor, and to all his children and legitimate descendants of both sexes. These last expressions interpreted during the course of two centuries in the widest possible sense, have conferred the title of Comte d'Hust on all the male and female posterity of George de Basta.

Their number has thus tended to multiply with great rapidity."

The arms of the Husted family would seem to be similar to those borne by the Housen family of Swabia, Prussia: D'argent a un belier rampant de sable accorne d'or. Crest: Le Belier, issuant. In English: A silver ram rampant sable, colored with gold. Crest: A ram, issuant.

Robert Husted, born in County Dorset, England, in 1594, died at Stamford, Connecticut, in 1652. He came to this country with his wife in 1635, leaving England by way of Weymouth, and landing at Boston, Massachusetts. He spent the first winter at Mount Wollaston, now Braintree, and probably went from there to New Haven. He finally located at Greenwich, Connecticut, where he was residing in 1640, when he witnessed the Indian deed to the original proprietors, Robert Feaks and Daniel Patrick. In 1642 he was residing in Stamford, Connecticut, and it was there that his death occurred. He left a will in which he mentioned his three children. He married, in England, Elizabeth, born at Frome, County Dorset, England, in 1606, daughter of Lawrence and Joane (Smith) Miller, of County Dorset, England, and niece of Sir Robert Miller, Knight. Joane (Smith) Miller was the daughter and sole heiress of Angell Smith, Gentleman, of Stratton, County Dorset, England. Mrs. Husted died in 1654 at Stamford, Connecticut, leaving a will in which the same children are mentioned as those in her husband's will. Children: Angell, of whom further; Robert, Ann.

Angell, eldest son of Robert and Elizabeth Husted, was born in England, 1628-30, died at Greenwich, Connecticut, in April, 1704. He came to this country with his parents when he was about five or six years of age, and was reared and educated here. He was one of the original proprietors of Greenwich, Connecti-

cut, and became an extensive land owner there. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the growing community, and occupied several public offices. He is often mentioned in its records and always with much respect. Thus he is often described as "goodman," a term of considerable note in those early times, and he was also given the prefix "Mr." He married a woman whose Christian name was Rebecca, but whose maiden surname has apparently not been preserved. Children: Rebecca, Jonathan, David, Joseph, of whom further; Angell, Jr., Elizabeth, Moses, John, Samuel.

Joseph, son of Angell Husted, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, about 1662. He married Sarah, maiden name unknown. Children: David, of whom further; Sarah, Abigail, Jonathan, John.

David, son of Joseph Husted, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, about 1625, died in 1776. He married, May 14, 1718, Johanna Brundage. Children: David, Hannah, Joseph, Sarah, Elizabeth, Ruth, John, of whom further; Caleb, Judah, Lydia, Abraham.

John, son of David Husted, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, November 23, 1731. He removed from his native State to New York, locating in Dutchess county, where he spent the remainder of his days. He married ———, maiden name unknown. Children: Robert, of whom further; John, Moses, Gilbert, daughter, married John Chadwick.

Robert Husted, son of John Husted, was born on the Highlands, Dutchess county, New York, March 7, 1755, died in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1838. He served in the Revolutionary War under Captain James Booth and also under Captain Zadock Springer. After the war he settled in Nicholson township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased land and followed his trade of cooper; he was also a manufacturer of

tobacco. He was a man of substance and occupied a leading position in the township. He was a member of the Baptist church, and a Democrat in politics. He married, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1781, Sarah McDonald, born May 10, 1765, died in Fayette county, in 1842. Children: John, of whom further; Alexander, David, Lydia.

John, son of Robert Husted, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1782, died October 23, 1846. He was reared and educated in his native township, and followed the occupation of farming throughout the active years of his life. He established his family home in Georges township, Fayette county, where he was highly regarded as a man and citizen. He was a member of the Baptist church, and a Democrat in politics, thus following in his father's footsteps. He married Jane Miller, born June 5, 1787, died 1870, of Welsh and Scotch parentage. Children: Robert, born April 4, 1806; David, February 19, 1808; Alexander, October 17, 1810, died August 6, 1863; Belinda, July 19, 1811; Sarah, January 28, 1815; Mary, July 5, 1817; Moses, August 16, 1820; Lydia Jane, January 23, 1822, died February 15, 1822; James Miller, of whom further.

James Miller Husted, youngest son of John (2) Husted, was born near Smithfield, Georges township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1827. He was educated in the township schools, principally under the instruction of Professor John G. Hertig. Upon the death of his father in 1846, James M., being then nineteen years of age, rented the home farm from his mother and this he successfully conducted until 1857, when he became manager of an iron and hardware store at Morgantown, West Virginia, owned by John Oliphant & Company, remaining there two years. He proved a capable and efficient business man and

won and retained the entire confidence of his firm. Oliphant & Company were the owners of an iron manufacturing plant in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, called Oliphant Furnace, and there Mr. Husted was sent as storekeeper, later becoming bookkeeper and manager. He remained until the Civil War broke out, when he answered the call for volunteers, enlisting September 2, 1862, in Captain Duncan's company, of which he was elected second lieutenant. This company was mustered in as Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Colonel Schoonmaker, and attached to General Averill's corps, Army of the Potomac. He served with distinction until March 29, 1865, when he was honorably discharged and mustered out. He saw hard service riding and fighting with General Sheridan in the Valley campaign and others.

He then returned to his Fayette county farm, where he remained until 1867. He then again entered business life, forming a partnership with J. C. Beeson, his brother-in-law, and established at Fairmont, West Virginia, a general hardware, iron and casting business, also dealing in live stock and wool. This business continued successfully for six years when Mr. Husted sold out and returned to Fayette county. In 1873 he became manager of a general store at Dunbar Furnace, purchasing the business in 1876, and in 1890 he admitted Isaac W. Seamans as a partner. Two years prior to this, in 1888, the firm of Husted, Seamans & Company had been formed and a general and dry goods business established on East Main street, Uniontown. Mr. Husted is the owner of farm and coal lands in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and is an associate in coal and coke productions in Fayette county and West Virginia, being a director of several companies. He has also extensive banking

interests, being associated as a director with the First National Bank of Uniontown, the "honor" bank of the United States, and interested in the Union National Bank, of Clarksburg, West Virginia, Federal National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the First National Bank of Fairmont, West Virginia. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, serving as vestryman, and in politics is a Democrat, but has never accepted public office. This brief resumé of Mr. Hustead's many spheres of activity proves the broadness of his mental vision, and whether considered as employee, employer, merchant, soldier, churchman or official business associate, he has always been found true to himself and true to his fellows.

Mr. Hustead married, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1874, Anna Belle, born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1853, daughter of Henry and Eleanor Jane (McClelland) Willard, the former of whom is deceased. Children: 1. Albert Miller, born May 20, 1876; educated at Virginia Military Institute, and LaFayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; married Odile de Saulles. 2. James Edgar, born November 6, 1880; educated at Lawrenceville School, class of 1899, and Princeton University, graduating in class of 1903. Married, November 14, 1907, Helen Watt Henderson; child, Jean Hope, born February 26, 1910. 3. Walter Hugh, born June 18, 1884; educated at Cheltenham Military School and Lawrenceville school, New Jersey; is superintendent of Hope Coke Works.

FEIT FAMILY,

Prominent in Easton.

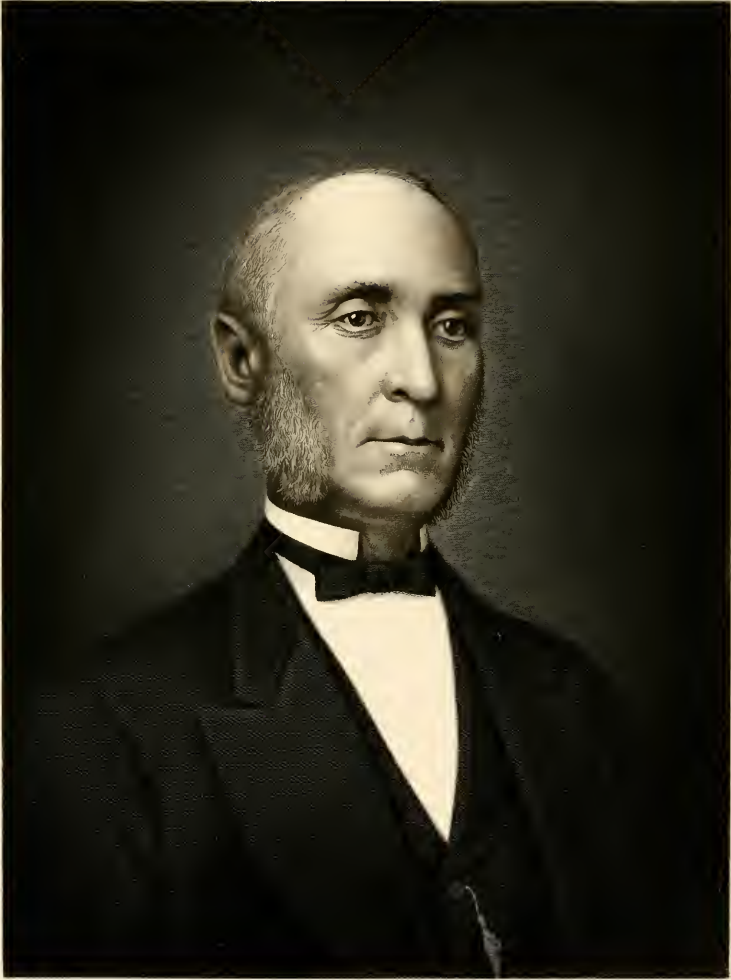
The Feit family of New Jersey is of French origin, its founder, Jean (John) Feit, having been born in the little village of Deux Ponts (English, Two Bridges),

in the Rhenish province of Alsace-Lorraine, March 16, 1714. He died in New Jersey, April 19, 1790. Emigrating to America in 1730, he settled in 1749 on a tract of seven hundred acres of land in what is now Greenwich township, Warren county, New Jersey, of which the greater part is still in the possession of his descendants. He married Maria Bender, who was born November 26, 1715, and died September 29, 1790. She was probably his second wife and a widow when she married him, as John Feit in his will dated April 27, 1789, and proved May 17, 1790, names his stepdaughter Mary, daughter of Jacob Minier. Children: Magdalena, born July 4, 1742; Daniel, referred to below; Catharine, born December 24, 1750; John, September 8, 1756; Elizabeth, March 4, 1758. Magdalena, John and Elizabeth probably died young or unmarried before 1789, as their father mentions only Daniel and Catharine in his will and calls the former "my only son".

