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BIOGRAPHICAL



James Buchanan

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BUCHANAN, James,

Diplomat, President.

James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, was born at Cove Gap, near Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791, second son of James and Elizabeth (Speer) Buchanan. His father, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, came to America in 1783, was a clerk in Philadelphia, and in 1788 set up in business on his own account. His mother was the only daughter of James Speer who immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1756.

James Buchanan attended the schools of Mercersburg, and in 1807 entered Dickinson College in the junior class. After graduating in 1809 he removed to Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He was one of the first volunteers in the War of 1812, and marched to the defence of Baltimore. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in the Pennsylvania Legislature, October 14, 1814, retiring at the end of his second term of service with a fixed determination to abandon political life and devote himself exclusively to the practice of law. However, in 1820 he was elected by the Federalists a representative to the Seventeenth Congress from Lancaster, York and Dauphin counties. In the following Congress he spoke twice on the tariff—March 23 and April 9, 1824. His views on protection were conservative. He uttered grave warnings against forming alliances with Mexico and the South American republics, and insisted on the great importance of Cuba, to the United States, both commercially and strategically. During the canvass of 1828, in

which the supporters of the administration had taken the name of National Republicans, and the opposition that of Democrats, Mr. Buchanan was one of the most able and ardent supporters of General Jackson, and it was mainly through his influence that the twenty-eight electoral votes of Pennsylvania were secured for him. In 1829 he succeeded Daniel Webster as head of the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives, and in this capacity conducted the impeachment trial of Judge Peck. In March, 1831, he retired from Congress, with the avowed intention of resuming his law practice, but in 1832 President Jackson appointed him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to St. Petersburg, and urged his acceptance of the mission so strongly that he could not well decline. He sailed from New York on April 8, 1832, on board the "Silas Richards," and reached St. Petersburg the June following. His mission was to negotiate the first treaty of commerce between Russia and the United States, to establish a tariff system, and to provide for consuls. He perfected himself in the French language, which proved of invaluable assistance to him in conducting the negotiations. He was eventually successful in arranging a commercial treaty by which important privileges in the Baltic and the Black seas were secured for the United States. He began his journey homeward, August 8, 1833.

On December 6, 1834, Mr. Buchanan was elected United States Senator by the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to fill the unexpired term of Senator Wilkins, resigned, and he took

his seat in the Senate on December 15, 1834. General Jackson was then in the second term of his office and Mr. Van Buren presided over the Senate. The opposition had become consolidated for that and classified under the name of the Whig party, as substituted for that of National Republicans; there was a third party known as the Anti-Masonic party; and the Whigs controlled the Senate by a two-thirds majority. During the latter part of General Jackson's administration the subject of slavery began to be agitated, and numerous petitions were made to Congress for its suppression in the District of Columbia, among them one from the Quakers of Pennsylvania, which was presented by Mr. Buchanan. In 1836, when Michigan sought admission to the Union, Mr. Buchanan spoke in favor of admitting the territory as a State, and his entire career showed him to be preëminently a State rights man. He supported President Jackson in his financial measures, advocated the recognition by Congress of the independence of Texas, and at a later time its annexation. Mr. Buchanan supported the principal measures of the administration of President Van Buren, including the establishment of an independent treasury. He was reëlected to the Senate in January, 1837, for a full term, being the first United States Senator reëlected by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. President Van Buren invited him to serve as Attorney-General, but he declined. In 1842 he opposed the ratification of the treaty between the United States and England. In 1843 the Legislature of Pennsylvania reëlected him Senator for a third term, and in 1844 his political and personal friends were anxious to propose him as Democratic candidate for the presidency, but he withdrew his name in a public letter, and James K. Polk was nominated and elected, and Mr. Buchanan accepted the position of Secretary of

State in his cabinet. Here he had some critical questions to adjust, including the settlement of the boundary line between Oregon and the British possessions, and the annexation of Texas, from which arose the war with Mexico. When the Whigs came into power in 1849, Mr. Buchanan retired for a time from politics, but in 1853, when the Democratic party regained its ascendancy, President Pierce offered him the position of Minister to England, which he accepted. Mr. Buchanan was the originator and one of the three members of the famous Ostend Conference that met in 1854 to consider the subject of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, and with his colleagues maintained that on the principle of self-preservation from dangers of the gravest kind, armed intervention of the United States and the capture of the island from the Spaniards would be justifiable. He returned to the United States in April, 1856, and upon his arrival in New York was accorded a public reception.

Mr. Buchanan was nominated as the Democratic candidate for President by the Democratic Convention held at Cincinnati in 1856, and at the election received one hundred and thirty-nine electoral votes, which made him President of the United States. He was inaugurated March 4, 1857. The state of the country, when his administration was organized, was ominous to its peace and welfare. The preceding administration had left a legacy of trouble in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; the Kansas-Nebraska act was a bone of contention between the two factions of the Democratic party; and the bill for an army increase was lost. However, there were compensations. The question of British dominion in Central America was settled during his administration under his advice and approval; he succeeded in compelling the English government to recognize the

international law in favor of the freedom of the seas; recommended to Congress sending aid to the constitutional party of Mexico; instructed the United States Minister to Mexico to make a treaty of "transit and commerce," and provide for a "convention to enforce treaty stipulations and to maintain order and security in the territory of the republics of Mexico and the United States." In 1858 Mr. Buchanan concluded a treaty with China which established satisfactory commercial relations between the two countries. On June 22, 1860, he vetoed a bill "to secure homesteads to actual settlers in the public domain, and for other purposes." In the same year he was authorized by Congress to settle the claims against the government of Paraguay by sending a commissioner to that country, accompanied by a naval force sufficient to exact justice should negotiations fail.

In 1860 President Buchanan refused to receive the commissioners sent by the State of South Carolina to treat with him on the subject of secession, emphatically denying the right of any State to secede from the Union, and holding that the only remedy for a dissatisfied State was open revolution. He was warned against leaving the forts in the South without additional garrison forces but, as he had publicly denied the right of secession, he could not consistently reinforce the forts as if he anticipated revolution. He adhered to his policy of non-action, for which he has been greatly censured. After the actual secession of South Carolina, the President's chief aim was to confine the area of secession, and induce Congress to prepare for war. When his term of office expired, March 3, 1861, seven States had already seceded, and his successor, President Lincoln, found himself sadly embarrassed by the apathy of Congress in not preparing for the conflict, which could no longer be averted.

Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington until March 9, settling private affairs, and then returned to Wheatland, outside of the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he had previously acquired a small estate. He continued to take a deep interest in politics, and with his influence as a private citizen supported the war that was now raging for the maintenance of the Union. His declining years were saddened by the many calumnies with which he was assailed, but he bore all with a dignified fortitude, and was willing to leave the vindication of his course to a future day when perception would not be dimmed by sectional feeling. He published "Buchanan's Administration," a vindication of the policy of his administration during the last months of his term. He died June 1, 1868, and his remains were laid at rest in Woodward Hill Cemetery, near Lancaster, Pennsylvania. A simple monument marks his grave, inscribed: "James Buchanan, Fifteenth President of the United States, born April 23, 1791; died June 1, 1868.

The death of his sister, Mrs. Lane, in 1839, left to him the care and education of four children, of the youngest of them, Harriet, he was especially fond; she was his guest for one year during his term as Minister to England, accompanying him upon his return voyage to this country, and when he became President she became the mistress of the White House, and proved herself admirably qualified to make the administration a social success.

PATTERSON, Robert,

Soldier of Two Wars.

General Robert Patterson was born in Cappagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, January 12, 1792. His father immigrated to the United States to escape punishment for complicity in the Irish rebellion, and settled in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

Robert Patterson attended the public schools, and was employed in a Philadelphia counting house. Upon the outbreak of the War of 1812 he was commissioned first lieutenant of infantry, and toward the end of the war served on General Joseph Bloomfield's staff. He returned to Philadelphia, was married to Sarah Ann Engle, and engaged in mercantile pursuits and in establishing cotton mills. He was a member of the convention that met at Harrisburg on March 4, 1824, and was Commissioner of Internal Improvements in Pennsylvania, 1827. In 1836 he was the Democratic elector for the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania, and in 1837 was president of the Electoral College that declared Martin Van Buren the president elect. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers in 1847, and served throughout the war with Mexico. He commanded a division at the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17-18, 1847, led the advance brigades in the pursuit, and entered and captured Jalapa. He was honorably mentioned in General Winfield Scott's reports.

At the beginning of the war for the Union was major-general of the Pennsylvania militia, and on April 15, 1861, volunteered for three months' service, was mustered in as major-general of volunteers, and was given command of the military department composed of the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia. He crossed into Virginia, June 15, 1861, at Williamsport, and was instructed to watch the troops under General Joseph E. Johnston at Winchester, Virginia. When McDowell was preparing to engage the enemy at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, Patterson, not receiving promised orders from General Winfield Scott, failed to detain Johnston by giving him battle, and Johnston marched to the assistance of Beauregard, Patterson taking

no part in the battle of Bull Run. He was honorably mustered out of service on the expiration of his commission, July 27, 1861, and resumed the charge of his important cotton manufactures. He was a member of the original board of trustees nominated in the charter of Lafayette College; was senior member of the board, 1826-35; again a trustee, 1874-81, and president of the board of trustees, 1876-81. He was the author of: "Narrative of the Campaign in the Shenandoah" (1865). He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1881.

SHARSWOOD, George,

Jurist, Professional Author.

George Sharswood was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1810, son of George and Hester (Dunn) Sharswood, grandson of Captain James and Elizabeth (Brebun) Sharswood, and great-great-grandson of George Sharswood, who sailed from England for America in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled in New Haven, Connecticut, where he died May 1, 1674. Captain Sharswood was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and became a prominent merchant and citizen of public affairs in Philadelphia, being a representative in the State Legislature; director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 1807-25; and member of the committee on the yellow fever epidemic of 1793. George Sharswood, Sr., died in 1810, before the birth of his son, who was brought up and educated by his grandfather.

George Sharswood was graduated with honors from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., in 1828, A.M., 1831; studied law with Joseph Rawle Ingersoll, and was admitted to the bar, September 5, 1831. He was a representative in the State Legislature, 1837-38 and 1842-43; Judge of the District Court of Philadel-

phia, 1845-48; Presiding Judge of the District Court, 1848-67; Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1867-78, and Chief Justice, 1878-82. He was Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania, 1850-52; Professor of the Institutes of Law, 1852-68; a trustee, 1872-83; president of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, 1836-38, its vice-president, 1838-55, and provost, 1855-83. His "Legal Ethics" is required to be read by all applicants for admission to the bar of North Carolina. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1872-83; was president of the Alumni Society; president of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, 1863-84; a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the American Philosophical Society in 1851. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Columbia College in 1856. He edited "Adams on Equity," "Roscoe on Criminal Evidence" (1835); "Russell on Crimes" (1836); "Byles on Bills" (1856); "Starkie on Evidence" (1860). He is the author of: "Legal Ethics" (1854); "Popular Lectures on Common Law" (1856); "Lectures on Commercial Law" (1856), and "Sharswood's Blackstone's Commentaries" (1859).

He was married to Mary, daughter of Dr. William Chesney Chambers, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He died in Philadelphia, May 28, 1883.

GEARY, John White,

Soldier of Two Wars, Governor.

John White Geary was born in Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1819, son of Richard and Margaret (White) Geary. His father was principal of the academy where he was prepared for college. He matriculated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1835, but was

not graduated, leaving to provide for his widowed mother by teaching school. In the meantime he studied law and civil engineering, and was admitted to the bar. He assisted in the survey of the Green River railroad and on public works for Kentucky, and thus earned sufficient money to discharge the debts left by his father. In 1846 he joined the volunteer army in the Mexican War, having recruited the "American Highlanders," and as lieutenant-colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment joined General Scott at Vera Cruz and commanded the regiment at Chapultepec, where he was wounded, and again later in the same day at Belen Gate, where he won the approbation of the commanding general, and upon the fall of the Mexican capital he was made the first commander of the conquered city and was promoted to colonel of the regiment. At the close of the war with Mexico he went to California, and in 1849 was made postmaster of San Francisco by President Polk, with general supervision of the transportation of mails and establishing of post-offices and postal routes on the Pacific coast. The people elected him alcalde, and on the organization of a municipal government for the city of San Francisco he was elected the first mayor. He was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention and was an important factor in securing to the new State the exclusion of slavery. He returned to his farm in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and remained out of public life until July, 1856, when President Pierce made him Governor of the Territory of Kansas. He effected peace between the rival factions striving to organize a State government, and with the aid of United States troops convened the courts and restored confidence. This political movement secured the election of Buchanan to the presidency, but when Governor Geary undertook the task of

securing a Free-State constitution for Kansas the Democratic party failed to support him, and he resigned and left Kansas on March 4, 1857, and was succeeded by Robert J. Walker, under appointment of President Buchanan.

In April, 1861, at the outbreak of the war for the Union, Geary raised a regiment of fifteen hundred men and reported for duty to General Banks at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. He was wounded at Bolivar Heights; captured Leesburg, Virginia, March 8, 1862; was made brigadier-general, April 25; and was twice wounded at the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9. On recovering, he was placed in command of the Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, and led the division at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He joined the Army of the Cumberland, was at the battles of Wauhatchie and Lookout Mountain, and was assigned by General Sherman to the command of the Second Division of the Twentieth Corps in the "March to the Sea." He was made military governor of Savannah on reaching the seacoast, December 22, 1864, the honor being accorded him for his conduct at Fort Jackson and in the capture of Savannah, he being the first general officer to enter the city. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers early in 1865, on being mustered out of the service. He was elected Governor of Pennsylvania in 1866, his opponent being Hiester Clymer, Democrat, and he was reelected in 1869. His administration was eminently successful, and on his death, eighteen days after the expiration of his second term of service, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania began measures which led to the erection of a monument over his grave at Harrisburg.

Governor Geary married (first) Margaret Ann Logan, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, who died in 1853. Their son, Edward Ratchford, a student

at Jefferson College, enlisted in the Federal army in 1861, and was killed at Lookout Mountain, October 28, 1863, after fighting at Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Governor Geary married (second) in 1858, Mrs. Mary C. Henderson, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He died at Hamburg, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1873.

SCOTT, Thomas Alexander,

Accomplished Railroad Manager.

Thomas Alexander Scott was born in London, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1824, son of Thomas Scott, the keeper of "Tom Scott's Tavern" on the old Limestone turnpike from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

He attended the country schools in winter, worked on the farm in summer, and served as clerk in stores in Waynesboro, Bridgeport, and Mercersburg. He was clerk to the toll collector at Columbia on the State road, 1841-47; chief clerk to the collector of tolls in Philadelphia; and in 1851 entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He served as general superintendent of the Mountain District, with headquarters at Dun-cansville, 1852-57; general agent of the Pittsburgh office, 1853-55; general superintendent of the entire line, as successor to General Lombaert, 1855-59; and vice-president, 1859-61. He was appointed on the staff of Governor Andrew G. Curtin, and in 1861, with the aid of United States troops, opened the new line of railway from Washington to Philadelphia. He was commissioned colonel of volunteers, May 3, 1861, and was put in control of all government railways and telegraphs. He was Assistant Secretary of War under Secretary Cameron, 1861, and under Secretary Stanton until May, 1862. In that capacity he utilized the transportation of the northwest and of the western rivers

for the benefit of the United States army. On September 24, 1863, he accepted a government commission to repair the railroads and superintend the transportation of the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps from the east through Nashville to General Rosecrans at Chattanooga, a most remarkable achievement; and he served as assistant quartermaster general on the staff of General Hooker. He was chosen president of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania railroad in 1864, and in 1871 became president of the Pennsylvania Company, the agency through which the Pennsylvania railroad obtained leases of connecting roads to the west and of the "Pan-handle Route." He was also president of the Union Pacific railroad, 1871-72, and of the Pennsylvania railroad, 1874-80, resigning in 1880, on account of failing health. He was the founder and first president of the Texas Pacific railroad. He died in Darby, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1881.

HARTRANFT, John Frederick,

Civil War Soldier, Governor.

General John Frederick Hartranft was born in New Hanover, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1830, son of Samuel E. and Lydia (Bucher) Hartranft. He was a student at Marshall College, 1847-49, and was graduated at Union College, A.B., in 1853, A.M., in 1856. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and practiced in Norristown, Pennsylvania.

In April, 1861, he recruited and was elected colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, enlisted for three months' service, which expired the day before the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. As his regiment had been ordered to Harrisburg, he obtained leave to serve on the staff of General William B. Franklin in that battle, and was mustered out with his regiment, July 27, 1861.

He recruited the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment for the war, and was commissioned its colonel, November 16, 1861. He was in the Burnside expedition to North Carolina in 1862, led the attack on Roanoke Island, February 7, and in the battle of New Berne, March 14. With the Army of the Potomac he engaged in the second battle of Bull Run, and the battle of Chantilly; in the Ninth Corps, he took part in the battle of South Mountain, and at Antietam he led the charge at the stone bridge. He commanded his regiment at Fredericksburg, then went with the Ninth Corps to Kentucky and was engaged in the battles of Campbell's Station and the defence of Knoxville. His part at Vicksburg, where he commanded a brigade, was protecting the besieging troops from an attack in the rear, and he went with Sherman to Jackson, Mississippi. Being transferred to Grant's army in Virginia, he commanded a brigade in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania; was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, May 12, 1864; took part in the operation before Petersburg; was given command of the Third Division, Ninth Corps, July 2, 1864; and was brevetted major-general of volunteers for his services in the recapture of Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865.

On May 1, 1866, General Hartranft was elected Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, and on August 29, 1866, refused a commission as colonel in the regular army. He was reelected Auditor-General in 1868, and was Governor of Pennsylvania from January 21, 1873, to January 18, 1879. He removed to Philadelphia in 1879, was postmaster of the city by appointment of President Hayes, 1879-80, and collector of the port of Philadelphia from August, 1880. He was major-general in command of the Pennsylvania National Guard, 1879-89. An equestrian statue in bronze, one and one-half life

size, executed by F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, was placed in front of the capitol building, Harrisburg, in 1899. On the front of the monument is the inscription: "John Frederick Hartranft. The hero of Fort Stedman. Born December 16, 1830. Died October 17, 1889." On the northern side: "Colonel 4th Pennsylvania Infantry, April 20, 1861-July 27, 1861. Colonel 51st Pennsylvania Infantry, November 16, 1861-July 2, 1864. Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, May 12, 1864-January 15, 1866. Brevetted Major-General, March 25, 1865." On the southern side: "Commander 3rd Division, 9th Corps, Army of the Potomac, 1864-1865." On the rear, "Auditor-General, May 1, 1866-November 8, 1872. Governor, January 21, 1873-January 18, 1879." He died in Norristown, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1889.

CAMERON, Simon,

Cabinet Official, Diplomatist.

Simon Cameron was born in Donegal, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1799, son of Charles Cameron, whose ancestors of the third generation had immigrated to Pennsylvania from Scotland. His father, who was a country tailor, had a continual struggle with poverty, and at last his failure in business caused a dispersion of his family.

Simon Cameron, then but nine years of age, was adopted by a physician, whose idea of fitting the boy for a medical career determined him at the age of ten years to apprentice himself to a printer, and after learning the trade he worked as a journeyman at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, also at Harrisburg, and in the government printing office at Washington. While employed in the office of the Harrisburg "Republican" he met Samuel D. Ingham, then Secretary of State for Pennsylvania, and owner of the Doylestown "Democrat," which had fallen on evil days. He

was invited by Mr. Ingham to undertake the editorship of the paper, and so cleverly did he fulfill the requirements of the position that the journal was shortly restored to popular favor, and he became a popular figure in local political circles. In 1821 he purchased the Harrisburg "Republican," which he renamed the "Intelligencer." This paper he conducted with great ability, and his bold and vigorous advocacy of high tariff, and of John C. Calhoun as a candidate for the presidency, commanded the attention of statesmen and politicians everywhere. With increasing fame came increasing profits, and he came to have command of sufficient funds to enable him to undertake large business operations, which soon netted him a handsome fortune. He was cashier of a bank, president of two railroad companies, and Adjutant-General of the State.

In 1845, upon the resignation of James Buchanan as United States Senator, Mr. Cameron was elected to fill the unexpired term, and acted with the Democratic party. He retired from the Senate, March 3, 1849. In 1854, upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise bill, Mr. Cameron left his party and helped to form the People's party. In 1857 the new party controlled the State Legislature and elected Mr. Cameron to the Senate, to succeed Richard Brodhead. During his second term he took a conspicuous part in the discussion of the vital question of the hour, and he was so pronounced in his advocacy of peace and conciliation that his loyalty to the Union was at the time questioned. He was one of the presidential candidates who had a strong support in the convention of 1860, and he failed of securing the nomination of Vice-President on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln through a lack of harmony in the Pennsylvania delegation. Immediately upon Mr. Lincoln's election, Mr. Cameron was

called to a place in his cabinet, and, resigning his seat in the Senate, March 4, 1861, became Secretary of War. After the attack upon Fort Sumter, realizing that war was inevitable, Secretary Cameron advocated strenuous war measures, and went so far as to favor a proclamation of emancipation of all slaves who would desert their masters and enlist in the Union army. In this he stood alone among his associates, and, feeling that his usefulness would be impaired by their opposition, he resigned his portfolio in January, 1862, and was at once appointed by President Lincoln Minister to Russia. In November, 1862, he resigned this office as well, but during the short term of his occupancy he had succeeded in enlisting the friendship of Russia in the Federal cause. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1864, and to the Loyalists' Philadelphia Convention of 1866, and he was again returned to the Senate in 1867, succeeding Edgar Cowan. In 1873 he was elected to the Senate for the fourth time. Not being in sympathy with the civil service policy inaugurated by President Hayes, and feeling inadequate to the undertaking of a conflict of such magnitude at his advanced age, he resigned his seat in 1877, and his son, James Donald Cameron, was at once elected his successor. Simon Cameron's control of his party in his own State was well-nigh absolute, and his consummate ability as a political leader was universally acknowledged. He became known as the "Czar of Pennsylvania politics." He died at his home in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1889.

STEVENS, Thaddeus,

Distinguished Statesman.

Thaddeus Stevens was born in Danville, Vermont, April 4, 1793, son of Joshua (a shoemaker) and Sallie Stevens,

who removed from Methuen, Massachusetts, about 1786, and settled in Danville. His father died while Thaddeus was a boy, leaving his family in extreme poverty. Thaddeus was sickly and unfitted for work, and his mother, notwithstanding her poverty, sent him to Peacham Academy and the University of Vermont; later he entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1814. He removed to Pennsylvania, studied law, supporting himself in the meantime by teaching in an academy in York, and practiced in Gettysburg. He attained high rank as a lawyer, and supported the Anti-Masonic party in 1829.

He was Representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature, 1833-35 and 1837-38; and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1838, but refused to affix his name to the proposed constitution, objecting to it as constructed on partisan lines. He removed to Lancaster in 1842, and practiced law there, 1842-49. He was a Whig Representative in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second congresses, 1849-53; and opposed the compromise measures advocated by Henry Clay in 1850. He practiced law in Lancaster, 1853-55, and was a Representative in the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth congresses, 1859-68. He was one of the foremost advocates of emancipation. As chairman of the committee of ways and means, on July 7, 1861, in order to provide means for carrying on the war for the Union, he procured the passage of a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow \$250,000,000; another to appropriate \$160,000 for the army, and a naval appropriation of \$30,000,000. He also advocated the issue of legal tender paper currency, and, in spite of strenuous opposition on the part of the Democratic members, he saw the bill through the House and Senate. On February 22,

1868, he proposed that "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office." The resolution of impeachment was passed, February 22, 1868, and he was made chairman of the committee of impeachment.

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1849, and by the University of Vermont in 1867. He died in Washington, D. C., August 11, 1868, and was buried in the humble cemetery at Lancaster. His epitaph, prepared by himself, reads: "I repose in this quiet and secluded spot, not from any natural preference for solitude, but finding other cemeteries limited as to race by charter rules, I have chosen this, that I might illustrate in my death the principle which I advocated through a long life, equality of man before his Creator."

WEST, Benjamin,

Famous Artist.

Benjamin West was born in Springfield, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1738, son of John and Sarah (Pearson) West, members of the Society of Friends. He acquired a good education, and displaying a talent for drawing he received aid in pursuing his art studies from Samuel Shoemaker and from a Mr. Pennington, a well-known merchant of Philadelphia. He devoted himself to portrait painting, and it was not until 1759 that he undertook historical composition.