(II) Daniel, son of Jean (John) Feit, was born in that part of Morris county which is now Warren county, New Jersey, January 22, 1745, and died between 1803 and 1828. He married, March 6, 1770, Mary Kuhl. Children: Rebecca, born January 17, 1774; John, December 8, 1777; Elizabeth, February 16, 1780; Paul, referred to below; Anna, born July 8, 1785; Daniel, October 17, 1787.

(III) Paul, son of John and Mary (Kuhl) Feit, was born in what was then Sussex county, New Jersey, September 4, 1782. He married Catharine Oberly. Children: William, referred to below; Anthony, born August 8, 1813, died May 8, 1843, married Julia Boyer; Daniel, born September 27, 1815, died February 20, 1894, daughter, twin with Daniel, died in infancy; John, referred to below.

(IV) William, son of Paul and Catharine (Oberly) Feit, was born in Green-



John Feil—

wich township, Sussex county, New Jersey, August 5, 1809, and died in the same place, now Lopatcong township, Warren county, New Jersey, February 1, 1875. He purchased from his father two hundred acres of the tract of land originally bought by his great-grandfather, in 1749, and became a man of much prominence in the community. In his father's time the Lutheran congregation of the neighborhood had been holding services in the old log house built by Jean Feit, the emigrant. Later, principally through means furnished by Paul Feit, the first church, now known as the "Old Straw Church," was built, and after Paul Feit's death his son William became one of the most prominent and influential members of the congregation. He was a Whig and a Republican in politics, served in several of the township offices, and in the State Legislature in 1858-59. At the time of his death he was president of the Phillipsburg Savings Bank. He married, March 6, 1834, Eleanor, daughter of Joseph J. and Catharine (Butz) Jones, who was born near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1815, and died February 11, 1889. Children: Joseph, born January 21, 1835, died April 12, 1880, unmarried; John, born February 13, 1836, died July 19, 1903, married Mary A., daughter of Dr. William Shipman; Mary C., born September 19, 1838, living at Pine Grove, Pennsylvania; Sarah A., born January 20, 1841, died February 8, 1907; Paul W., referred to below; Eleanor H., born February 5, 1845; Henrietta C., born December 5, 1847; George I., born August 20, 1850, married Edith Roseberry; Alice, born April 16, 1853.

(V) Paul W., son of William and Eleanor (Jones) Feit, was born on the old homestead in the house built by his father in 1836, and is now living there with his sisters, Eleanor H.; Henrietta C., and Alice R. Feit. He has been a gentleman

farmer all his life, and although he has a farmer on the place one of his greatest pleasures is to do actual work himself, and he is often to be found in the fields or barnyard. Mr. Feit is a very reserved man, a constant reader and he has spent a great deal of time travelling through the west and in other places. He is a trustee of St. James' Lutheran Church and he is considered one of the most generous and liberal minded men in Warren county.

(IV) John, son of Paul and Catharine (Oberly) Feit, was born in Greenwich township, Sussex county, New Jersey, May 28, 1818, and died there, March 3, 1892. He spent his whole life on the homestead, living for the greater part of it in the old stone house, but in his later years he built himself a frame house near by and turned the homestead over to his son, Jacob A. Feit. He is said to have been of a reserved disposition and to have found his greatest pleasures in his home and family. He was a trustee of the St. James' Lutheran Church, for over fifty years and was noted for his devout and practical Christian character. Among other things, he and his brother Daniel had the remains of all the family gathered from their original burial places and reinterred in St. James' churchyard, in order that they might be more reverently cared for. Towards the end of his life Mr. Feit purchased as a home for his wife and daughters, the beautiful residence at 109 North Second street, Easton, Pennsylvania, in which his daughters are now living. He married Anna, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Hubler) Baker, who was born July 12, 1815, and died March 29, 1896. Children: Matilda, born October 1, 1845, died December 12, 1850; Jacob Alfred, born July 17, 1847, died April 20, 1906; Emma Catharine, born September 30, 1848, died February 3, 1895, married Henry D. Richards; Susan Amanda, born

November 13, 1851; Anna Sophia, referred to below; John William, born November 11, 1857, died February 5, 1862.

(V) Anna Sophia, daughter of John and Anna (Baker) Feit, was born on the old homestead, February 5, 1854, and is now living with her sister Susan Amanda, in the home bought for them by her father in Easton, Pennsylvania, whither they went to live, June 10, 1897, after their mother's death. From their childhood the two sisters were always devoted and enthusiastic workers for St. James' Lutheran Church, being especially interested in the Sunday school, in which they both taught classes for many years. Even now that they have moved away and have identified themselves with St. Paul's Church in Easton, their interest in the old home church is still shown by their keeping up the financial aid they had before given to St. James'. They have spent much of their time traveling, and they have gathered many beautiful and unique souvenirs which decorate their Easton home. They are also the possessors of a large number of family papers of historic value, which they prize very highly. Among these is the deed for the original grant to their ancestor, Jean Feit.

FRANKS, Frederick B.,

Leading Manufacturer.

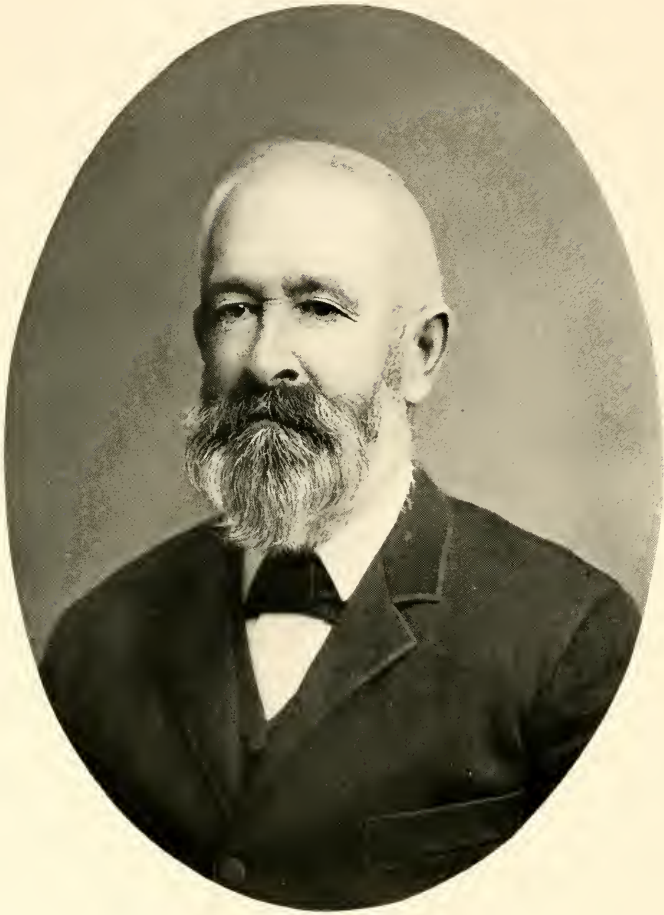
It is not necessary for the man who achieves success in life to be made of sterner stuff than his fellow man, but there are certain indispensable characteristics that contribute to the prosperity of the individual, and these are energy, enterprise, determination, and above all, the ability to recognize and improve opportunities. These qualities are cardinal elements in the character of Frederick B. Franks, of Bath, Pennsylvania, prominently identified with the industrial and

financial interests of the State, and they have accompanied him in his progress to eminence and affluence.

His parents, John George and Louise (Fischer) Franks, came to America from Germany many years ago, the voyage being made in a sailing vessel, and taking fifty days. Upon their arrival in this country they settled in Philadelphia. For a number of generations the Franks have been wagon builders in Germany, and several branches of the family are still engaged in that industry there, and also were in Philadelphia.

Frederick B. Franks was born in Philadelphia, December 31, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and, while he received no special technical training, his apprenticeship and his practical experience in mechanical engineering brought him in consultation with the best known engineers of the East, who at once through his fitness, sought his membership in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, where he was admitted in 1904.

In 1898 he affiliated himself with the firm of William Krause & Sons, who were in the granolithic business, who had the exclusive patents for laying cement sidewalks in the United States. In 1899 he was the promoter, designed and erected the plant of William Krause & Sons Cement Company, at Martin's Creek, Pennsylvania, a short distance from where Brainard made his first speech to the Indians in 1744. After operating this plant for a period of five years, he with the other stockholders sold their interests to the Alpha Portland Cement Company. This was one of the first cement mills in this locality. The geological examinations and tests of the material were made by him. These deposits are recognized in the cement industry as being superior to any in the United States, being an inex-



Thomas Faber

haustible supply of all kinds of material for the manufacture of Portland cement.

In 1904 Mr. Franks traveled all over the country, making a special study of deposits and conditions in Kansas, North and South Dakota, Missouri, Indiana and the southeastern States, in an attempt to locate materials and favorable conditions for another cement mill. Unsuccessful in this search he returned to Pennsylvania, where he located an inexhaustible supply of the necessary materials for the manufacture of Portland cement, about two miles southwest of the town of Bath, Pennsylvania, where he organized and erected the Bath Portland Cement Company in the fall of that year. This plant is considered one of the most modern in this section, and cost over one million dollars. Mr. Franks has confined his efforts to the manufacturing end, and is the manager of the plant. He is also president of the Nazareth Brick Company of Georgetown, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Franks married April 4, 1893, Florence, daughter of James Gish, who was born in Wilmington, Delaware; his ancestors coming from Holland many years ago, and settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where the family is a prominent one. Mr. and Mrs. Franks have one son; Frederick B. Franks, Jr., who was born November, 1899. He is a sturdy youth of much promise. After a military training he graduated from the Nazareth Military Academy in 1914. At the present time he is a student at the Mercersburg Academy, where he is being trained for a college education.

Mr. Franks employs a large number of men, and his fair treatment of them has won their confidence and respect. His wealth has been worthily achieved, and not only in business circles, but also in all the relations of life, he commands the esteem of all.

PALMER, Thomas and Andrew L.,

Men of High Character.

Merchants both and men of high standing, Thomas Palmer, now gone to that "bourne whence no traveler returns", and his son, Andrew Linwood Palmer, still in active business life, represent the sixth and seventh generations of a family seated in Delaware county since 1688, the original home in Concord township then being in Chester county. The founder of the family, John Palmer, was a Friend, and the two succeeding generations were members of Concord Monthly Meeting, were married in that meeting, and left their children birthright membership. The faith of the fathers was then laid aside for membership in the Protestant Episcopal communion, although Thomas Palmer married a Friend, and his son, Andrew L., has a deep reverence for the faith of his mother and his ancestors.

The first five generations of Palmers were landowners and farmers, men of substance and integrity, ancient lands being still owned in the family, while the sterling qualities of the early generations are a common heritage possessed in a full degree by those of the twentieth century. The exact date of the coming of John Palmer cannot be given, but in 1688 one hundred acres of land were patented to him in Concord township. This farm was inherited by his son, John (2), born about 1690, died May 5, 1771. To the original farm he added one hundred and seventy acres by purchase, these acres being located in the western part of the township. There he resided from 1748 until his death. He married, in Concord Monthly Meeting of Friends, June 9, 1714, Martha, daughter of John and Elizabeth Yearsley, who came from Middlewich, England, in 1700, and settled in Thornburg.

The old farm which John (1) Palmer

patented in 1688 was deeded by his son, John (2) Palmer, in 1748, to Moses Palmer, son of John (2) and Martha (Yearley) Palmer, the consideration being "natural love and affection" borne Moses by his parents, "as well as for his better perferment in the world." This Moses Palmer, born in Concord township, May 26, 1721, died June 20, 1783, was in early life a cordwainer. After being given the home farm in 1748 he cultivated it for a few years, then purchased and moved to a farm adjoining on the south. He married, in Concord Monthly Meeting, (first) Abigail Newlins, (second) November 22, 1752, Abigail, daughter of Joseph and Mary Sharp, of Chester county, and the widow of William Sharpless.

By his second wife Moses Palmer had a son Aaron, born at Angora, Delaware county, July 17, 1765, who died March 10, 1842. He forsook the Society of Friends and became an Episcopalian in religious faith. His wife was Sarah, daughter of William and Jane Wilton, of North Carolina. He was a farmer all his life, as was his son Joseph, born at Angora in 1795.

Joseph Palmer owned lands along the Schuylkill that he had cultivated, leaving them to his children, whose descendants yet possess them. Joseph Palmer was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He married his cousin, Mary Palmer, and died in West Philadelphia. Joseph and Mary Palmer were the parents of Thomas, and the paternal grandparents of Andrew Linwood Palmer.

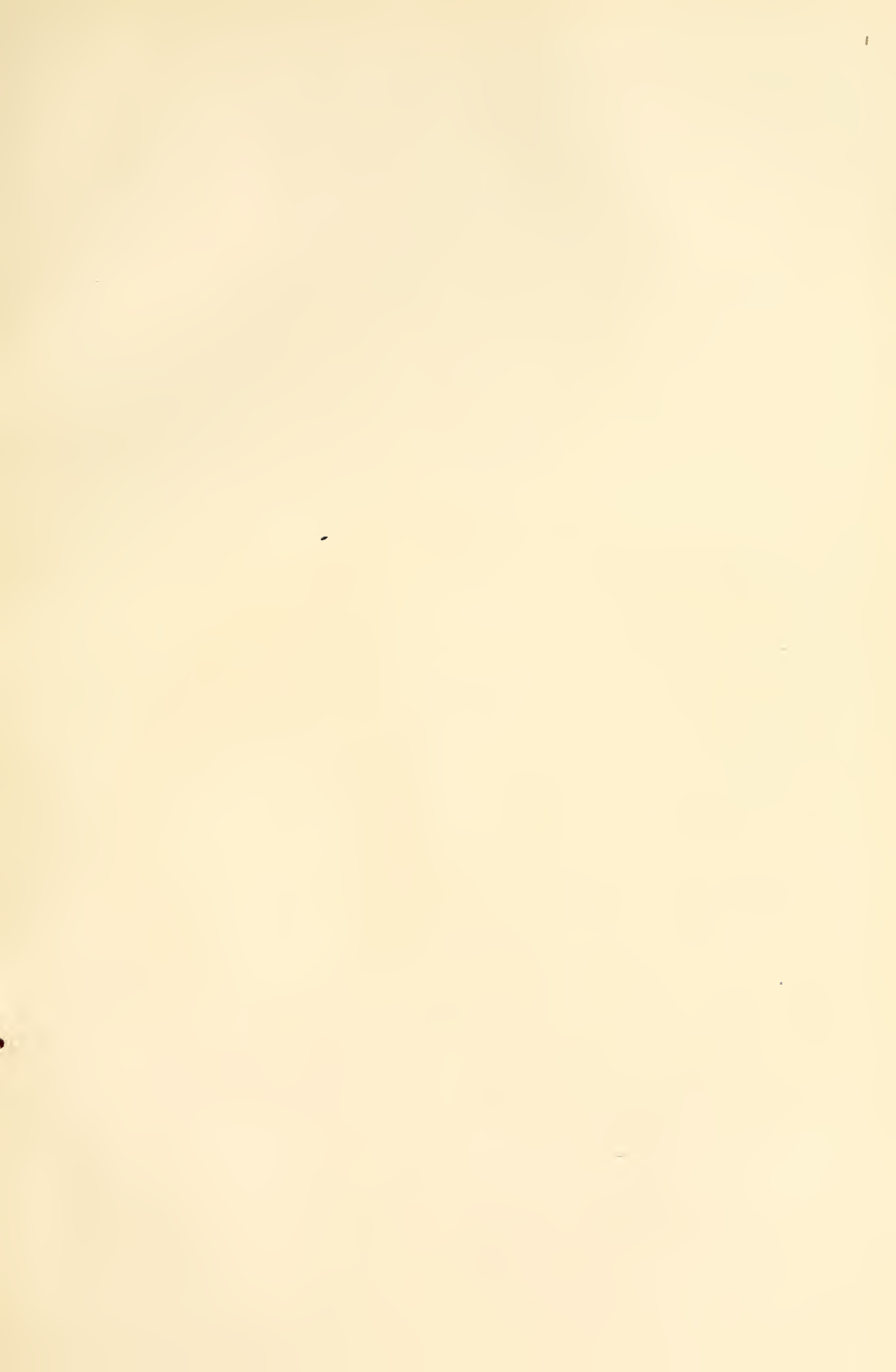
Thomas Palmer was born at Palmerton, Delaware county, February 23, 1827, died at Wallingford, in the same county, May 9, 1908. He was educated in the public schools, and spent his early life upon the farm. On reaching manhood he became a merchant of Darby, Pennsylvania, but in later years the Palmer love of the soil possessed him and he retired to his land in Delaware county, there spending amid

scenes he loved the last twenty years of his life. He was thoroughly independent in his political action, supporting men and measures honorable and just as his conscience dictated. He was an attendant of the Episcopal church, guided all his actions by the laws of right, and lived and died a man of honor and integrity. His wife, Mary Rudolph Dickinson, was a native daughter of Delaware county, born at Garrettford, died at Wallingford, the mother of eight children.

The second child of Thomas and Mary R. (Dickinson) Palmer was a son, Andrew Linwood Palmer, born at Darby, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1859, of the seventh American generation. With Thomas Palmer there was a weakening in the affection for the farm, but after a mercantile life of several years he returned to his first love. With Andrew L., however, the divorce is complete, and he has spent his life since youth engaged in mercantile enterprises. He attended public schools of Darby and Wallingford, there acquiring a good education, broadened and developed in the great school of experience. After leaving school he assisted his father in cultivating the home farm, remaining at home until the year 1889, having followed a farmer's life from 1870. His entrance into mercantile life was with his brother Walter, the seventh child of Thomas Palmer. The brothers conducted a flourishing hardware store at No. 621 Edgemont avenue, Chester, Pennsylvania, from 1889 until 1895, when the firm was dissolved by the death of Walter Palmer. The business was continued by Andrew L. Palmer, who admitted to partnership W. W. Gayley, and as Palmer & Gayley has continued very successfully until the present time. He is a thoroughly modern business man, conducts his business on the fairest, most honorable principles, and has won the unvarying respect of his townsmen and at



Andrew S. Palmer.





B. G. Hussey.

their hands has received many public expressions of the confidence they repose in his ability to represent them in the local government.

Like his honored father, he wears no party collar, but is thoroughly independent in his political and official action. He has held various offices in the city government and for the past ten years has represented his ward in Chester as committeeman. Thoroughly free and untrammelled by party ties, he has legislated for the good of all the people, thereby vastly increasing his power for good. As in his political opinions, so he is in all things, broadminded and liberal, contributing generously to the support of church and all good causes. Although not a member of any church he is very partial to the Society of Friends, his mother's religious faith.

Outside his mercantile concerns, Mr. Palmer has real estate interests as a director of the Chester Real Estate Company, is president of the Delaware Building and Loan Association, and is one of the seven owners of the Home Beneficiary Association of Pennsylvania, the Association offices being located in Philadelphia. His fraternal orders are the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Chester Lodge No. 488, and the Modern Woodmen of America, Chester Camp.

Mr. Palmer married (first) Susanna Broughton Worrell, born in Media, Pennsylvania, died in California in 1900, leaving a son, Arthur Townend, born in Media, November 17, 1894, a graduate of Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Pennsylvania, class of 1913. He married (second) June 2, 1904, at Chester, Annie Rebecca, daughter of Stephen Sidwell, a farmer of Chester county, Pennsylvania, now deceased, and his wife, Anne Jane Williams, who survives him, residing with her daughter in Chester. By his second marriage there were born to Mr. and Mrs.