His first notable canvas, "The Death of Socrates," was painted at the suggestion of William Henry, who recognized the youth's genius, and read to him Plutarch's account of the philosopher, about whom Benjamin West knew nothing. This composition attracted the attention of the Rev. William Smith, provost of the College of Philadelphia, at whose invita-

tion West went to Philadelphia, where he studied classical literature, and under Dr. Smith received "such a sketch of the taste and character of the spirit of antiquity as would have all the effect of the regular education requisite to a painter." He joined the expedition for the relief of General Braddock in 1755, and on his return painted in Philadelphia, 1756-58, and in New York, 1758-60. He visited Rome, Italy, 1760-63, settling in the latter named year in London, England. His painting, "Agrippina Landing with the Ashes of Germanicus," for Dr. Drummond, the Archbishop of York, gained for him a presentation to King George III, and subsequent paintings by order of the Crown won for him great popularity and favor. He was one of the founders of the Royal Academy in 1768, and in 1792 succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as its president, which post he held until 1815. He declined the honor of knighthood tendered him about 1792. In 1780 he projected a series of pictures on the progress of revealed religion, to be in four divisions, the antediluvian, the patriarchal, the mosaical and the prophetic, and to consist of thirty-six subjects. Twenty-eight paintings were completed, when on the illness of the king he was removed from the office of painter to the crown, and suspended work on the series. He later began a new religious series composed of: "Christ Healing the Sick" (1802), which hangs in the Pennsylvania Hospital; "The Descent of the Holy Ghost on Christ at Jordan;" "The Crucifixion;" "The Ascension;" "The Inspiration of St. Peter;" and "Death on the Pale Horse." Among his other important works are: "Cimon and Iphigenia;" "Angelica and Medora;" "The Parting of Hector and Andromache;" "Return of the Prodigal Son;" "The Departure of Regulus from Rome;" "The Death of General Wolfe;" "The Death of Epanimondas;" "The

Death of Chevalier Bayard;" "Cyrus Liberating the Family of the King of Armenia;" "Segestes and his Daughter before Germanicus;" "Edward III. Embracing his Son on the Field of Battle at Cressy;" "The Installation of the Order of the Garter;" "The Black Prince Receiving the King of France and his Son;" "Prisoners at Poitiers;" "St. George and the Dragon;" "Queen Phillippa Interceding with Edward for the Burgesses of Calais;" "King Edward Forcing the Passage of the Somme;" "King Edward Crowning Sir Eustace de Ribaultmont;" "The Treaty of Penn;" "Battle of La Hogue;" "Christ Rejected;" and many illustrations of Shakespearian scenes.

His portrait was painted by George H. Harlow and by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and a copy of the latter by Charles R. Leslie, and a portrait by Washington Allston, are owned by the Boston Athenaeum. He died in London, March 11, 1820, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. A commemorative tablet was unveiled at his birthplace, known as the "West House," in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, in June, 1898. He married, in London, England, in 1765, Elizabeth Shewell.

GIRARD, Stephen,

Philanthropist.

Stephen Girard was born in France, near Bordeaux, May 20, 1750, eldest son of Pierre and Anne Maria (Lafargue) Girard. His father was an officer in the navy of France, and in 1744 was knighted by Louis XIV. for bravery at Brest, when France and England were at war.

When about fourteen, Stephen Girard rebelled at the authority of a stepmother, and with 16,000 livres in his pocket was placed as cabin-boy on a merchant ship making voyages to the West Indies. He was promoted to lieutenant and finally

made master of a small vessel trading with New Orleans, of which he soon became part owner. He made his residence in Philadelphia in 1776, when the war with Great Britain put a stop to his business, and he opened a grocery store and liquor business, his customers being largely Continental soldiers. He became a citizen of the Republic, taking the oath of allegiance, October 27, 1778. In 1780 he resumed trade with the West Indies. He obtained \$50,000 deposited on his ships by Haytian planters for safekeeping during the insurrection on the island, the owners and their families being victims to the wholesale massacre. He invested in real estate leases, in the stock of the Bank of the United States, in the bank building, and in the banking business as successor to the government. He advanced large sums to the government for the purposes of carrying on the War of 1812, and to pay interest on the war debt amounting to \$5,000,000. When the new Bank of the United States was established, in 1816, he became a director and its practical manager. At the time of his death his property was estimated at \$9,000,000, which entire sum was left to public benefactions in Philadelphia and New Orleans. He gave to the city of Philadelphia thousands of dollars for public improvements, and supported charities and Christian churches, notwithstanding his avowed atheism. In the yellow fever epidemic of 1793 he was untiring in his personal care of the sufferers and after helping to organize the Bush Hill Hospital he was its acting superintendent for sixty days until a suitable manager could be obtained, and he liberally helped to support the families of the fever victims. His will is a most businesslike document, and contains the minutest directions for the disposal of his vast estate. His provision for expending \$2,000,000 for the erection of a college

building for white male orphans, in which no ecclesiastic, missionary or minister of any sect whatever is to be employed or even admitted to the premises as a visitor, was explained by the benefactor as limitations "to keep the tender minds of the orphans, who are to derive advantages from this bequest, free from the excitement which clashing doctrine and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce," awaiting the period of active life to determine "such religious tenets as their matured reason may enable them to prefer." The Girard estate, as left in trust to the city of Philadelphia, was placed under the management of the board of directors of city trusts of the city of Philadelphia, and the estate continued to produce under this management a net annual income which supported the college and various hospitals and other institutions provided for in the will. See "Annual Reports of the Board of Directors, &c.," "Life of Stephen Girard," by Stephen Simpson (1832), and "Girard College and its Founder," by Henry W. Avery (1860). On May 20, 1897, the board of directors of city trusts of Philadelphia unveiled on the west plaza of the city hall a statue of the illustrious benefactor, Stephen Girard, of heroic size, and on January 3, 1898, the semi-centennial of the college was celebrated, the exercises including an oration by Thomas B. Reed, speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Mr. Girard was married in St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, June 6, 1777, to Mary Lumm, daughter of a shipbuilder of Philadelphia. His wife showed signs of mental derangement in 1785, and was placed in a Pennsylvania hospital, while Mr. Girard went to the Mediterranean. She again entered the hospital in 1790, and while there in 1791 their only child was born and soon after died. She died in 1815, and Mr. Girard never remarried. He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,

December 26, 1831. He was baptized and confirmed a Roman Catholic and was buried in the graveyard of Holy Trinity (Roman Catholic) Church, Philadelphia, by simple Quaker rites.

SMITH, Lee S.,

Business Man, Distinguished Mason.

Few successful business men, even in Pittsburgh, have as wide and varied a range of interests as Lee S. Smith, president of the Lee S. Smith & Son Company. Mr. Smith has been officially connected with other important enterprises and is notably distinguished as a representative of the Masonic order.

Lee S. Smith was born April 24, 1844, in Cadiz, Ohio, and is a son of the Reverend Wesley and Mary Eliza (Ford) Smith, and a brother of the late Bishop Charles W. Smith. Lee S. Smith received a public school education and afterward studied dentistry in Pittsburgh, graduating in 1864. Not immediately did the young man enter upon the practice of his profession. The call to arms sounded in his ears more loudly than the appeal of his chosen work, and in the spring of 1864 he enlisted in the First Battalion, Pennsylvania Artillery, later joining the 101st Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, with the rank of sergeant. At the close of the war Mr. Smith did not lose his interest in military matters, but aided in re-establishing the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He was made adjutant-general with the rank of major, in the Second Brigade, National Guard, being afterward elected major of the Fourteenth Brigade, Pennsylvania Infantry.

In January, 1866, Major Smith organized the firm of Lee S. Smith, dealer in dentists' supplies, his establishment being situated on Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh. He proved himself possessed of fine judgment and much ex-



Lee S. Smith

ecutive ability, building up a large business, and not only doing that, but also creating a demand for his stock, being a pioneer in this field. In the course of time the concern underwent various changes, and in 1890 W. Linford Smith, Mr. Smith's son, became associated with the business. Mr. Smith is now president of the Lee S. Smith & Son Company, his son being vice-president.

In 1908 and '09 Mr. Smith was president of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and is now a director. He is a Republican, and while living at West Bellevue was a member of its council, but has never yielded to entreaties to accept office in Pittsburgh. He has taken an active part in civic work, is well known as a lecturer and has made several trips around the world. He is a member of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has served for years as trustee and superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1866 Mr. Smith was initiated in the Masonic fraternity, and he is now past master of Franklin Lodge, No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons; member of Duquesne Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past commander of Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar; past grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, and deputy grand master of the Grand Encampment of the United States. He is past commander-in-chief of the Pennsylvania Consistory, and in 1890 received the thirty-third degree. In December, 1914, he succeeded automatically, by the death of Colonel Arthur MacArthur, in Troy, New York, to the office of grand master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, thus becoming the head of the Knights Templar in the United States. This has thus far been the crowning honor of Mr. Smith's long and illustrious career in Masonry.

The personality of the man is distinctive, and his appearance no less so. White

hair and moustache are the only indications of advancing years, for the face expresses all the animation of youth combined with the strength of character and steadiness of purpose which we associate with full maturity. His manners are dignified and genial and the number of his friends would defy computation.

Mr. Smith married (first) October 18, 1868, Agnes, daughter of Captain John and Mary Wolf, of Allegheny, now North Side, Pittsburgh, and they became the parents of one son: W. Linford, who was educated at Chester Military Academy and Allegheny College, and married Louise Allen, of Corry, Pennsylvania. They have two children, Lynn Allen and Agnes Louise. October 16, 1905, Mrs. Lee S. Smith passed away, and on December 5, 1912, Mr. Smith married (second) Mrs. Mary C. (Ashworth) Applegate, of Glen Osborne. Mrs. Smith, who was the widow of Samuel C. Applegate, has two sons by her former marriage: Robert Ashworth and George Gorman Applegate.

Mr. Smith, who is devoted to the ties of home and kindred, has been, since the death of his brother, Bishop Smith (who officiated at his second marriage), the eldest of his family. His senior was Mrs. Olivia J. Norcross, who died in December, 1915, wife of Dr. H. Norcross, while those younger than himself are the Reverend Homer J. Smith, of Wyoming, Delaware; Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Lewis, wife of W. A. Lewis, a Pittsburgh lawyer; and Mrs. Mary Virginia Hollister, widow of J. J. Hollister, of Pleasantville, Iowa. Mrs. Hollister has two children.

Often do we hear it said of a man that he has "a well-rounded career." Not infrequently this is a mere phrase, but in the case of Lee S. Smith it is most emphatically true. As citizen and man of affairs Mr. Smith has touched life at many points and has "touched nothing that he did not adorn."

McCORMICK, John Shoenberger,**Successful Business Man.**

The city of Pittsburgh, possessed of great manufacturing plants, and unlimited opportunities, has formed the background for the life-work of many clear-thinking and far-sighted men. All men are not successful in business no matter how great their advantages may be. But the man who can foresee the possibilities of a business enterprise, and can make those possibilities grow and expand into realities is the man that every city is fortunate to count among its own. Such a man is John Shoenberger McCormick, who claims Pittsburgh as his home city by right of birth. He is the only son of the late David Cummings and Cecelia (Grant) McCormick. As a boy John S. McCormick attended the Pittsburgh public schools, later completing his education at Western University of Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh) and at Media, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years. He then entered the employ of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad, remaining with that company three years. While still a young man he formed, with Robert Anderson, the firm of Anderson & McCormick, which succeeded Robert Wightman in the manufacture of foundry equipment and supplies. The firm of Anderson & McCormick continued for five years, when Mr. McCormick took over the entire business, the firm becoming J. S. McCormick & Company, and in 1903 the business was incorporated under the firm name of The J. S. McCormick Company, and the present plant, which has been greatly enlarged, is situated on Twenty-fifth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, and the business has grown to large proportions.

In the exhibits of foundry products, held in various cities by the Foundry and Machine Exhibition Company, to ac-

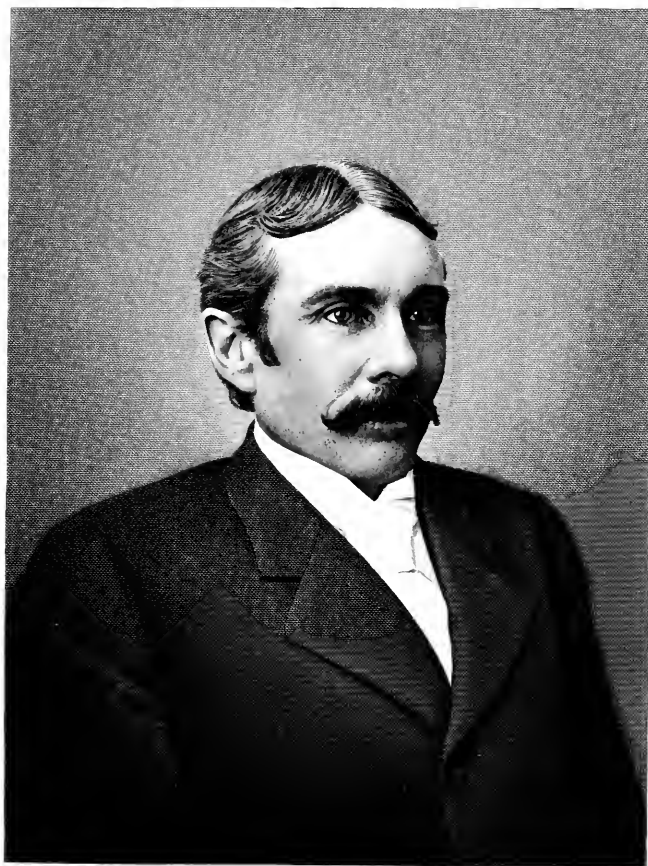
quaint the public with their uses, no one can be said to take a greater or more helpful interest than Mr. McCormick. He is also connected with various other concerns and associations, among them the Central Trust Company, of which he is vice-president. Although never an office-seeker, Mr. McCormick is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party. He attends the Episcopal church. Although clearly a business man, Mr. McCormick has found time to become a member of the Duquesne Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, having attained to the thirty-second degree.