Palmer: Andrew Linwood (2), born July 3, 1905; Richard Sidwell, born August 23, 1906; Thomas Rudolph, born February 9, 1909; Ruth Anna, born January 2, 1911. The family resides at No. 300 West Ninth street, Chester.

HUSSEY, Curtis G., M.D.,

**Pioneer in Copper and Steel Industries,
Philanthropist.**

As we revert in memory to the inception of the Titanic steel industry, one stately figure seems to dominate the field of our vision—that of Dr. Curtis Grubb Hussey, chief of that illustrious group of pioneers who, three-quarters of a century ago, ushered in the magnificent era which made Pittsburgh the steel city of the world. Another form, also of noble proportions, seems to stand in the middle distance between that remote past and the present time. It is that of the old hero's son, Christopher Curtis Hussey. The names of both these captains of industry have long since passed into history, inscribed high on the list of those whose memory Pittsburgh most delights to honor.

The Hussey family is of Norman origin, the earliest form of the name having been DeHosey. In 1172 a branch was planted in Ireland, in the counties of Dublin and Meath, then held by Hugh DeLacy. In County Meath the DeHoseys were made Barons of Galtrim, and they also held possessions in Ely O'Carroll and the country about Birr, in the present Kings county and in ancient Thomond, embracing the present counties of Limerick and Clare. Branches were also found in many counties of England, notably in Surrey.

Christopher Hussey, founder of the American branch of the family, was born about 1597, in Dorking, Surrey, England, and in 1630 emigrated to the province of Massachusetts, settling first in Hampton,

which he represented for several years in the General Assembly. He was also counsellor of the province, and assisted in the settlement of Haverhill. Christopher Hussey was a member of the Society of Friends, and in association with others signed a protest against an act of the General Court of Massachusetts which made it a "misdemeanor for anyone to preach to the people on the Sabbath who was not a regularly ordained minister of the church." The court, in consequence, threatened severe measures to all concerned, and many of the offenders made open apology, but not so Christopher Hussey and those of equal independence of spirit, not even when in 1658 a new and stringent law was passed against them and several were executed. He was one of an association of ten who had purchased the island of Nantucket, and when persecution became too strong for them they took up their abode there. The descendants of Christopher Hussey became one of the dominant families of the "sea-beat island," and many of them are still to be found on its shores. Christopher Hussey married, in England, Theodate Batchelder, daughter of Reverend Stephen Batchelder, and among their children was a son Stephen, who is said by some to have been the first of the Husseys to settled on Nantucket. The Reverend Stephen Batchelder also emigrated to the American colonies. Christopher Hussey died in 1686.

Christopher Hussey, a descendant of the emigrant, about the beginning of the nineteenth century settled near York, Pennsylvania, later removing to Little Miami, Ohio, and in 1813 took up his abode on a farm in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, in the same State, where he passed the remainder of his life. Christopher Hussey married Lydia, daughter of John Grubb, a member of the Society of Friends. John

Grubb came from England before the Revolutionary War, settling near Wilmington, Delaware, where many of his descendants remain to the present day. Mr. Hussey himself always remained a member of the Society, in this respect, as well as in his upright and useful life, upholding the family tradition.

Dr. Curtis Grubb Hussey, son of Christopher and Lydia (Grubb) Hussey, was born August 11, 1802, in York county, Pennsylvania. He spent his boyhood and youth in Ohio, assisting in the labors of the farm and making the most of the educational advantages the day and neighborhood afforded. Choosing to devote himself to the medical profession he had the good fortune to be able to study with a physician of prominence, then a resident at Mount Pleasant, and after completing his course, he removed to Morgan county, Indiana, where he soon secured a successful and lucrative practice. It was in 1825 that he established himself there, and during the next ten years he gave close attention to his professional duties, with the result that at the end of that time he found he had accumulated sufficient capital for embarking in mercantile pursuits, for which he possessed great natural aptitude. Accordingly, he established in adjoining counties various stores over which he exercised a general supervision as he made the round of his professional calls. His enterprises prospered, and he became a heavy shipper of produce to New Orleans.

With all his cares and duties, Dr. Hussey had ever at heart the development and prosperity of his adopted State, and in 1829 he was elected to the Legislature, serving one term and declining a reelection on account of his varied business interests. From different sources came at this time rumors of rich beds of copper in the Lake Superior region, but no effort was made to explore or develop them

until the one man fitted to undertake the work turned his attention in that direction. With his keen vision, Dr. Hussey penetrated the mists of the future and discerned the magnificent possibilities of an industry which was to aid in shaping the destinies of nations. In 1843 he sent Mr. John Hays, of Pittsburgh, to prospect and explore. During his trip Mr. Hays purchased for Dr. Hussey a one-sixth interest in the first three permits for mining in that region ever granted by the United States, each one of which was three miles square. In the winter of 1843-44 the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company was organized, Dr. Hussey being a large stockholder and subsequently becoming its president. In September, 1844, he visited the region of the mines, and so rich were the veins of copper found on Eagle river that operations were transferred thither from Copper Harbor and "Cliff Mine," the first mine opened in the Lake Superior country, was established, becoming historical for its remarkable richness. The product was found in huge masses, and the question arose, "how were such masses to be smelted?" To cut them up would not pay. The furnaces of Boston, Baltimore and Detroit all failed. It was a dark moment for Lake Superior copper, but the clouds rolled away, dispersed by the power of the luminous intellect of Dr. Hussey. He caused a furnace to be built with a movable top which could be lifted to one side, the masses of copper being hoisted by a crane and let down into their bed upon the bottom. The experiment was successful, and *the first ingots cast were as good as those made at the present day.*

The only market for the copper mined and smelted was through a commission house in New York. This was not satisfactory to Dr. Hussey, and in 1848 he conceived the idea of erecting a mill for

the manufacture of sheet copper and brass. For a long time he failed to meet with any encouragement, but with a man of his type obstacles were but an impetus to renewed endeavor. Having secured a partner, the firm of C. G. Hussey & Company was formed, a mill erected, and a warehouse opened for the sale of its product. The man who was the originator and moving spirit of the enterprise is thus described in "A History of American Manufacturers," by J. Leander Bishop: "As the Pittsburgh Copper and Brass Rolling Mills was the first establishment projected for working exclusively American copper, and as the senior partner was one of the first successful explorers and adventurers in the copper regions of Lake Superior, his history is that of a pioneer in the development of what has become an important element of national wealth."

The Pittsburgh Copper and Brass Rolling Mills and the smelting works were erected on the banks of the Monongahela river, and are still among the most active industries of Pittsburgh, the house of C. G. Hussey & Company having continued the business without interruption since 1848. Eventually Dr. Hussey became the sole owner of these famous works.

To this remarkable man belongs the credit of having been the first manufacturer in this country to successfully make crucible cast steel in large quantities and of the best quality. He accomplished this in the face of opposition, discouragement and prophecies of failure even from his immediate friends, but in the end his enthusiastic determination triumphed. He began in 1859 with the purchase of the old steel plant of Blair & Company, developing and perfecting what is known as "the direct process," totally different from the English and all other known methods. His Anglo-Saxon pluck spurred him on to renewed efforts, and after the Hussey steel works had been running for

two or three years it was discovered that good steel could be made and was being made in the United States! In 1862 Dr. Hussey made a trip to Europe, visiting various steel works in England. His reputation had preceded him and in that country he met Mr. Morgan, of the house of Peabody & Company, who solicited him to take an interest in the Bessemer patent for America. He felt that the process had a great future, but foresaw that its development would involve more risk and labor than he cared to assume, and therefore declined the proposition. Besides his original developments Dr. Hussey made other valuable improvements in the manufacture of steel. In a publication of that period appeared the following: "The outcome of a small beginning and that to which it has led is best shown by a visit to the great steel works founded by Dr. Hussey, which cover over five acres of Pittsburgh's most valuable land, which are filled with massive and costly machinery, which employ a large number of men, which send their products throughout all the country, and which have a name for good work and honorable dealing that is excelled by none."

The efforts and interests of Dr. Hussey were not confined to the concerns with which he was originally identified. In the development of Aztec, Adventure, North American, Medora, Mass, Northwestern, National and other copper mines, he was a leading factor, and he was early in securing extensive tracts of iron lands in the Michigan peninsula. In 1849 his explorations were among the first in California, and gold, silver and copper in Georgia, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, British Columbia, Mexico and other regions received his active attention.

In whatever might conduce to the prosperity of his city and State, Dr. Hussey was ever earnest and untiring. All his

life he ardently advocated a protective tariff. His business policy after removing to Pittsburgh was characterized by the remarkable feature of absolute independence. In his mining and manufacturing enterprises and in his investments in property he never borrowed money and it was his custom to keep large cash reserves in his different concerns. Not alone, however, as a business man and manufacturer did he advance the welfare of Pittsburgh. With her charitable, benevolent and educational institutions he was always prominently connected. In 1860 he took an active part in founding the Allegheny Observatory and became its first president, an office which he retained for seven years, the property then being consolidated with the Western University, now the University of Pittsburgh, of which he was one of the trustees. Dr. Hussey was also one of the founders of the School of Design for Women, serving for several years as its first president. He liberally aided schools in Tennessee, North Carolina and Indian Territory, and the Hussey School for Girls at Matamoras, Mexico, was built, equipped and largely supported by his generosity. The Wesleyan College for Women at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Earlham College, in Indiana, were largely indebted to him for their continuance and prosperity. Widely but unostentatiously charitable, so quietly were his benefactions bestowed that their full number were known to few except the recipients. His political affiliations were with the Republicans, and he belonged, as his ancestors had, to the Society of Friends. He was a strong anti-slavery man and a vigorous advocate of total abstinence.

All the enterprises with which Dr. Hussey was connected were vitalized by the effect of his dynamic personality. His business capacity was of the highest order, and with it was combined a remarkable



© 1911, Historical Pub. Co.

Photo by Johnston

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Co. N.Y.

C. S. Corrigan

faculty for divining the course of events. Had his lot been cast in Wall street, he would have been one of its kings. His associates were Abram S. Hewitt, Daniel J. Morrell, John Fritz, Captain Eber B. Ward, B. F. Jones and Andrew Carnegie and among them he was preëminent. He was a good speaker—clear, forcible and direct. In person he was tall and of most distinguished appearance, a man who would be remarked in any assembly. His eyes, keen, were most kindly in expression, and had the look of eyes which read the future and that see what is hidden from others. In disposition he was quiet and retiring, taking but little part in social life, a seclusion which was more of a loss to others than himself, as the few who were admitted to his intimacy could abundantly testify. Many of his quiet home hours were given to the shaping of his enterprises and many to the diligent perusal of the best authors with whose choicest treasures his retentive memory was richly stored. With such resources within himself, he was never less alone than when alone. His very modesty and diffidence sometimes gave an impression of austerity which a closer acquaintance never failed to remove, for he was invariably affable, considerate and easily approached. A good talker, he was an equally good listener, according close and courteous attention to what was said even by the humblest, and though dignified in his demeanor there was in his manner no trace of hauteur. In looking back over a long and laborious business career of more than sixty years, he could truly say that while he had benefited many he had injured none.

Dr. Hussey married, September 19, 1839, Rebecca, daughter of James and Susanna (Jackson) Updegraff, of the well known Ohio family of that name. Mr. Updegraff was one of the pioneers of Jefferson county, settling at Mount Pleasant, and

making for himself a home in what was then almost a forest wilderness, contributing greatly by his energy and influence, especially in matters educational, toward the growth of that flourishing town. Dr. and Mrs. Hussey were the parents of the following children: Christopher Curtis, mentioned elsewhere; Anna M., married Edward Binns and is now deceased; Mary L., married Alex Guthrie and is also deceased; James, died in childhood; and Emma (now deceased), who married E. B. Alsop. Mrs. Hussey, a woman of much elevation and loveliness of character, and more than ordinary mental attainments, was to her husband, throughout the long years of their wedded life, not only a congenial companion, but a trusted confidante and adviser. Dr. Hussey was devoted to his home and family and his happiest hours were passed at his own fireside.

On April 25, 1893, this noble and gifted man passed away, "full of years and of honors." His memory is immortal—perpetuated by the colossal industry which he so largely helped to develop and by the gratitude of his fellow-citizens in all classes of the community. The results of Dr. Hussey' labors are literally immeasurable. They have broadened and deepened the industrial life not of a city alone, nor even of a state, but of the nation. Pittsburgh claims him, but she cannot wholly possess him, nor can Pennsylvania say that he is hers alone. He belongs to his country and to humanity.

CORRIGAN, Charles E.,

Pioneer in Electric Automobiles.

Charles E. Corrigan, of Pittsburgh, vice president and a director of the National Metal Moulding Company, is one of the world's pioneers—a pioneer in connection with that greatest and most mysterious of nature's forces,—electricity. Mr. Cor-

rigan is a representative of a very ancient Irish family.

James Corrigan, grandfather of Charles E. Corrigan, married Bridget Hughes, like himself, a native of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Corrigan emigrated to the United States in 1834.

John Corrigan, son of James and Bridget (Hughes) Corrigan, was born June 24, 1831, in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came with his parents to the United States at the age of three years, becoming a dealer in live stock in New York and Canada, and later an agriculturist. He was a Democrat, and held office in Lewis county, New York. Mr. Corrigan married, February 19, 1857, Charlotte, daughter of James and Helen Heffernan, of Martinsburg, New York; and their children were: James, deceased; Charles E., mentioned below; Gertrude, of Chicago; George, also of Chicago; and Vincent, of Pittsburgh.

Charles E. Corrigan, son of John and Charlotte (Heffernan) Corrigan, was born August 29, 1863, in Martinsburg, Lewis county, New York, and received his rudimentary education in local schools, passing thence to the Lowville Academy, where he graduated in 1883. Immediately thereafter he made his first essay in business and for a time was associated with seedsmen in Minneapolis, Minnesota. This was but the prelude to a career of international reputation and, albeit his expectations may not have soared quite as high as the reality, this was, we may not doubt, the feeling of the young man himself. Disposing of his interest in the seed business, he became a pioneer in the production of electric automobiles, issuing the first automobile catalogue in the United States. From this time on his career was one of continuous success. It had its beginning in Chicago about 1892, and in 1900 he received a gold medal at the World's Fair at Paris, France. He

was president and general manager of the American Electric Vehicle Company, and in the late nineties he moved his plant from Chicago to New York City, the factory being situated at Hoboken, New Jersey. In 1896 Mr. Corrigan received from the West Chicago Park Commissioners a permit "to pass over the boulevard and through parks with his vehicle operated by electricity", and in 1900 the Department of Parks of the City of New York granted him permission "to enter upon and pass over the drives of the Central Park with an electric pleasure carriage." In 1900 he received from the Republic of France, at the Paris Exposition, a gold medal, awarded in recognition of his leadership in the production of electric automobiles.

In 1901 Mr. Corrigan sold out his business and engaged in the manufacture of electrical conduits, and organized the Osburn Flexible Conduit Company of New York. In 1907 he moved to Pittsburgh, and his organization consolidated with the National Metal Molding Company, of which he has since been vice-president and a director. His entire time is devoted to the upbuilding and maintenance of this great concern, and the large and flourishing business which it now controls is mainly the result of his keen vision, sound judgment and rare administrative ability.

In politics Mr. Corrigan is a Republican, and while the strenuous duties of his important and most responsible position leave him little time for the consideration of public affairs he ever manifests a keen and helpful interest in all that makes for reform and progress, whether local or national. He belongs to the Electrical Manufacturers' Club of New York, and the New York Electrical Society; and his other clubs are the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh Country and Columbus, also the Au Sable Trout and Game Club, of which he is president. He is enrolled

in the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is a member of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church.

The personality of Mr. Corrigan is, perhaps, best described as that of a leader. Others will follow if he "clears the way." And they have followed and will continue to follow his leadership. His aggressiveness is the kind that not only undertakes but accomplishes. And he has what someone has called "the instinct of the future." Afar off he discerns possibilities and with rare sagacity develops them, causing them to yield rich harvests of results. His personal magnetism is great. There is that about him which draws men to him. His associates and subordinates follow him with loyal and affectionate devotion. His friends are legion. His character is inscribed on his features and reflected in the piercing yet benevolent glance of his clear, eagle eyes. Charles E. Corrigan looks the man he is. Is it possible to say more?

Mr. Corrigan married, February 6, 1895, in Chicago, Alice Melita, daughter of Henry and Annie (Smith) Potwin, of that city, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. Ruth Frances, born July 11, 1896; educated in Pittsburgh schools, at the Ursuline Academy of Pittsburgh and at Marymount Academy of Tarrytown, New York, class of 1915. 2. John Potwin, born January 11, 1898; studied at Emmitsburg Academy, Maryland, and East Liberty Academy, Pittsburgh, and will enter Cornell University to learn electrical engineering. 3. Mary Alice, born December 18, 1899. 4. Charles Jerome, born November 3, 1901. 5. Francis Hughes, born February 21, 1907. Mrs. Corrigan is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of various clubs, including the Tuesday Musical Club, and belongs to a number of philanthropic societies.

Notwithstanding Mr. Corrigan's ab-

sorption in large enterprises, devotion to home has always been the ruling motive of his life, and in the companionship of his wife, a charming and congenial woman, and of their children, he has ever found his chief source of happiness. He is a man whom history has taken into her keeping. His achievements are inscribed in the annals of electricity, and it might, perhaps, seem almost presumptuous and certainly wholly superfluous, to place an outline of a career like his on pages having a merely local significance. Not so, however, when the pages are those of the history of his home city with whom his name and fame are inseparably associated and who cherishes with just pride the memory of triumphs which she knows to be one source of her own renown. The influence of a life like that of this noble Pittsburgher, a life inspired by genius and controlled by principle, is not of the present alone. Its record will move to high minded endeavor future generations of her citizens.

TYLER, Walter V.,

Socialist Leader.

Although a native son of New Castle, Pennsylvania, Mr. Tyler's forbears were from the State of Ohio, where his father, Charles N., son of General H. B. Tyler, was born, in the city of Ravenna. His mother, Anna L., was a daughter of Jerome B. and Nancy Ann Dushane, a pioneer family of New Castle, where Anna L. was born and now resides, a widow. Both the Tylers and Dushanes were prominent in the early history of this country and of Western Pennsylvania.

Walter V. Tyler, son of Charles N. and Anna L. (Dushane) Tyler, was born in New Castle, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1876. He is a product of the public schools, and from birth to the present

has known no other home than the city he now presides over as mayor. During the Spanish-American War he enlisted as a private in Company E, 15th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, but beyond garrison duty at Fort Washington saw no actual service. After the war closed he returned to New Castle. In 1906 he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and until 1912 continued in the employ of that company, only resigning after his election to the office of chief magistrate of the city of his birth.

This office was reached after a heated campaign, resulting in the defeat of the candidates of both of the old parties and the election of Mr. Tyler by a plurality of five hundred votes. From early manhood Mr. Tyler has been actively associated with the labor organizations of New Castle and has obtained national prominence. He organized the street car employees in the New Castle district, and was president of that Union for six years, also chairman of the grievance committee. He was also a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and active in that order, representing his Union in national convention at Harrisburg in 1911. He was president of the Trades Assembly, delegate to conventions, and active in its affairs for years. He represented the street railroad men in the national convention held in Buffalo in 1910, and was one of the influential men of that convention. This association with the working men, his devotion to the cause of better and more equitable just conditions, gained him their respect and unflinching loyalty.

Beginning political life a Republican, he so continued until after the Spanish War, when he took up the study of Socialism, and with his practical mind and experience saw that it offered the solution of some of the problems that had already confronted him in this work.

After careful deliberation he abandoned his party and became a pronounced Socialist, connected himself with the organization, and has been active in the business affairs of that party ever since. In 1911 he was nominated for mayor by the Socialist party, and at the following election was victorious over the Democratic and Republican nominees. He was inducted into office December 4, 1911, to serve four years. His platform advocates public parks, public comfort stations, rigid enforcement of sanitary laws, and the establishment of public coal and wood yards, where these necessities shall be retailed to the poor in small quantities at the just price. In carrying out the last named feature, twenty-seven acres have already been secured in the mill district, properly fitted out and stocked. One was dedicated and thrown open to public use on Labor Day, 1912, Mayor Tyler making the dedicatory address.