On August 23, 1906, Mr. McCormick married Catherine, daughter of C. L. Conkling, of Springfield, Illinois. Mrs. McCormick is active socially and in club life, and is a member of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick have one child, a daughter named Cecelia.

Much honor is heaped upon the achievements of the men of the past. In the present, when things are constantly being done, people never look for honor, they search rather among the records of the past. Were they to look in their own age, they would find men who are examples of achievement fit to rank with those who have gone before.

McKEE, Frederick W.,**Lawyer, Enterprising Citizen.**

In the death of Frederick W. McKee, the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, sustained a loss which cannot easily be over-estimated. He was a man of versatility, and the field of endeavor to which he directed his energy was benefited thereby. In law, as in industrial and civic matters, he held a prominent place, and his coun-



J. W. Webster

sel was sought by those many years his superior in point of age. He was descended from one of the oldest families in Pittsburgh, his grandfather, Thomas McKee, who was born September 13, 1800, and died June 2, 1864, was in the glass manufacturing business, and his father, also named Frederick, who was born August 2, 1827, and died March 21, 1865, was one of the founders of the firm of McKee & Brothers—one of the pioneer glass manufacturing firms of Pittsburgh. He married Melissa Patterson Stewart, daughter of William Stewart, who was born July 2, 1837, and died July 5, 1905. William Stewart, grandfather of Frederick W. McKee, was one of the first manufacturers of charcoal iron in that section of the country, and in the furnaces on the Winfield estate manufactured pig iron for some of the cannon used by the government during the Civil War.

Frederick W. McKee was born in Pittsburgh, in 1858, and died in the same city, March 22, 1912. Educated in the public schools of his native city, he was graduated from them and then became a student at the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, being graduated a member of the class of 1878. The study of law had always had a certain fascination for him, and he commenced reading for admission to the bar in the office of George Shiras, Jr., and followed up this study at the Law School of Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For some years he was engaged in legal practice in the courts of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and had obtained a reasonably large clientele and a profitable one, but other business interests demanded more and more of his time, and he gradually dropped his legal work. Before his marriage in 1890 he was a member of the Select Council of Pittsburgh, and was interested in politi-

cal reforms. For a number of years prior to his death he spent a large portion of his time in developing the large estate he owned in Winfield township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he founded the town of West Winfield, Butler county, Pennsylvania. In addition to this he organized a number of business enterprises, in all of which his energy and progressive and original ideas were of incalculable benefit. Among these ventures may be mentioned: The Winfield Mineral Company; the Winfield Sand Company; the Winfield Railroad Company; and the Pennsylvania Clay Products Company. He was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, being for many years trustee of the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church, and later connected with Christ Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. McKee married, in 1890, Bertha F. Chadwick, daughter of Samuel Chadwick, one of the pioneers of the East End. She is a woman of character, and was a fitting helpmate to her talented husband in every phase of life. Their children are: Frederick C., formerly a student at Princeton University, and now at the head of his father's enterprises; Herbert W.; Wallace B.; and Mary S., the only daughter. Mrs. William E. Carnahan is a sister. The family have for many years occupied a position of prominence in the social life of Pittsburgh, to which their many admirable traits very justly entitled them. The strong personality of Mr. McKee was an important factor in the influence which he exerted in all matters with which he was connected. While he was quiet and unostentatious in public as in private life, his mind was ever at work with some plan for the betterment of social conditions, or advancement of the financial or industrial interests of his section. In addition to devoting himself to the proper conduct of the weighty affairs with which he was personally connected,

he was frequently called upon to counsel those engaged in other undertakings, and who had strong reason to have faith in the wisdom of his judgment. He had a large circle of friends and his death left a void not easily filled.

KENNEDY, Julian,

Steel and Iron Master, Inventor.

The brain-power of Pittsburgh is the primary source of her material magnificence, and, as has been aptly said, "The typical Pittsburgh brain is at its best in Julian Kennedy," the world-famous mechanical engineer and metallurgical expert. Mr. Kennedy has been for a third of a century a resident of the Iron City, and, despite his international reputation, she proudly claims him as her own.

Julian Kennedy was born March 15, 1852, in Poland township, Mahoning county, Ohio, and is the eldest of the seven sons of Thomas Walker and Margaret (Tuesdale) Kennedy. The mechanical genius of Julian Kennedy was inherited from his father, who was a constructive engineer of the very first rank. He was the greatest designer and builder of blast furnaces of his day, and many of his inventions and improvements are now in general use and have been of incalculable benefit to the manufacturing world. His death occurred July 4, 1896.

The preparatory education of Julian Kennedy was received in the common schools of his native county, and at the age of seventeen he graduated from Union Seminary, Poland, Ohio. For a few years thereafter he was employed by the Struthers Iron Company, on the Mahoning river, a short distance below Youngstown, Ohio, filling successively the positions of draftsman, engineer for blowing engines and other steam machinery and shipping clerk. At the age of twenty, having gained considerable experience in applied me-

chanics, he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, graduating in 1875. In 1900 this school conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. At Yale Mr. Kennedy studied civil engineering and chemistry, in the latter branch completing the two years' course in one year. During 1875 and 1876 he was an instructor in physics, and while teaching pursued a post-graduate course in chemistry of iron and steel, and a special course in higher mathematics and astronomy. He had charge of the Physical Laboratory, and delivered a course of illustrated lectures on physics and mechanics before the students of the several schools in New Haven.

During his career at Yale, busy as he was both as student and instructor, Mr. Kennedy was an enthusiast in athletics. His specialty was rowing, and he was a member of the university crews from 1873, when Yale won over thirteen college crews at Springfield, Massachusetts, to 1876, when he rowed in the first eight-oared race against Harvard. In 1875 he won the inter-collegiate championship for single sculls at Saratoga Lake, and was a winner in fourteen of the eighteen important races. He was stroke of the Yale four-oared crew at the Centennial Regatta in 1876, when his university won the inter-collegiate championship. The same year Mr. Kennedy and James Riley, of Saratoga, won the pair-oared race at Greenwood Lake, over Eustis and Downs, of the Atlantic Rowing Club of New York, and Smith and Eldred of the Argonaut Club of New York. He also at that time won the amateur single-scutt race.

After leaving Yale, Mr. Kennedy was for one year superintendent of the blast furnaces of the Briar Hill Iron Company at Youngstown, Ohio. During the following year he held the same position with the Struthers Iron Company, and during a third was superintendent of the



Julian Kennedy

Morse Bridge Works at Youngstown. In 1879 he entered the service of Carnegie Brothers & Company, becoming superintendent of the blast furnaces of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, Pennsylvania. He filled this position until 1883, and was then for two years in the service of the allied firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Company, as superintendent of the Lucy furnaces in Pittsburgh. From 1885 to 1888 he was general superintendent of Carnegie, Phipps & Company, with headquarters at Homestead. In all these positions Mr. Kennedy's services were of the greatest value, not only by reason of his skillful management, but because he continually gave his attention to the making of improvements tending to greater ease and economy of production and to the increase of quality and volume of output. He had charge of both operation and construction, and during his connection with the Edgar Thomson and Lucy furnaces they held the world's record for output of pig iron.

In 1888 Mr. Kennedy became chief engineer and constructor of works of the Latrobe Steel Company at Latrobe, Pennsylvania. In 1890 he ceased to maintain exclusive connection with manufacturing concerns, and opened an office in Pittsburgh as a general consulting and contracting engineer. He has since had charge of the construction and equipment of steel works for nearly all the large companies of the United States, and has done much engineering work in England, Germany, Austria and Russia. In this special branch, in connection with great manufacturing plants, Mr. Kennedy stands easily at the head of his profession in the United States. As an inventor of improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel he has taken out a large number of patents, all of which are in successful use. He has been employed in various consulting capacities in connection with

large municipal works, and has frequently acted as expert in important patent litigation. Prominent among his inventions are improvements on hot-blast stoves, blast-furnace filling devices, improvements in blowing engines, blooming mills and special machinery for hammering and rolling locomotive tires and an improved process of making rails—all valuable inventions which are now very largely in use in many works.

Intensely public-spirited, Mr. Kennedy is prominently identified with the industrial, financial, civic and religious interests of Pittsburgh. He is widely but unostentatiously charitable, and his influence is always given to everything that makes for culture and for improvement along lines of art. He is a member of the First Unitarian Church of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Kennedy is president and director of the American Casting Machine Company, the Emerald Coal and Coke Company, the Orient Coal and Coke Company, the Polant Coal Company, and is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the American Institute of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the British Iron and Steel Institute, the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Pittsburgh Academy of Science and Art, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Automobile, Country, University and Golf clubs of Pittsburgh, and the University and Engineers' clubs of New York City.

Mr. Kennedy married, in 1878, Jennie E., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lynn) Brenneman, of Poland township, Mahoning county, Ohio, and they are the parents of the following children: Lucy B., graduate of Vassar, wife of John O. Miller; Joseph W., who graduated from Yale, Ph.B., and is associated in business with his father; Eliza Jane, graduate of Vassar, wife of R. Templeton Smith, and

popular in Pittsburgh social circles; Julian, graduated from Yale, Ph.B., connected with the Coal & Coke Company; and Thomas W., student of Cornell. By his marriage, Mr. Kennedy gained the life companionship of a charming and congenial woman. Mrs. Kennedy is a member of the Civic Club of Allegheny County, the Tuesday Musical Club and the Twentieth Century Club, and, as one of the city's leading Suffragists, was one of the founders of the Equal Franchise Federation of Pittsburgh. Mr. Kennedy is devoted to the ties of family and friendship and his beautiful residence in the East End is a centre of hospitality and a scene of much entertaining as is also the lovely summer home of the family, "Crusoe Island," Muskoka Lake, Canada.

Julian Kennedy is one of the men who do the large things of life. He has always been too busy to talk about what he was doing, but his results speak for him with an eloquence to which the world listens.

REA, Henry R.,

Man of Large Affairs.

Among those Pittsburgh business men who are still actively influential in the community is Henry Robinson Rea, for the space of a quarter of a century officially associated with various industrial organizations of the metropolis. Mr. Rea is descended from ancestors distinguished in the Colonial and Revolutionary periods of our history and conspicuously identified with the development of the most vital interests of Pennsylvania.

Henry Robinson Rea was born May 29, 1863, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of the late William and Matilda Anne (Robinson) Rea. A biography and portrait of Mr. Rea, with ancestral record, appear elsewhere in this work. Henry Robinson Rea received his preparatory education in private schools of his native city, and in

the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. He graduated in the class of 1884 at the Stevens Institute of Technology, taking the degree of Mechanical Engineer, and then completed his education at the University of Göttingen, Germany.

On returning home, Mr. Rea associated himself with the engineering department of the Robinson-Rea Manufacturing Company, and in the course of time became vice-president, an office which he retained until the concern was merged in the Mesta Machine Company. Mr. Rea's time and attention is now given to the corporations in which he is largely interested, and to the estate of his father-in-law, the late Henry W. Oliver, of which he is trustee.

The organizations with which Mr. Rea is connected as director, are the Mellon National Bank, the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, the Oliver Iron and Steel Company, the Oliver and Snyder Steel Company, the Pittsburgh Coal Company, the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, the Union Savings Bank, the Union Trust Company, the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, the Superior Pitts Mining Company and the New Cornelia Mining Company. He is trustee of the People's Savings Bank, and president of The Morris County Traction Company and Morris Railroad Company, both of New Jersey.

In all that concerns the welfare of Pittsburgh he ever manifests a ready and helpful interest. He belongs to the board of directors of the Allegheny General Hospital. His clubs include the Pittsburgh, of which he is president; the Allegheny Country, of which he is vice-president; the Pittsburgh Golf, the Duquesne and Oakmont Country. He is a life member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and belongs to the University, the



Henry W. Palmer

Racquet and Tennis and the Brook Clubs, all of New York.

Mr. Rea married, April 23, 1889, Edith, daughter of the late Henry W. and Edith (Cassidy) Oliver. A biography and portrait of Mr. Oliver appear elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Rea are the parents of two children: Edith Ann; and Henry Oliver, who is now taking an academic course at Yale University.