He married, August 8, 1907, Mattie J., daughter of Johnson and Caroline (Barnes) Barber, of an old New Castle family. Child: Ruth D.

DUFFY, Patrick C.,

Man of Affairs.

Pittsburgh is indebted, to an extent which it would be difficult to estimate, to her citizens of Irish birth who brought to the development of her industries and the strengthening of all the essential elements of her life those versatile talents and that unconquerable energy for which their race has ever been famous. In no Irish-born Pittsburgher were these characteristics more strikingly exemplified than in the late Patrick C. Duffy, for nearly twenty years proprietor of the Battery Hotel, one of the most celebrated of the Pittsburgh hostelries which have now passed into history. Mr. Duffy was prac-

tically a life-long resident of the Iron City and was conspicuously identified with many of her leading interests.

Patrick C. Duffy was born in 1844, in County Tyrone, Ireland, a son of John and Ellen (McNally) Duffy. At the age of fifteen years he was brought to the United States by his parents, who settled in Pittsburgh, his father becoming proprietor of the Battery Hotel. The boy received his education in the common schools of the city, and when but a youth became head of the firm of Duffy & Clark, tanners, their place of business being situated in the Fifth ward. Here Mr. Duffy developed that rare if not distinctive executive ability for which he afterward became noted, the early success and continued prosperity of the concern being largely due to his capable management, aggressive methods and far-sighted sagacity.

In 1887, upon the death of his father, Mr. Duffy succeeded to the proprietorship of the Battery Hotel. This ancient hostelry, situated at the corner of Grant street and Webster avenue, had been during the Civil War a rendezvous of Democratic politicians, and its walls had echoed to the applause which greeted speeches delivered by many famous leaders. As proprietor of the hotel Mr. Duffy soon came into prominence as a strong factor in the Democratic politics of the Fifth ward, but could never be persuaded to enter the lists as a candidate for any office. As a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, holding sound opinions and taking liberal views, his ideas carried weight among those with whom he discussed public problems. He was known to possess unusual insight into character and motives, and his reasonings, based upon convictions of right and duty, were never degraded to the service of expediency or mendacity. Strictly upright in all his transactions, he worthily won

and held a high place in the esteem of all who were in any way associated with him and in that of the public at large.

In all concerns relative to the welfare of Pittsburgh Mr. Duffy ever manifested a deep and sincere interest and wherever substantial aid would further public progress it was freely given. He made many investments in real estate, accumulating a large fortune through his ability as a judge of landed property, and aiding materially in the development and improvement of certain sections of the city. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his coöperation in vain, but the full number of his benefactions will, in all probability, never be known to the world, for his philanthropy was of the kind that shuns publicity. He was for many years a member of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Cathedral, but shortly before his death became identified with St. Rosalie's Roman Catholic Church.

An analytical, logical mind, keen vision, initiative, courage and force—these, resting on rugged honesty and rock-ribbed integrity were the structural qualities of Patrick C. Duffy's character, the qualities that thrust him into the foreground. He was, indeed, a man to lean upon, a man upon whom men leaned. A rare leader of men, his very presence seemed to radiate energy, alertness and confidence and his expression was that of intelligence, calmness and capacity. Never did he forsake a friend and honesty and honor were his mottoes for all living. Warmly appreciative of the good in others, he carried with him always a genial humor that drew people to him, and it was this side of his nature, coupled with his genius for leadership, that gave him his matchless following and compelled the unquestioning confidence of men of affairs. His countenance was an index to his character. It was that of one who is, in every sense of the word, a man.

Mr. Duffy married, September 23, 1868, Mary Ellen, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Monahan) Clark, the former his partner in the firm of Duffy & Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Duffy were the parents of the following living children: May, who became the wife of Charles J. Walsh; William F.; and Theodore E. Mrs. Duffy, possessing as she does a distinguished personality, is a type rarely met with among her sex—a thinking woman who combines with perfect womanliness and domesticity business acumen of a high order and an unerring judgment, traits of the greatest value to her husband, to whom she was not alone a charming companion but a trusted confidante. Mr. Duffy was devoted to his home and family and delighted to entertain his friends.

In October, 1906, an old landmark was removed. Mr. Duffy disposed of the Battery Hotel in order to make way for improvements, and retired from business. Exactly one year thereafter, on October 1, 1907, he passed away, his death removing from the city a man of fine natural endowments, spotless probity of character and useful influence. Sincere and true in his friendships, honorable and generous in business, few men enjoyed to a greater degree the affection of their fellow-citizens. Possessing those traits of character, that warmth of heart and those personal qualities that attract and holds friends, he was a most delightful companion. With faith in humanity, with a purpose to make the best of everything and see the 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, he won a place that was all his own in the hearts of all who knew him. For more than a quarter century few men in Pittsburgh were better known than Patrick C. Duffy and none were better liked. He was a true

Irishman and a loyal American and the memory of his manly and genial personality is still cherished in many hearts.

MURPHY, Marion Hayleigh,

Prominent Member of the Bar.

Prominent among those lawyers of the younger generation who represent in the Pittsburgh bar the element of twentieth century vigor and aggressiveness is Marion Hayleigh Murphy, well known as a general civil practitioner and especially identified with corporation work. Mr. Murphy has taken an active part in municipal and county politics and is noted for a high degree of public spirit.

William T. Murphy, father of Marion Hayleigh Murphy, was born July 7, 1836, in Pittsburgh, and was a son of James and Margaret (Keliher) Murphy. William T. Murphy was educated in the schools of Pittsburgh and Loretta, and before the Civil War was engaged in the wholesale tobacco business. He served in the Confederate army as colonel in a Regiment of Cavalry. Afterward he was in the wholesale commission business, but later retired. Mr. Murphy married, in 1859, in Memphis, Tennessee, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac H. and Maria (Bass) Hayleigh, the former being a representative of one of the old families of the state, and Maria Bass was a daughter of President James K. Polk's half-sister. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy were the parents of the following children: Birdie Agnes, widow of John M. L'Amour, of Baltimore; Ada, wife of William C. Weckerle, of Pittsburgh; William, of New York; F. Victor Laurent, throat specialist of Pittsburgh; and Marion Hayleigh, mentioned below. Dr. Laurent is known by the name here given, which he assumed when singing in grand opera and after becoming a physician still continued, for professional rea-



Marion H. Murphy

son, to use. Mrs. Murphy died September 26, 1910, and Mr. Murphy died July 17, 1915.

Marion Hayleigh Murphy, son of William T. and Elizabeth (Hayleigh) Murphy, was born January 27, 1878, in Pittsburgh. He received his early education in public schools of his native city, later graduating from the high school. Choosing to devote himself to the legal profession he pursued his studies under the guidance of Judge A. B. Reed and in 1899 was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county. At the very inception of his career the exceptional fitness of Mr. Murphy for his chosen profession became distinctly apparent. Thorough knowledge of the law and rare skill in applying that knowledge combined with the strictest fidelity to every obligation soon won for him the implicit confidence of members of the bar and the general public. He has a large and constantly increasing civil practice, being especially well known in connection with corporation law and work in the Orphans' Court.

From early manhood Mr. Murphy has been active in political circles. He is a staunch Democrat and at different times has served as secretary of Democratic city and county conventions. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and be-

longs to the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Knights of Columbus, having been at one time grand knight of Duquesne Council and for several years master of the Fourth Degree of Western Pennsylvania, this being the highest honor of the district. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, belonging to the Cathedral congregation.

Love of music is one of Mr. Murphy's distinguishing characteristics. Side by side with his predilection for the law exists his passion for the "divine art." He pursued at the same time the study of law and the study of music and for a brief period appeared in grand opera, being gifted, like his elder brother, with a remarkably fine voice. His countenance bears witness to the diversity of his endowments, the features being strong and refined and the eyes reflecting at once the legal mind and the artist nature. Another of his characteristics, equal to those already mentioned, is his capacity for friendship.

The main reliance of the Pittsburgh bar at the present day is on those of her members who are still in early manhood and who combine with the first harvest of knowledge and experience the enthusiasm and energy of youth—men of the type of Marion Hayleigh Murphy.