PALMER, Henry W.,

Lawyer, Legislator, Humanitarian.

The death of Henry W. Palmer, familiarly known as General Palmer, deprived Wilkes-Barre of one of its most distinguished citizens. For over half a century he rendered note-worthy service in official, professional, and private life, and although his years were far beyond man's allotted span his taking away was severely felt, causing poignant grief among those who were intimately associated with him and who had learned to appreciate his worth and to know his power for good in the community that delighted to honor him. He was a man of brains, great natural ability, keen insight, and sound judgment, possessed strong convictions and the courage always to uphold them, and never sacrificed principle for expediency, a rare trait that explains the high service he was able to render his clients and his State. For fifty-two years he continued his law practice in Wilkes-Barre, the eighteen months he spent in army service only preventing his service from being continuous. He was Wilkes-Barre's foremost lawyer, and was without a peer in valuable service in north-eastern Pennsylvania. He early won leadership at the bar, and held it until health and strength failed him, recognized as a leader at home, and frequently consulted by leading professional lights of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh when im-

portant issues were at stake. Said one of the greatest of his legal State contemporaries: "General Palmer is a great lawyer, and those in his class can be counted upon the fingers of one hand."

It was as Attorney-General under Governor Hoyt that he first came into the public eye of the State, but his service in that high place was not more valuable than that in the Constitutional Convention, where he was a leader among the eminently talented men of Pennsylvania comprising that body, of which his honored father was also a member. As citizen and congressman he was always the champion of every worthy cause needing an advocate. He knew no middle ground, never hesitating to denounce that which he deemed wrong, nor to support that which he considered right. He would not compromise with wrong, let the result affect his political or professional career as it might. He had the distinction of representing Luzerne county in Congress longer than any other man elected from the district, serving through four terms, 1900 to 1908. Although advanced in years upon taking his seat among the great men of the nation, he so impressed himself upon the leaders that high honors and responsibilities were accorded him greater than many men receive in a much longer term of service. President Roosevelt appointed him a delegate to the Congress of Lawyers and Jurists in 1904, and in 1905 he was a delegate to the Inter-Parliamentary Union held at Brussels. During the Fifty-eighth Congress he was a member of the sub-committee appointed by the chairman of the committee on judiciary to take testimony in the impeachment proceedings begun against Charles Swayne, United States Judge for the Northern District of Florida. After the conclusion of the trial, in which General Palmer took a leading part in favor of impeachment, the following resolution

was agreed to by the House of Representatives: "Resolved, that the thanks of the House be and hereby are extended to the managers on behalf of the House in the impeachment proceedings of Judge Charles Swayne before the Senate of the United States, to wit: Henry W. Palmer, Samuel L. Powers, Marlin E. Olmstead, James B. Perkins, David A. De Ormond, Henry D. Clayton, and David H. Smith, for the able and efficient manner in which they discharged the onerous and responsible duties imposed upon them."

The confidence reposed in General Palmer was fully merited, for his integrity of purpose was never questioned. He faithfully and conscientiously served his clients, his city, his State, and his country, no personal ambition ever marring his record. By his splendid ability and force of character he won distinction as a lawyer, statesman, and citizen. His knowledge of the law was broad and deep, and he was in the forefront of all important litigation coming before the Luzerne courts. He had the great gift of attracting close attention to his every word while in argument. He clothed and clearly expressed his ideas in the fewest possible words, developing the legal question involved and the facts of a case in the briefest manner and following with argument lucid, incisive, and persuasive. He cast aside all side issues, made straight for the important principles involved, and then fought his case out along that line with all his tremendous vigor and intellect. As Attorney-General of the State of Pennsylvania he rendered valuable service to the State, displaying a courage in pressing suits against great corporations supposed to have a strangle hold upon the political righteousness of the State that brought victory to the people and fame to the Attorney-General. As congressman he reached a high plane of usefulness to the country at large. No

man could have been better equipped for forensic strife than General Palmer. He possessed great good humor, wit in abundance, and learning gained from college course, wide comprehensive reading, and large experience, all graced with eloquence, the offspring of a glowing mind, always at his command when needed, and powers of sarcasm unsurpassed. Physically, nature was equally lavish with her gifts. Of fine physical proportions, erect in stature, with well-set head, his manly beauty bespoke the spirit within him. His good humor, ready wit, and extensive information concerning men and affairs made him at all time a delightful companion. He never courted intimacy, but those who were admitted behind his rather rugged exterior found a nature which bound them to him with affection and admiration. He was kindness and gentleness itself to the lowly and unfortunate, and his own personal influence, added to the unselfish labor of his wife, made the Boys' Industrial Association of Wilkes-Barre one of the great forces for good among the thousands of youths in that city, the great center of the anthracite coal mining industry. He was the sworn, unrelenting foe of the unchecked abuse of intoxicating liquor, holding the absolute prohibition of the traffic to be the only safeguard against it. When first a candidate for Congress, he addressed letters to the Prohibitionists of Luzerne county, asking their support on the ground of his action as chairman of the State committee in attempting to carry the prohibitory amendment of 1889. This letter nearly prostrated the chairman of his party committee, inasmuch as it lined the liquor interests solidly against him. But that was characteristic of the man—he hated sham or false pretense, and would not even seem to be "sailing under false colors." He was of that unique type of politician who make no

rash promises, and refused to go out into the highways and byways in personal solicitation of votes. He declared his principles and left the choice to the people. His own eulogy of President McKinley, delivered at the memorial service, may justly be applied to himself: "His life may be taken as a model for those who would rise to distinction in the public service. He was from start to finish distinguished for devotion to duty, untiring industry in the labors of his different positions, unbounded faith in the strength and permanence of our institutions and the integrity of the American people." From "L'Envoi," closing his own book, "Fifty Years at the Bar and in Politics," which he never saw in print, the following extract is taken:

A long life protracted beyond the "allotted age" of man, full of varied experience, acquaintance and friendship with some of the best men who ever lived in this or any other country, honor beyond my deserts, fortune sufficient for my needs, a wife gifted beyond her sex, faithful as the sun, a family of whom any man may be proud,—this is the final summing up. And I am content: to obey the injunction of the poet:—

So live that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and
soothed
By an unflinching trust, approach thy grave
Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams!

These words were written February 7, 1913, and eight days later, February 15, his "summons came to join the innumerable caravan" and he fell asleep as he had wished, "like one that wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

The American ancestor of General Henry W. Palmer came from England to America in the ship "Fortune," in 1621, the "Fortune" being the first vessel to

arrive after the "Mayflower." He brought with him a son, William, a lad of eight years, settling in Plymouth, where he was joined the next year by his wife, Frances, who came in the ship "Anne," known as the "Brides' Ship." The line is traced in direct male descent to Henry W. Palmer, son of Major Gideon Wilbur Palmer, and grandson of Gideon and Clarissa (Walkins) Palmer. Gideon Palmer was born in 1784, and died August 28, 1868. Major Gideon Wilbur Palmer was born April 18, 1818, and died March 27, 1881. He came to Pennsylvania when nineteen years of age, engaging in farming, and saw mill operating. He was a man of ability and held many public positions, serving as constable, justice of the peace, sheriff of Luzerne county, member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, paymaster in the United States army, and sat as a delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1872-73, in which body his son bore so conspicuous a part. He held the rank of major in the United States army, and died beloved and respected by all who knew him. He married Elizabeth Burdick, daughter of Billings and Hannah (Babcock) Burdick, of Hopkinton, Rhode Island, her father an officer of the War of 1812, her mother a daughter of General Babcock, of Hopkinton. She was connected with the Tift family and was a Huguenot descendant. Mrs. Palmer was a woman of great industry, never happy unless busy. Her good sense and sturdy honesty were proverbial, and to her son she transmitted those strong traits of character that until her death marked her as a consistent, hardworking Christian woman. Major Palmer died in Glenburn in 1881, his widow surviving him until 1895. From such an ancestry and from such noble parentage sprang Henry W. Palmer.

Henry W. Palmer was born at Clifford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, July

10, 1839, on a farm of about two hundred acres bought by his grandfather. He was five years of age when his father moved to Carbondale, and twelve years of age when he moved to Wilkes-Barre, his father having been elected sheriff of Luzerne county, and the family home being at the jail, then standing at the corner of Market and Washington streets. From 1850 to 1856 he was a student at Wyoming Seminary, crossing the flats from Wilkes-Barre to Kingston during all weathers, good or bad, the Rev. Reuben Nelson then being principal of the school. About 1856 he became rodman in the corps of engineers engaged in constructing the railroad from Scranton to Catawissa, continuing about one and one half years, his last work being in charge of the division from Nanticoke to Beach Haven. In 1858 he entered Fort Edward Institute, New York, and there decided to prepare for the profession of law. He entered the State National Law School, at Poughkeepsie, New York, was graduated in August, 1860, and after a severe examination by lawyers prejudiced against the school, was admitted to the New York bar, locating at Peekskill. In April, 1861, he entered the law office of Garrick M. Harding, then district attorney of Luzerne county, and from that year was a member of the Luzerne county bar and identified with the city of Wilkes-Barre. He was a clerk in the prothonotary's office until September 12, 1861, when he married, at Plattsburg, New York, and returned with his bride, Ellen M. Webster, to Wilkes-Barre. "But," he writes, "I had confidence, hope, courage, and faith in myself." The young couple began housekeeping in a rented furnished house on West Union street, and the young lawyer began demonstrating the fact that he could "support a wife." He commenced practicing law in an office in what was called "Buzzards'

Row," on the northeast corner of the square. In the spring of 1862 he was made a paymaster's clerk in New Orleans, where his father, a newly appointed paymaster in the Union army, had been stationed. In 1863 he returned to Wilkes-Barre, resumed law practice, and began his upward climb of the ladder of success, a journey that ended not until the top-most round was reached. He gradually acquired a large practice, achieving extraordinary success. Although preëminently an advocate who was at his best powers and in his favorite occupation when before a jury, his general ambition would not brook restriction within the limits of a specialty, and his practice ranged over the entire field of equity, in all State and Federal courts of the district. Commanding in appearance and forceful in utterance, he early ranked well toward the front at a bar which embraced men of distinguished ability as counselors and advocates, and in a few years was outranked by none, even in the State. He practiced alone until, on the offer of Garrick M. Harding, a partnership was formed that existed until 1870, when Mr Harding was elected president judge of the several courts of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties. Judge Harding sold his interest in the partnership to his young partner for the nominal sum of \$300, which was paid in legal service. This was the golden opportunity long desired, and was the flood tide that bore Mr. Palmer to fame and fortune. Although many of Judge Harding's clients withdrew their patronage, a majority were retained and formed the nucleus about which a very large and profitable legal business grew. He was connected as counsel with the important cases tried in his district during his half century of practice, and also won enviable distinction as an exponent of corporation law.

The prominence General Palmer won

in political life began with his first election as school director in the old borough of Wilkes-Barre, Henry M. Hoyt, afterward Governor of Pennsylvania, also being a member of the board. This board built the Franklin street school house, the first modern school building erected in Wilkes-Barre. General Palmer at that time was secretary of the board. His interest in politics, however, dates from boyhood, and from early life he was a strong adherent of the Republican party. The Constitutional Convention, convened November 2, 1872, in obedience to an overwhelming popular vote, was the next important appearance of General Palmer in public life, he being one of the six members representing Luzerne, Monroe, and Pike counties, forming the Twenty-third Senatorial District. The valuable service rendered by him in the framing of the constitution ratified by the voters of the Commonwealth, December 16, 1873, may be estimated by reference to the general index of "Debates of the Constitutional Convention," which discloses the fact that he addressed the convention on the following subjects: Woman suffrage, oath of office, Court of Pardons, printing reports of committees, the education article, settlement of State printers' accounts, oath prescribed to members of the Legislature, legislative appropriations for sectarian and other purposes, legislative appropriation to charitable and educational institutions, creating offices for inspection of change of venue, validity of acts of Assembly, exempting persons having religious scruples from military service, restraining railroad companies from mining and manufacturing, the forfeiture of charters of railroad companies for combination between, consequential damages by railroad and canal companies, acceptance by railroads of the provisions of the general law, the powers of the Supreme Court, the oath pre-

scribed for members of the General Assembly, the compensation of the officers of the Philadelphia courts, the appointment of overseers of elections by the courts, the passage of bills contrary to constitutional provisions, the formation of new counties, the liberty of the press, recess of the convention, the rights of foreign corporations, appropriations to sectarian schools, the taxation of manufacturing corporations, oath prescribed members of the Assembly after sine die adjournment, the legislative powers of cities, the removal of criminal cases to the Supreme Court, separate judicial districts for each county, providing for filling office of Associate Judge, dispensing with trial by jury in civil cases, preventing corporations from doing the business of a common carrier from mining and manufacturing, the limitation of actions, legislative bribery, the division of counties, the assent of the electors to the division of the county, the granting of pardons, the legislative oath, election expenses authorized by law, the free pass system, discrimination by railroads in freight or passage, abolishing jury commissioners, form of ballot in voting on the constitution, and signing the constitution in pamphlet form. His attitude on some of these articles will be shown in the following extracts on "Competition of Railroads." He said:

By habit and education I am an enemy of the aggregation and extension of corporate power. I believe no prophetic vision is needed to foretell the time when it will be necessary for the people to strike a sharp and deadly blow at combinations that will be made by corporations to take possession of their government and steal away their liberties. * * * When the supreme hour arrives for action, when the servants clothed in their borrowed strength and grown great upon the benefactions granted them shall make their purpose plain I would send them stripped and shorn into the shades of retirement and restore their misused franchises to the power that gave them.

On prohibition he spoke thus powerfully:

No man who is at all familiar with the annals of crime will deny that ninety-five per cent., not only of all crime but of all the suffering and wretchedness in this Commonwealth can be traced to the use of ardent spirits. It costs the people of Pennsylvania more to drink the whiskey than to bear all the rest of the burdens of society put together twice over. It is a fearful voluntary tax that they have laid upon themselves and they are crying for relief. Relief in some form must be given; we do not dare refuse it. I ask it in the name of the multitudes of sore hearted women, mothers, sisters, wives and daughters of this Commonwealth, who sit in the darkness of despair and out of whose lives the light of hope has been crushed by the monster rum. I ask it in the name of the hecatombs of trembling victims of a habit relentless as death and as remorseless as the grave. I ask it in the name of the little children, pale, hungry, haggard, and tattered, shivering on the threshold of a comfortless life, victims without their fault or consent of the vice of intemperance. I ask it in the name of the tens of thousands who have petitioned in this behalf the poor privilege of voting for a prohibitory section in the organic law of the Commonwealth. And this we dare not refuse.

On woman suffrage he spoke most earnestly and forcibly, claiming the right as "an original woman suffrage man:"

Give to women the right and the details can be regulated so that she may exercise it in a manner agreeable to herself. I believe then that in the simple expression of an opinion, which is all that it is to cast a ballot, there can be nothing to degrade. * * * I think the women are amply able to take care of themselves. For my part, I have no faith in the virtue that needs the protection of a bowie knife and revolver; the day for that kind has gone by. * * * Compare our country to-day, where the freedom of the women excites the surprise and comment of foreigners, with any land in Christendom and the result need not be feared. Neither France nor Italy, nor Spain, nor even England herself can boast a higher purity or a more exalted and ennobling modesty. * * * No man can deny that in the purity of the ballot rests the perpetuity of our freedom and because gentlemen

admit that the inevitable result of giving the ballot to women will be to purify and to elevate our politics, because I believe that where corruption and fraud now run riot in the street honesty and justice will succeed, because the gambler and the pimp and the rogue shall no more sit at the receipt of customs nor, clothed in purple and fine linen, fill the offices of the State, because in this reform I see the glimmer of the dawning of a better day, when worth, not wealth, when ability and not influence, shall secure the primary nominations and fill the offices in the public gift, I hope this cause will succeed. * * * Briefly stated, the proposition is this: The women of the land have half the intelligence and more than half the virtue of the people, and as honesty and virtue are the corner stones upon which the people's freedom rests woman's vote and woman's influence *cannot be spared* from the government of the country. * * * Are politics disgusting and infamous? Let her shed upon them the glory of her presence and give to them the cleansing of her continual help and the waste places shall blossom as the rose. Bring home to her the knowledge that with the ballot in her hand she has the power to close every grog shop in the land and drive away from her hearthstone the brooding horror of a drunken son or besotted husband, a horror that broods in palace and hovel alike, and her voice will not cease to cry aloud until the ballot is there. Let her know that the right to vote will secure to her the guardianship of her own children, the disposition of her own property, the use of her own wages, her emancipation from a bondage handed down from a generation when a woman was a plaything and a slave, and she who now holds her peace will clamor for the right. Inform her that a vote means equal wages for equal work, the opening up of new avenues of employment suitable for her sex, the securing of equal rights in the estate of a deceased husband, the privilege of living in her home after her husband's death beyond the pitiable quarantine now allowed by law, a lifting of the unequal burdens that man's law and man's tyranny have down through the centuries heaped upon her and her voice will not cease to cry until the ballot is hers.

In 1878 General Palmer, in the Republican State Convention, made a brilliant and powerful nominating speech placing Henry M. Hoyt before the convention as candidate for governor, and in the cam-

paign that followed he "stumped" the State in company with Governor Hoyt, Reuben E. King, and Major Vickers. In forming his cabinet, Governor Hoyt selected General Palmer as Attorney-General, a choice that brought forth from the State press most favorable comment. His term of office, 1879 to 1883, was a most trying one, as the Constitution was then new, and there was much conflict of opinion as to how it would apply to important legislation. His first experience after being appointed was with the suit started by Governor Hartranft for the oil producers against the railroads to restrain them from giving rebates. This suit against the four trunk lines General Palmer forced to a settlement, and compelled the discontinuance of rebates. By his prosecution the Pennsylvania Railroad was compelled to pay into the State Treasury a large amount in taxes which it had disputed, and during his term upwards of \$700,000 in disputed taxes was paid into the treasury by the corporations. Among other conspicuous features of his administration was his prosecution of bogus medical colleges and death rattle insurance companies, incidents that created a great deal of excitement at the time. He handled cases involving millions of dollars with consummate skill, and by his ability proved the wisdom of his appointment. His controversy over the "salary grab" with the Legislature is historical, and of it General Palmer says:

"I became the most unpopular man in the State of Pennsylvania and if the motion had been made in the Legislature to hang me the next Friday, there wouldn't have been four dissenting votes." When the Supreme Court finally decided against the stand taken by the Attorney-General, Judge Jeremiah S. Black thus expressed himself: We are told by the Good Book not to speak evil of our rulers. If it were not for that injunction I should say that there must be some kind of a back door into this Court that didn't use to be there when I was on the bench.

In 1889 the question of prohibition was voted on by the people, General Palmer serving as chairman of the State Prohibition Committee, and leading the fight for the Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment Committee, with headquarters in Philadelphia. The amendment was lost at the polls June 18th by a vote of 296,617 for, 484,644 against. But the saloon interests were partially dethroned, and became a less potent power in politics. General Palmer, in an address to the friends of prohibition after the result, said: "You are everlastingly right and a just cause, backed by the strength shown in this contest, never can be lost." In 1899 the bar of Luzerne county inaugurated a movement to nominate General Palmer for Supreme Court Judge in an address to the bar and people of Pennsylvania, and there was a general endorsement of his candidacy received from all parts of the State. But the "powers that rule" decided otherwise.

At the expiration of his term as Attorney-General he returned to Wilkes-Barre and again engaged in the private practice of his profession. He was counsel for numerous corporations, and had large business interests outside the law. He was vice-president and director of the Miners' Bank, director of the Wilkes-Barre Savings Bank, director of the People's Bank, and was actively interested in the building of the West and North Branch Railroad, later operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of which corporation he afterward became a director.

In 1898 General Palmer first became a candidate for Congress, receiving sixty-seven votes in the convention, without solicitation beyond a letter to the "People of Luzerne County," stating, "If thirty-five years as a practicing lawyer, four years in the office of Attorney-General of the State, and one year in the Consti-

tutional Convention, with constant attention to public questions, have given me an experience that would be useful to you as a representative in Congress, and if you choose to honor me with a nomination I shall find it my duty to fight for election and to serve you to the best of my ability." In 1900 he was again a candidate, received an overwhelming vote at the primaries, was elected to sit in the Fifty-seventh Congress, and was appointed by Speaker Henderson a member of the judiciary committee, serving also on that committee during the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth congresses. He made his presence felt in the House by notable speech and action, and was returned to the Fifty-eighth Congress by a plurality of 2,216, Luzerne county giving the Democratic candidate for governor a plurality of 3,687. It was during the Fifty-eighth Congress that General Palmer bore so conspicuous a part in the impeachment proceedings against Charles Swayne, United States District Judge. He was again elected to Congress in 1904, but in 1906, through a split in the convention after General Palmer had clearly been nominated, the whole matter was taken into the Dauphin County Court under an act of Assembly having jurisdiction, and there it was decided that no nomination had been made, a decision absolutely wrong, not in accordance with the testimony. Under the circumstances General Palmer refused to be a candidate on nomination papers, and the district was represented by a Democrat in the Sixtieth Congress. In 1908 he was elected to the Sixty-first Congress, and at the end of his term declined to be again a candidate, having had "a full fill of politics and politicians." From that time until his death he confined himself to his private practice and business affairs. His law business was principally in the trial of cases in Luzerne and adjoining counties in the

civil, criminal, and orphans' court, and in equity, his clients all sorts and conditions of men. His record in the Supreme Court, where he rarely appeared for the plaintiff in error, is to be found in two hundred and twenty cases of the State Reports, scattered through one hundred and fifteen volumes, and upon it, covering as it does, all kinds of litigation known to our laws, he was content to rest his claim to the name of lawyer. His last public service was in the capacity of delegate to the Peace Congress held at Mohonk, New York.

General Palmer married, September 12, 1861, Ellen Mary Webster, of Plattsburg, New York. Mrs. Palmer is the founder of the Boys' Industrial Association that has for its object the training of the busy boys of Wilkes-Barre, the boys who for some reason are working in shops, factories, and mills instead of being at school. The following tribute is from "Leaders in Thought and Action, an Appreciation," by S. R. Smith:

Mrs. H. W. Palmer is the discoverer of the boy. A boy's woman, his friend who inspires, guides, comes into his heart and life with a devotion and helpfulness that never falters, bringing the youth realization of his hopes and dreams. In the economy of the world Mrs. Palmer was called to save the boy. She went out after him, took him by the hand, awakening the unused forces in him, shaping his unformed nature, opening to him the door to the great world and leading him into the highway of success. Her B. I. A. boys are to be found in the colleges and in every line of activity all over the world, many of them filling positions of great responsibility. As the soldiers gloried in wearing the badge of the Legion of Honor, her boys glory in the fact that they are Mrs. Palmer's B. I. A. boys. The people furnished the money and she gave the boys an opportunity to fit themselves for active life by erecting a building ample in size and equipment. This magnetic, great souled, superb leader fills all with admiration and gratitude. We can properly associate her with all that is musical, beautiful, and beneficent. She has dedicated her superb powers of

mind and heart to the blessed work of searching for the boys who need help. The angels may love and adore, yet we believe this friend of the youth of our valley has brought more happiness on earth and more joy in Heaven than the angelic choir. We are reminded of Abon Ben Adhem, whose name led all the rest because he served his fellow men.

The Boys' Industrial Association was organized in 1892, meeting in various places until 1899, when a building was constructed on a vacant lot in the rear of the City Hall by unsolicited contribution. It costs something over two thousand dollars a year to maintain the work and the enrollment averages four hundred boys. A cordial welcome to everyone, working boys especially, is the spirit of the association. There are light dues for full members and the Federal Government, with its president, vice-president and cabinet is the model for the government of the association. A savings bank and a monthly journal are run by the boys themselves. Among the treasures of the association are three little volumes that the boys call the "Swearing Book," the "Drinking Book," and the "Smoking Book," and the names signed in these in boyish scrawls are eloquent witnesses of the success of the work. "A Bit of Practical Christianity" says of the work of Boys' Industrial Association:

The wife of a business man, a national Congressman for several terms, the mother of five children, a woman of means whereby to live in ease and comfort, Mrs. Palmer might have presented the same reasons that many other women deem sufficient excuse for lack of service. Because she did not, because with her own children occupying responsible positions she did not deem her responsibility ended because she gave out of her great heart of love,—for this thousands of boys who have come under her influence through nearly two decades "rise up and call her blessed."