INDEX

ERRATA AND ADDENDA

- Craig, Vol. IV, p. 1362: In September, 1915, Rev. Samuel G. Craig was elected an editor of "The Presbyterian," with headquarters in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Wood, Vol. V, p. 1717: The following coats-of-arms should appear:
- (Fairbairn's "Book of Crests")—Bute, Marquess and Earl of (the Rt. Hon. Sir John Patrick Crichton-Stuart): (1) A demi-lion rampant gu. (for Stuart). (2) A wyvern, wings elevated and addorsed, fire issuant from the mouth, all ppr. (for Crichton). *Nobilis ira* (noble indignation). *Avito viret honore* (he flourishes by ancestral honours).
- (Burke's "General Armory")—Stuart (Crichton-Stuart, Marquess of Bute). Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, a fess chequy az. and ar. within a double tressure flory counterflory gu., for Stuart; 2nd and 3rd, ar. a lion ramp. az., for Crichton. Crests—1st: A demi-lion ramp. gu., and over it the motto, *nobilis est ira leonis* (the lion's anger is noble), for Stuart; 2nd: A wyvern, fire issuant from the mouth all ppr., for Crichton. Supporters—Dexter, a horse ar. bridled gu.; sinister, a stag ppr attired or. Motto—*Avito viret honore* (he flourishes by ancestral honours).
- (Fairbairn's "Book of Crests")—Roxburghe, Duke of, Marquess of Bowmont and Cessford, Earl of Roxburghe, Earl of Kelso, Viscount Broxmouth, Baron Roxburghe, and Baron Ker of Cessford, and Cavertoun, in Scotland, and Earl Ines (the Most Noble Sir James Henry Robert Innes-Ker): (1) A unicorn's head erased arg., armed and maned or (for Ker). (2) A boar's head erased ppr., langued gu. (for Innes). *Pro Cristo et patria* (for Christ and country). *Be traist.* (To trust).
- (Burke's "General Armory"): Ker (Duke of Roxburghe). Quarterly, 1st and 4th, vert on a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar. armed and maned or, as many mullets sa., for Ker; 2nd and 3rd, gu. three mascles or. Crest—A unicorn's head erased ar. armed and maned or. Supporters—Two savages wreathed about the head and waist with oak leaves, each holding with the exterior hand a club resting upon the shoulder, all ppr. Motto—*Pro Christo et patria dulce periculum* (for Christ and our country danger is sweet).
- (The translations of the mottoes are from Fairbairn).
- Gwinner, Vol. VI, p. 1922: Frederick Gwinner, p. 1923, was born December 22, 1735, and died May 13, 1773; his wife, Catharine, was born September 29, 1737, and died November 20, 1798; John Frederick Gwinner, same page, died June 29, 1806; Sarah S. Gwinner, wife of John Frederick Gwinner, correct dates of birth and death are January 19, 1811, and April 4, 1880; correct date of birth of Anna Catherine, June 17, 1835; p. 1924, Martha Jane Gwinner died February 9, 1907; John Frederick (2) Gwinner was the first secretary of the George Taylor Building and Loan Association, the first association of that kind in Easton; treasurer of the Tunkhannock Ice Company and the Pocono Lake Ice Company; from 1862 to 1864 was treasurer of the Borough of Easton; became an agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, September 11, 1865, and served about three years.
- Parsons, p. 2099, 2nd col., 7th line, year 1827 should be 1727.
- Vincent, p. 1892, 2nd col., 17th line, McNeary should be McNary.

INDEX

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ambler, Harry S., Jr., 1887 | Arnold, Frederick, 2137 |
| Henry S., 1887 | John, 2137 |
| Arbuckle, John, 2182 | William A., 2137 |
| Thomas, 2182 | |
| Armstrong, Arthur, 2028 | Backenstoe, Henry, 1928 |
| Elizabeth G., 2030 | Jacob M., 1929 |
| James, 2028 | Martin J., 1928, 1929 |

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Baer, Andrew, 2068
 John, 2068
 Reuben A., 2068
- Baggaley, Ralph, 1837
 William, 1837
- Bair, Edward H., 2034
 Henry N. H., 2034
- Baird, Absalom, Dr., 1865
 Isaac, 2147
 John, Lieut., 1864
 Thomas H., 1864
 William J., 2147
 William R., 2146
- Bakewell, Thomas W., 2169
 William, 2169
- Barclay, Annie N., 2192
 John A., 2191
 Lowry, 2191
 William F., Dr., 2190
- Baugh, Daniel, 1957
 John P., 1957
- Beall, Joseph B., 1906
- Bell, Charles H., 2080
 John C., 1883
- Bigler, William, 2111
 Samuel, 2080
- Black, Henry, 2109
 Jeremiah S., 2109
- Blair, Alexander, 1843
 John C., 1843
- Bodine, John, 1977
 Samuel T., 1976
- Booth, Bradford A., Dr., 2186
 George, 2186
- Borden, Edward P., 1939, 1941
 John, 1939
 John S., 1939
 Richard, 1939, 1940
 Richard, Col., 1940
 Thomas, 1940
 Thomas J., 1941
 William H. H., 1941
- Borie, Adolph E., 2108
 John J., 2108
- Boyd, James, 2054
 John, 2055
- Samuel H., 2054, 2055
- Bradford, Thomas B., 1987
 Thomas L., 1986
- Breed, Allen, 1871
 George, 1872
 Gershom, 1872
 Henry A., 1871, 1873
- Breneman, Henry, 1898
 Henry N., Capt., 1898
 Henry, Rev., 1898
 Joseph P., 1897, 1899
- Brennan, Dominick C., 2182
 John P., 2182
- Brobst, Christian, 2045
 James C., Dr., 2044, 2046
 Philip, 2045
 Valentine, 2045
- Brooke, John, 1857
 Robert, 1857
- Brown, John R., 1875
 Samuel, 1875
- Brownson, James I., 2023
 James I., Rev., 2023
- Brubaker, Albert P., 1942, 1943
 John, 1943
- Bucher, Christian M., 2088
 Frederick, 2092
 George W., 2088
 John R., 2088, 2089
 Joseph M., 2092
 William L., 2092
- Bucks, George, 1909
- Burke, Edmund, 2027
- Burpee, David, 2106
 Washington A., 2105, 2106
- Cameron, Alexander P., 2086
 Peter, 2086
- Carr, John D., 2124
 Nicholas, 2124
 Wooda N., 2124, 2125
- Carson, Cornelius, 1901
 Hampton L., 1991
 Joseph, 1994
 Joseph, Dr., 1991

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Cartwright, Edward, 1876
 Harry B., 1876
 Richard, 1876
- Chandler, Amasa F., 1867, 1869
 John, 1868
 Lee L., 1870
 Levi, 1869
 Sellers M., 1871
 Thomas, 1868
 Thomas L., 1868
 William, 1868
- Chaytor, Daniel, 2159
- Childs, George W., 2145
- Clark, James, 2184
 James M., 2184, 2185
 William, 2185
- Coghlan, Gerald P., Rev., 1997
- Comfort, Ezra, 2101, 2102
 George M., 2104
 Henry W., 2100, 2104
 John, 2100
 John S., 2103
 Stephen, 2101
- Corr, Bernard, 2126
- Corrigan, Alice M., 2221
 Charles E., 2219, 2220
 James, 2220
 John, 2220
 John P., 2221
- Covert, Benjamin, 1864
- Craig, John, 1857
- Crane, Michael J., Mgr., 1878
- Cresswell, Robert, 2024
 Robert E., 2024, 2025
 Thomas H., 2024
- Cronin, Charles I., 1918
- Crow, Michael, 1896
 William E., 1896
- Cummins, Albert B., 1982, 1983
 Benjamin F., 1982
- Cunningham, John B., 2087
 J. E., 2087
 Robert, 2087
- Curtin, Andrew G., 2117
 Roland, 2117
- Dahlgren, Bernard U., 2110
 John A., 2110
- Darlington, Abraham, 2179
 Amos, 2179
 Benjamin, 2179
 Mary C., 2181
 Thomas, 2179
 William M., 2178
- Davey, Isaiah, 2136
 Thomas, 2136
- Davidson, Daniel R., 1955
 George, 1955, 1956
 William, 1955
- De Frees, Joseph H., 2044
 William S., 2044
- Demuth, Christopher, 2059
 Gottlieb, 2058
 Henry C., 2058, 2059
 Henry C. (2nd), 2059
 Henry C. (3rd), 2060
 Jacob, 2059
- Deshler, Adam, 1911, 1915
 Anthony, 1911
 Charles, 1914
 Charles D., 1913
 David, 1909, 1915, 1916
 David, Col., 1912
 Edward, 1914
 Jacob, 1914
 Jacob G., 1915
 John A., 1913
 Oliver R., 1914
 Peter, 1914
- Detwiler, Daniel H., 2000, 2001
 David, 2038
 David S., 2037, 2038
 Horace, 2021, 2022
 Joseph, 2000, 2021, 2037
 Solomon S., 2022
 William S., 2002
- Diffenderffer, David, 1968
 Frank R., 1968
 Michael, 1968
- Dodge, Byron G., 2056, 2057
 Ebenezer, 2057

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- George W., 2057
 John, 2057
 Nicholas, 2057
 Robert, 2056
 William, 2056
- Dorrance, Benjamin, Col., 1981
 Benjamin F., 1980
 Charles, Col., 1981
 Samuel, Rev., 1980
- Dreisbach, Jacob E., 1909
 John, 1909
 Martin, 1908, 1909
- Drexel, Anthony J., 2007
 Francis M., 2007
 George W. C., 2007, 2008
- Du Bois, Abraham, 1932
 James T., 1932
 Josiah, 1932
- Duffy, John, 2223
 Patrick C., 2222
- Elkin, William, 2039
 William F., 2039
- Elliott, John, 1874
 William S., 1873, 1874
- Fanning, Adelbert C., 2011
 David, 2011
 Elisha, 2011
- Farr, John R., 2134
- Fee, Abraham, 2030
 David H., 2030, 2031
 John, 2030
 William, 2030
 William H., 2031
- Feit, Anna S., 2212
 Daniel, 2210
 John, 2210, 2211
 Paul W., 2211
 Susan A., 2212
 William, 2210
- Fellers, Paul, 1908
- Filbert, John, 1973
 John H., 1972, 1974
 John Q. A., 1973
 John S., 1972
 Peter, 1973
- Samuel, 1972, 1973
- Fisher, Sydney G., 1964
- Flenniken, John, 1982
- Fon Dersmith, Charles A., 2082, 2083
 Henry C., 2083
- Forney, Jacob, 2148
 John W., 2148
- Franks, Frederick B., 2212
 John, 2212
- Frantz, Andrew F., 2019, 2020
 Christian, 2019
 Jacob, 2019
 Jacob M., 2020
- Fray, Stephen, 2144
 William F., 2143
- Frederick, John, 1903
 Jonas, 1903
 Jonas H., 1903
 Joseph, 1903
 Michael, 1903
- Freeman, Edward J., Dr., 2032
 George W., Dr., 2032
- Garvin, Milton T., 2039
 Milton Y., 2039
- Gilpin, Charles, 1963
 Joseph, 1963
 Washington H., 1963
- Given, James, 1989
 William B., 1989, 1990
 William F., 1990
- Golden, Joseph A., 1927
 William, 1927
 William A., 1927
- Grady, Adam, 2069
 Charles A., 2069, 2070
 John, 2070
- Griest, Asa W., 2079
 Ellwood, Maj., 2077
 William, 2077
 William W., 2079
- Grosh, Benjamin F., 2047
 Frank B., 2047
- Grubb, Charles B., 1996
 Clement B., 1994, 1996
 Henry B., 1995