General Palmer was intimately associated with his wife in the Boys' Industrial

Association from its organization, and ever showed his continual interest in the boys of the city by substantial assistance. Mrs. Palmer is also vice-president of the Boys' Club Federation of America, her election being a graceful recognition of her work in promoting the welfare of the boys of the Boys' Industrial Association as well as that of boys not connected with that organization. Mrs. Palmer has been equally interested and helpful in all forms of Christian, educational and philanthropic work. She has been vice-president and president of the local Women's Christian Temperance Union, also officially identified with the county organization. For many years she has been a teacher in St. Stephen's Sunday school, conducting a class numbering one hundred young people. In 1911 she celebrated the golden anniversary of her wedding day, and two years later was left to tread life's pathway without the strong arm upon which she had constantly leaned for so long. She is a daughter of George W. and Diama (Bradley) Webster, the latter a daughter of Baird Bradley, and granddaughter of Captain Joseph Bradley, an officer of the Revolutionary army. Baird Bradley married Lucy Dewey, daughter of Thomas and Anna (Allen) Dewey, the latter a cousin of Colonel Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame, the former a direct descendant of Simeon Dewey, who was created a baronet of Stone Hall, England, in 1629. George W. Webster, a prominent merchant of Plattsburg, with large Lake Champlain shipping interests, died there at the age of fifty-five years, his widow surviving him to the age of seventy-five years, dying in Wilkes-Barre at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ellen W. Palmer.

Five children were born to General and Mrs. Palmer: 1. Louise Mary, a graduate of Wellesley; married George E. Vincent, LL.D., now president of Minnesota

State University, son of Bishop John H. Vincent, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, founder of the Chautauqua movement. 2. Bradley Webster, a graduate of Harvard, and a lawyer of international prominence and distinction. He is a member of the firm of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, of Boston, Massachusetts, and is engaged principally in the practice of corporation law. 3. Madeline, a graduate of Bryn Mawr; married Charles M. Bakewell, Ph.D., senior Professor of Philosophy, Yale University. 4. Henry Webster, a graduate of Harvard, a member of the firm of Stimson, Stockton, Livermore & Palmer, of Boston, Massachusetts, and practices chiefly in cases bearing upon international law; he married Elsa Marie, daughter of Captain John Wilhelm and Hilda (Askergren) Lanborg, at Stockholm, Sweden, August 19, 1907. 5. Ellen Constance, a woman of literary and musical talent, educated at Wellesley, and afterward in vocal music in New York under Madame Marchesi, and in London, England, under Shakespeare. She married, March 29, 1915, Count Francisco Dandini de Sylva, of Italy, the marriage being performed in one of the old churches of Rome under special dispensation of the Pope, a Cardinal of the Church, an uncle of the Count, officiating. Immediately after the ceremony the Count, responding to his King's call to the colors, he being an officer in the Third Regimento Antiglierra de Fortessa, in command of batteries, and with the Contessa, sailed at once for his command on the island of La Maddalena, off the coast of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean, a submarine and torpedo boat station.

Mrs. Palmer continues her residence in Wilkes-Barre, deeply ingrossed in her boys' work. She is a member of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, with

which General Palmer was also long connected. He sleeps in Hollenback Cemetery, the flowers that bloom at his grave not more fragrant than his memory.

WILSON, J. Charles,

Head of Large Business.

If the principal buildings of a city are indeed, as has been asserted, indicators of the wealth and importance of the municipality, Pittsburgh's greatness is beyond the possibility of dispute, and if by the size and character of a structure may be measured partially, at least the resources and ability of the men who erected it, the builders of Pittsburgh are second to none in the world. Among the pioneers of this very notable class of citizens was the late Samuel Wilson, of the celebrated firm of A. & S. Wilson, now the A. & S. Wilson Company. For more than forty years Samuel Wilson was a resident of Pittsburgh, and during that period was not only a conspicuous figure in business circles, but was also closely identified with the city's best interests. This old and well-known firm is now represented by J. Charles Wilson, son of Samuel Wilson, and who in this day and generation is ably upholding the Wilson name.

Samuel Wilson was born March 19, 1825, in County Down, Ireland, son of Adam and Agnes (Moreland) Wilson. The boy was educated in his native land and there grew to manhood, coming in 1850 to the United States and joining his brothers Alexander and Joseph in Pittsburgh. In 1852 they formed the partnership of A. & S. Wilson, a firm which has ever since, through all the changes of time, circumstances and reorganization, maintained and strengthened the commanding position to which, in the early years of its existence, it rapidly attained. This success was very largely due to the



John Wilson

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industry and energy, the courage and fidelity to principle which, throughout his career, were Samuel Wilson's predominant characteristics. As a true citizen, Mr. Wilson willingly gave his influence and support to the furtherance of all good measures that conserved the interest of good government. Politically he was affiliated with the Republican party. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, he was quietly but unostentatiously charitable. He was a member of the Third United Presbyterian church. Mr. Wilson was one of the early directors of the Union National Bank, and continued as director until his death. He was one of the board of directors of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. He was a man of matured judgment, ready to meet every obligation of life with the confidence and courage born of conscious personal ability and an habitual regard for what is right and best in the sphere of human activities.

Mr. Wilson married Eliza, daughter of Joseph and Agnes (Johnston) Mitchell, and they became the parents of the following children: J. Charles, see forward; Adam, whose biography and protrait appear elsewhere in this work, since deceased; Mary Johnston, died September 13, 1912; Howard Mitchell; Victor Grant; Clara Jane; Emma Eliza; Agnes Mitchell; James Ingram Moreland; Harry and Oscar.

Mr. Wilson was very domestic in his tastes, and was never so happy as at his own fireside. The death of Samuel Wilson, which occurred April 13, 1891, deprived Pittsburgh of one of her sterling citizens who in every relation of life had stood as an upright, honorable man.

Joseph Charles Wilson, son of Samuel and Eliza (Mitchell) Wilson, was born in Pittsburgh, October 2, 1857. He received his education in the old Second Ward schools, at the Pittsburgh High School,

and at the Western University of Pennsylvania, now University of Pittsburgh. He then learned the carpenter trade under his father and worked under him for some years, acquiring all details of the business. On February 9, 1887, he became a member of the firm of A. & S. Wilson, and upon the death of his father in 1891, Mr. Wilson, together with his brother, the late Adam Wilson, took over the business; and in 1902 incorporated as A. & S. Wilson Company and it thus continued until the death of Adam Wilson, in 1912, since which time J. Charles Wilson has been president of the company.

A man who does not allow his business to absorb his entire time, Mr. Wilson is active in philanthropic circles, and is president of the Western Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, succeeding the late John B. Jackson in this office; he is also a director of the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary. Politically he is a Republican, but has never accepted office. At various times he has been a member of numerous clubs, but has now withdrawn from club life entirely.

Mr. Wilson married, April 8, 1891, Miss Nellie Blanche, daughter of Adam R. and Alice (Read) Allen, of Pittsburgh, and they have had children: 1. Pauline Elizabeth, educated in Pittsburgh schools and graduate of St. Margaret's School. 2. Joseph Charles, junior, born June 20, 1893; educated in Pittsburgh schools, at Carnegie Technical Institute, now with the Fidelity Title & Trust Company of Pittsburgh. 3. Lawrence Allen, born July, 1895, educated in Pittsburgh schools and at Chamberlain Military Academy, New York, now attending Carnegie Technical Institute. 4. Maitland Alexander, born November 28, 1900.

Personally Mr. Wilson is affable and hearty in manner, combining marked kindness of nature with a business promptness and decision which enable

him to transact business with rapidity and without apparent fatigue. He has gained a success in life that is not measured by financial prosperity alone, but is gauged by the kindly amenities and congenial associations that go to satisfy man's kaleidoscopic nature.

WERDER, Xavier O., M.D.,

Professional Instructor and Author.

Among those benefactors of mankind whose talents are used for the relief and uplifting of humanity there is no larger class than that formed by the votaries of the noble profession of medicine, and prominent among the Pittsburgh physicians who today uphold the renown of their calling is Dr. Xavier Oswald Werder, Gynaecologist to the Mercy Hospital and Professor of Gynaecology in the West Pennsylvania Medical School. Dr. Werder has been for thirty-five years a resident of Pittsburgh, and is thoroughly identified with her leading and most essential interests.

Xavier Oswald Werder was born December 4, 1857, in Cham, Canton Zug, Switzerland, and is a son of Oswald and Barbara (Felder) Werder also natives of that country and the parents of three other children: Joseph, Marie and Thomas. Xavier Oswald Werder received his early education in schools of his native land and at the Einsiedeln Gymnasium, and in 1873 emigrated to the United State. In September of that year he entered St. Vincent's College, Beatty, Pennsylvania. Having decided to devote himself to the profession of medicine, he matriculated at the University of Maryland, Baltimore, where he spent the year of 1877-78. From May to September of the latter year he did undergraduate work in St. Francis' Hospital, Pittsburgh, and then entered the New York University, graduating in 1879 with the degree of

Doctor of Medicine. Without delay Dr. Werder returned to Pittsburgh and began general practice in the West End. After gaining three years' experience he went in 1882 to Europe, studying at the University of Munich and in Vienna, Berlin and London. In May, 1884, he returned to the United States and to Pittsburgh, resuming practice in the West End. The same year he was appointed physician to St. Francis' Hospital, a position which he retained for three years, resigning at the end of that time by reason of the growth of his practice. About this time Dr. Werder established the "Pittsburgh Medical Review," being assisted by Drs. Buchanan, Shaw, Hazzard, J. J. Green, Matson and Petit. With this publication, of which he had been the originator, Dr. Werder remained connected for a number of years.

In 1887 Dr. Werder began to specialize on the diseases of women, and in 1889 was appointed assistant gynaecologist to the Mercy Hospital, subsequently succeeding to his present position of chief of the department. Since 1895 he has been Professor of Gynaecology in the West Pennsylvania Medical School, now the Medical Department of the University of Pittsburgh. He is one of the charter members of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, for twenty-five years served as its treasurer, and in 1912 became its president. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and belongs to the American Medical Association, the State and National Medical associations, and Allegheny County Medical Society, of which he was at one time president. The following articles and contributions are from the pen of Dr. Werder

A Case of Didelphic Uterus with Lateral Hematocolpus, Hematometra and Hematosalpinx. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, August 11, 1894.

Abdominal Section in Ectopic Gestation where the Foetus is Living and Viable, with Report of Successful Case. Transactions of the Association of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, 1894.

Interesting Cases of Intestinal Resection with End-to-End Anastomosis by Means of the Murphy Button. Pennsylvania Medical Journal, September, 1897.

Tonic and Spasmodic Intestinal Contraction with Report of Cases. Annals of Gynaecology and Pediatrics, Boston, 1897.

Some Clinical Observations Based Upon 116 Abdominal Sections for Ovarian Tumors. American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. Vol. XXXVIII—No. 5. 1898.

Appendicitis Complicating Ovarian Cyst and Simulating Torsion of the Pedicle, with Report of Three Cases. American Medical Association Journal, January, 1898.

A Clinical Contribution to the Treatment of Malignant Tumors of the Ovary. American Gynaecological and Obstetrical Journal, April, 1899.

Two Cases of Dystocia Following Ventrofixation, One Requiring Caesarean Section. American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Vol. XL—No. 5. 1899.

A Contribution to Uteral Surgery, with Four Cases, Including a New Operation for Double Uretro-Vaginal Fistula. Journal of the American Medical Association, August 16, 1902.

The Byrne Operation and Its Application in the Radical Treatment of Cancer of the Uterus. American Journal of Obstetrics, Vol. LII—No. 5. 1905.

A Consideration of the Factors which have Lowered the Operative Mortality and have Improved the Post Operative. American Journal of Obstetrics, Vol. LIV—No. 15. 1906.

Ectopic Gestation with Viable Child, with Report of Three Cases. American Journal of Obstetrics, Vol. LVIII—No. 5. 1908.

Case of Caesarean Section in which the Uterus was Incarcerated in a Ventral Hernia. Southern Medical Journal, March, 1909.

The Diagnosis and Treatment of Cancer of the Uterus. New York Medical Journal, July 30, 1910.

Treatment of the Retroflexed Gravid Uterus, with Report of Two Cases. American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children, Vol. LXIII—No. 2. 1911.

Some Practical Considerations in the Treatment of Backward Displacements of the Uterus. Pennsylvania Medical Journal, March, 1912.

President's Address Before the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children, Vol. LXVI—No. 6. 1912.

The Cautey in the Radical Treatment of Cancer of the Cervix. Surgery, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, March, 1913.

The Byrne Method of Treatment of Carcinoma of the Uterus;—in Gynaecology and Abdominal Surgery. Kelly-Noble. 1907. Vol. I.

As co-editor of Bovee's "Gynaecology" Dr. Werder has contributed chapters on "Technique of Abdominal Operations;" "Gynaecological Examinations;" and "Extra-Uterine Pregnancy." Among writers on medical subjects Dr. Werder holds a high rank and few are oftener quoted by their fellows in the profession than he.

In all concerns relative to the welfare of his home city, Dr. Werder takes a keen and active interest. He is the owner of much real estate and in its development as well as in various other ways has done much for the improvement of Pittsburgh. In politics he is a Democrat, with independent tendencies. A liberal giver to charity, his benefactions are bestowed with an entire lack of ostentation. He belongs to the University Club and is a member of Sts. Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic Church.