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- John, 1995
 Peter, 1995
 Gwinner, Francis A., 1923
 *John F., 1922, 1923
 Hale, Joseph, Capt., 2159
 Thomas, 2159, 2160
 Hammel, Louis, 2174
 Harper, David W., 2194
 William W., 2194
 Harris, John, 2197
 John P., 2197
 Samuel, 2197
 Hartman, Henry, 1907
 Philip, 1907
 Samuel G., 1907
 William, 1907
 Harton, Theodore M., 1926
 Hartupee, Aaron, 1870
 Andrew, 1870
 Head, John, 1988
 John B., 1988
 William B., 1988
 William S., 1988, 1989
 Heberton, Alexander, 1856
 George, 1856
 Edward, 1857
 Heintzelman, Samuel P., Gen., 2142
 Hertzler, Jacob, 1985
 John, 1985
 Hochstrasser, Arnold, 1906
 Howard, William, 1877
 William J., 1877
 Howell, Daniel, 1859
 Ellett, 1859
 Hezekiah, 1859
 Hussey, Christopher, 2215, 2216
 Christopher C., 1888
 Curtis G., 2215, 2216
 Hustead, Albert M., 2210
 Angell, 2208
 David, 2208
 James E., 2210
 James M., 2207, 2209
 John, 2208, 2209
 Joseph, 2208
 Robert, 2208
 Walter H., 2210
 Huston, Abraham F., 1850
 Charles, Dr., 1850
 Hutchison, David, 2153
 Peter, 2153
 Inloes, Abram, 2158
 William, 2158
 Jacobs, William C., 2195
 Jones, J. Arthur, 2093
 John W., 2093
 Kane, Elisha K., 2118
 John K., 2118
 Keenan, James, 1948
 James, Gen., 1948
 Kehler, Henry N., 2064
 Henry N. (2nd), 2065
 Henry N., Jr., 2065
 Joshua, 2064
 Keltz, George, 2084
 John W., 2084
 Samuel, 2084
 Kinzer, Esaias, Dr., 2008
 George, 2008
 Michael, 2008
 Kipple, Andrew J., 2192
 George, 2193
 Jacob, 2193
 Kleber, Henry, 2175
 Klopp, Adam C., 2071
 Henry J., Dr., 2071, 2072
 Jerome, 2071
 John A., 2071
 Koenig, Adolph, 2121, 2122
 Bendicht, 2122
 Christian, 2122
 Landis, Charles I., 1947
 James D., 1945
 John, 1945
 Lang, John, 2095
 John M., 2095
 William, 2095

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Latimore, John, 1917
 Robert H., 1917
 Wilmer A., 1917, 1918
- Latshaw, Peter W. H., 2176
 William H., 2176
- Lichty, John A., 1845, 1846
 John C., 1845
 Jonas, 1845
- Locher, David P., 2066, 2067
 Grove, 2066, 2067
 Henry, 2066
 Jacob, 2067
- Lyon, Henry B., 1893
 John, 1893
 Thomas H., 1893
 Walter, 1893
- McClain, Francis, 1934
 Frank B., 1934
- McCready, James C., 1931
 J. Homer, 1930, 1931
 Joseph, 1931
 Robert, 1930
- McGrann, Bernard J., 2075, 2076
 Frank, 2075, 2077
 Richard, 2075
- McKnight, Charles, 2168
- McMaster, Samuel C., 2166
 William A., 2166
- Mack, John C., 1905
 John S., 1905
- Magee, Christopher, 1853
 Christopher, Jr., 1855
 Robert, 1853
- Markel, Chester F., 1887
 Emmanuel, 1887
 James Clyde, 1887, 1888
- Martin, Charles D., Dr., 2120
 Charles H., 2120
 Charles L., Dr., 2120
 Christian F., Dr., 2119
 Constantine H., Dr., 2120
 Truman J., Dr., 2121
 William E., 2119, 2121
- Masson, Peter, Monsignor, 2014
- Miller, Addison, 1925
 Harold A., 1925
- Moffat, James D., 2016, 2017
 John, 2016
- Murphy, James, 2224
 Marion H., 2224
 William T., 2224
- North, Hugh M., Jr., 1978, 1980
 Hugh M., Sr., 1978
- O'Hara, James, 2181
- Omwake, George L., 2049, 2052
 Jacob, 2050
- Packer, Asa, 2139
- Palmer, Andrew L., 2213, 2214
 John, 2213
 Thomas, 2213, 2214
- Parsons, Abraham, 2098
 Ellwood, 2097, 2099
 George, 2097
 *Isaac, 2098, 2099
 John, 2097
 Thomas, 2097, 2098
- Paul, Harry S., 2165
 Jacob W., 2163
- Peacock, Adonijah, 2074
 Alexander H., 2074
 Jacob S., 2073, 2074
 John, 2073
 Thomas, 2074
- Porter, Andrew, 1858
- Potter, William, 2036
 William G., 2036
- Potts, Joseph D., 2080
 Thomas, 2080
 William M., 2080, 2081
- Prendergast, Edmond F., Rt. Rev., 1937
- Randolph, Richard, 1864
 Thomas, 1864
- Reichenbach, Alfred L., 2187
 William, 2187
- Reimer, John C., Dr., 2013
 William, 2012, 2013
- Reynolds, George N., 2041, 2043
 Nathan, 2042
 Nathaniel, 2041

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Nelson B., Maj., 2042
 Philip, 2041
 William, 2042
- Rinehart, Alfred W., 2162
 Charles A., 2162
 Edward E., 2161
 Edward E., Jr., 2162
 Mary E., 1922
 Stanley M., 1921
 William, 1921, 2161
- Roach, John, 2198
 John B., 2200
 William M., 2200
- Robbins, Brintnel, 2047
 Edward E., 2047, 2048
 Joseph, 2048
 Richard, 2047
 Samuel, 2047
 William, 2048
- Roland, Henry A., 1900
 John F., 1899
 Jonathan, 1899
 Oliver, 1899, 1900
- Rothermel, Peter F., 2130
 Peter F., Jr., 2132
- Schaeffer, Charles D., Dr., 2187
 David, 2187
- Schroyer, Christian, Col., 2060
 George W., 2060
 Henry A., 2060, 2062
- Scott, David, 2113
 John, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2117
- Sell, Eli, 2204
 Jacob, 2204
 John, 2204
 John S., 2204, 2205
- Sewell, Henry, 2158
 Richard, 2158
- Shattuck, David, 2004
 Francis E., 2004
 Frank R., 2003, 2004
 Giles, 2004
 Robert, 2003
 William, 2003
- Shaw, Daniel W., 2027
 George B., 2027
- Shepp, Daniel, 1952
- Shields, James, 2085
 James C., 2085
 John, 2085
- Shindel, Charles S., 1950, 1951
 Conrad, 1950
- Shoemaker, David, 2103
 George, 2102
 Jacob, 2103
- Shuman, Frederick, 2092
 George, 2091
 Jacob, 2091
 Michael S., 2091
 William L., 2092
- Smith, George W., Dr., 2002
 James, 2009
 James F., 2010
 Joseph P., 2010
 Levi B., 2202
 Levi H., 2203
 Patrick, 2009
 Seth M., Dr., 2002
 William D., 2202
- Snively, Albert C., 2004, 2005
 Hiram, 2005
 John, 2004
- Snow, Abraham, 2156
 Charles G., 2156
 Charles H., 2157
 George, 2155, 2157
 Mark, 2156
 Nicholas, 2156
 Richard, 2156
- South, Hamilton D., Capt., 2000
 Stephen B., Dr., 1998
 Thomas W., 1998
- Spang, Charles F., 1884
 Charles H., 1886
 Frederick, 1884
 Hans G., 1884
 Henry S., 1884
- Stahler, John N., 2188
- Steigerwald, Andrew S., 2205
 Clarence, 2207
- Stern, William J., 2081, 2082
- Stockdale, John M., 1974
 William, 1974

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Strittmatter, Francis X., 2006
 Isidor P., Dr., 2006
 Supplee, William W., 2138
- Taylor, Bayard, 2127
 Joseph, 2127
 William, 2100
- Templeton, Chambers, 1954
 Edwin S., 1953, 1954
- Thurston, James F., 2160
 Leon, Dr., 2160
- Tinker, Francis, 2167
 Harry G., 2167, 2168
 Joshua, 2167
 Uriah, 2167
- Titus, Andrew, 1858
 Content, 1858
 John, 1858
 Robert, 1858
 Theodore, 1859
- Todd, Frank L., Dr., 2174
 James, 2174
 William, 2174
- Trout, Adam R., 2063, 2094
 Frank B., 2063
 Harry L., 2094
 Isaac, 2094
- Tustin, Ernest L., 1880, 1881
 Francis W., Rev., 1881
- Tyler, Charles N., 2221
 H. B., Gen., 2221
 Walter V., 2221
- Vincent, George C., 1890
 James, 1890
 *James R., 1890, 1891
- Wakefield, David H., 1863
 James A., 1862, 1863
- Samuel, 1863
 Thomas, 1863
- Wallace, James, 1849, 1850
 James O., 1849, 1850
 William, 2096, 2097
- Wanamaker, John, 2149
 Nelson, 2149
- Weible, Andrew, 1894
 August, 1894
 Harrison, 1894
- Weil, A. Leo, 1848
 Isaac L., 1848
- Wesley, John, 1877
- Whyel, George, 1895
 Matthias, 1895
- Wight, John, 2160
- Wilkinson, James M., 2177
 Matthew, 2177
- Williams, Alfred W., 1935, 1936
 Riley, 1936
- Williamson, Duncan, 2100
- Wills, Abner E., 1919, 1920
 Allen W., 1919
 J. Hunter, 1920
 Michael, 1919
- Wilson, Stephen, 2101
- Winston, Bowling H., 1860
 Isaac, 1860
 John C., 1859, 1860
 Pleasant, 1860
- Woelfel, Conrad, 2172
 John, 2172
 Louis M. J., Rev., 2172
- Wood, M. Allen, Dr., 2189
 Robert H., 2189
- Woodward, James F., 2136, 2137
 John W., 2136
- Yeakel, James M., 1905, 1906
 Peter, 1905