The predominant expression of Dr. Werder's countenance is one of calmness, confidence and courage, a union of traits born of conscious ability and rectitude. His brown eyes have the keen glance of the trained observer and his features, strong and yet sensitive, indicate a cultured and vigorous mentality. His appearance is distinguished and his manner quiet, genial and dignified. Both in and out of his profession the number of his friends is legion.

Dr. Werder married, October 20, 1885, Tillie C., daughter of Joseph and Margaret (May) Vogel, the former a prominent dry goods merchant and a director of the German National Bank of Pitts-

burgh. Dr. and Mrs. Werder are the parents of the following children: Marie, wife of C. E. Roecker, of Pittsburgh; Herman, married Mildred McClellan, of New Florence, Pennsylvania; Oswald E.; Coleta; Marguerite; Gerard; Raymond; Vincent; and Mildred. Mrs. Werder, a woman of charming personality and admirably fitted by mental endowments, thorough education and innate grace and refinement for her position as one of the potent factors of Pittsburgh society, is withal an accomplished home-maker and an ideal helpmate for a man like her husband whose domestic affections are the governing motive of his life. Dr. Werder is an ardent lover of Nature and when at his charming summer home in New Florence, Pennsylvania, loves to take long tramps in the woods.

Dr. Werder has won distinction not only as a skillful practitioner but also as the author of valuable contributions to the literature of his profession. Although he is now but in the prime of life his record shows achievements covering a period exceeding a quarter of a century and everything indicates that its most brilliant chapters yet remain to be written.

ELTERICH, Theodore J., M.D.,

Specialist, Instructor, Author.

The body of Pittsburgh physicians embraces many nationalities, including one which has accomplished much not only for the city, but also for the state—the valiant and cultured Germanic. Among the city's prominent physicians of this race must be numbered Dr. Theodore J. Elterich, former Professor of Pediatrics in the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Elterich is well known not only as a successful practitioner, but also as a valued contributor to the literature of his profession.

William L. Elterich, father of Theodore J. Elterich, was born May 18, 1840, in Noerdlingen, Bavaria, Germany, and became a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed church in Switzerland. In August, 1869, he emigrated to the United States and accepted a pastorate at Callicoon, Sullivan county, New York, afterward having charges at Bayonne, New Jersey; North Side, Pittsburgh; and Washington, District of Columbia. In the last-named city he studied law, and practiced that profession during the remainder of his life. He was a Republican in politics. Mr. Elterich married, Elizabeth Vogel, of Switzerland, and their children were: William Otto, Presbyterian missionary in China, married Anna Berger, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and has children—Wilfred, Helen, Harold and Paul; Theodore J., mentioned below, and Elsie Charlotte, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Elterich passed away February 9, 1877, at Bayonne, New Jersey, and the death of Mr. Elterich occurred July 30, 1905, in Washington, District of Columbia.

Theodore J., son of William L. and Elizabeth (Vogel) Elterich, was born April 5, 1867, at Thayingen, canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland, and was two years old when brought by his parents to the United States. His education was received in public schools of New Jersey and private schools of Pittsburgh, and after making choice of a profession he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pittsburgh, graduating in 1889 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After serving for one year as interne at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital Dr. Elterich practised for three years as assistant to Dr. H. W. Hechelman, and in 1893 went abroad, entering the University of Vienna and devoting himself to the study of diseases of children. In 1894 he returned to Pittsburgh and began practice in Allegheny, now the North Side, as

children's specialist, removing in 1905 to the East End, where he has since remained. The reputation he has achieved in his chosen field of labor is deservedly high and he is in possession of an extensive clientele. He is pediatrician on the staff of the Allegheny General Hospital, and from 1898 to 1913 filled the chair of pediatrics in the University of Pittsburgh, succeeding the late Dr. Charles Shaw.

Despite the engrossing nature of his work as a practitioner, Dr. Elterich has found time for literary work in connection with it. In 1907 he assisted in the translation from the German of Pfaundler and Schlossman on diseases of children, and among the articles which he has contributed to medical journals are the following which have attracted considerable attention: "Difficult Dentition;" "Infantile Scurvy;" "Pyuria;" and "Mal-Nutrition and Infant Feeding." He is a member of the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, and in 1905 was its president; the American Medical Association; the Pennsylvania State Medical Association; and the Allegheny County Medical Society, having served in 1904 on its board of censors. He also belongs to the Western Pennsylvania Pediatric Society, an association of American teachers of children. He has also been elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine. In politics Dr. Elterich is an Independent Republican, taking a public-spirited interest in the welfare of his home city. His clubs are the University, German and Automobile; and he is a member of the Evangelical church. In temperament, intellect and disposition Dr. Elterich is a true type of the learned, skillful and benevolent physician whom all Pittsburgh has long known him to be. Is it possible to say more?

Dr. Elterich married, April 30, 1896, Lena, daughter of Ernst and Ottilia (Mueller) Wetzell, of Mount Oliver, Pennsylvania, and they are they parents

of two sons: Theodore Ottmar, born July 17, 1897, attended Allegheny Preparatory School, Friendship School and Thurston Preparatory School, and later will enter Harvard University; and Carl Frederick, born December 6, 1906, now attending Thurston Preparatory School. Mr. Wetzell died in September, 1874, and Mrs. Wetzell married Dr. Ferdinand Koeller, one of Pittsburgh's prominent physicians, who is now deceased. Mrs. Elterich is an ideal home-maker, and devotion to the ties of family and friendship has ever been the ruling motive of her husband's life.

HAYDEN, Walter G., M.D.,

Eye Specialist, Hospital Official.

Specialization in diseases of the eye is one of the most important branches of medical science, and among those Pittsburgh physicians who have recently entered the field is Dr. Walter George Hayden, who has already begun to establish a reputation. Dr. Hayden, as a native Pittsburgher, has loyally chosen his own city as the scene of his future career.

Rudolph J. Hayden, father of Walter George Hayden, was born in 1863, in Germany, and at the age of eight years was brought by his parents to Pittsburgh, where he received his education. On attaining his majority he changed the spelling of his name from Haydn to Hayden. Rudolph J. Hayden has been for years a successful manufacturer, having been at different times connected with several industrial concerns. He is a Republican, and was formerly a Lutheran, but now belongs to the United Presbyterian church. Mr. Hayden married Caroline, daughter of Gerhardt H. Domhoff, who came from Germany to Pittsburgh, where he was a manufacturer and a large owner of real estate. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden are the parents of a son and a daughter:

Walter George, mentioned below: and Edna Elizabeth, educated in Pittsburgh schools and at Dilworth Hall.

Dr. Walter George Hayden, son of Rudolph J. and Caroline (Domhoff) Hayden, was born February 12, 1888, in Pittsburgh, and attended the public schools of his native city, graduating from the high school. He then spent one year at the University of Pittsburgh preparatory to entering the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1911 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving eight months as interne at the Allegheny General Hospital, Dr. Hayden practiced for two years as assistant to Dr. Edward B. Heckel, and then, desirous of more thorough equipment for the special line of work which he had marked out for himself, he went to Philadelphia and devoted himself to post-graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania, the Wells Eye Hospital and the Polyclinic Hospital.

In 1913 Dr. Hayden returned to Pittsburgh, where he has since practiced as an eye specialist, having already built up a clientele of no inconsiderable proportions. He is a member of the assistant staff of the Allegheny General Hospital, and belongs to the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society, also the Phi Beta Phi medical fraternity. In politics Dr. Hayden is a Republican, but takes no active part in public affairs, the demands of his profession engrossing his entire time and attention. He is a member of the Shady Side United Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Hayden has done well, but by far the greater part of his record yet remains to be written. Young, modern, progressive and learned in his profession, he is one of the specialists of Pittsburgh whose prestige will increase with the years.

BENNETT, George Slocum,

Man of Large Affairs, Philanthropist.

A director of the Wyoming National Bank for forty-five years and its president from 1895 until his death in 1910, George S. Bennett occupied exalted position in financial circles, and was one of Wilkes-Barre's most successful business men and exemplary citizens. His life was spent in Wilkes-Barre not in the accumulation of wealth for wealth's sake, but in constant unceasing labor for the welfare of the community in which his long life was passed. His work for the church he loved was of lifelong duration, and from 1868 until his death he was superintendent of the Sabbath school. Every charity, every philanthropy, every educational institution of his city, claimed his interest, and he was held in the very highest esteem by all who knew of his devoted life, and in lasting memory by his many friends.

— George Slocum Bennett was born in Wilkes-Barre, August 10, 1842, and died in his native city, January 2, 1910, son of Judge Ziba and Hannah Feil (Slocum) Bennett. He was a descendant of James Bennett, who came from England, was a freeman of Concord, Connecticut, in 1639, and his wife, Hannah Wheeler, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Wheeler. He married in 1639, and in that year moved to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he died in 1659. The line of descent to George S. Bennett was through the founder's eldest son, Thomas Bennett, and his wife, Elizabeth Thompson; their son, Thomas (2) Bennett, and his wife, Sarah Hubbard; their son, Deliverance Bennett, and his wife, Mary Biggs; their son, William Bennett, and his wife, Abigail Hickock; their son, Thaddeus Bennett, and his wife, Mary Platt; and their son, Platt Bennett, all of Connecticut birth



Geo. S. Bennett.

and death save Platt Bennett, who died at Horseheads, New York, and is buried in Elmira. Platt Bennett married Martha Wheeler, who lies by his side. Their son, Judge Ziba Bennett, was born at Weston, Connecticut, and died in Wilkes-Barre on November 4, 1878, aged seventy-eight years. He was one of the foremost men of the Wyoming Valley, although not a pioneer. He was engaged in mercantile and banking business for sixty years, and was the oldest merchant in Luzerne county. For half a century he was a devout useful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and donated the land in Franklin street on which the present church stands. He married Hannah Fell Slocum, November 25, 1824.

George Slocum Bennett after preparation in Wilkes-Barre schools, entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, and commencement day orator, class of 1864, receiving from his alma mater in 1867 the degree of Master of Arts. Upon leaving college he engaged in the banking business in Wilkes-Barre, associating with his father in the private banking house of Bennett, Phelps & Company as a member of the firm. At about the same time he became a director of the Wyoming Bank, was a member of the first board of directors of the Wyoming National Bank, its successor, and at a meeting of the board held February 13, 1895, was elected president of the bank, succeeding Sheldon Reynolds, who died February 8, 1895. President Bennett most ably filled the high position to which he was called, only surrendering the responsibilities the office entailed a few days prior to his death.

He was actively interested officially with many other corporations and business enterprises. From 1876 until 1909 he was treasurer of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company; 1891-1910, a director

of the Wilkes-Barre Lace Manufacturing Company; 1891-1899, a director of the Wyoming Valley Coal Company; 1893-1898, a director of the Wilkes-Barre Gas Company; 1895-1910, a director of the Hazard Manufacturing Company; 1895-1896, a director of the Wilkes-Barre Water Company, and until 1910 a director of the Sheldon Axle and Spring Company.

In 1871 Mr. Bennett was elected president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of the board of managers, serving until 1887, from 1868 to 1870 he was a member of the borough council. From 1870 until 1873 he was a member of the school board, again from 1879 to 1882, and its president in 1883. From 1873 until 1910 he was a trustee of Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania; trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre, 1874-1910; and superintendent of the Sunday school, 1868-1910; manager of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, 1876-1910; trustee of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, his *alma mater*, 1888-1910; trustee of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey, 1888-1910; president of board of trustees of Wyoming Seminary; a lay delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Cleveland, Ohio, 1896; vice-president of Pennsylvania Bible Society, 1905; a manager of Hollenback Cemetery Association, 1878-1905; and a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. Mr. Bennett was always a loyal and generous supporter of every worthy enterprise conducted for the business advancement and improvement of his native city, but as the above list shows was equally interested in its charitable, religious, and social institutions. Broad-minded and zealous, he met the biblical description of a man "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Wyoming National Bank held January 3, 1910, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

The announcement of the death of Mr. Bennett has fallen with grave import upon the Wyoming National Bank, over which institution he has presided for fifteen years, and of which he was a director for forty-five years.

His long experience in banking, his conservatism, intelligence, high sense of honor, and noble character, eminently fitted him for the position he so faithfully and forcefully sustained, and which aided greatly in maintaining the high standards and position of the bank.

Mr. Bennett's interest in and labors for the welfare of our community raised him to the front rank of our citizens, and his loss to the many varied and important financial and charitable institutions with which he was connected, is most serious and far reaching.

Beyond and above all this, his work and love for his Church and the religious life for which it stands—to which he consecrated his best efforts, and in which he achieved his noblest success—has made his loss more heartfelt and irreparable.

We wish to express our high estimate of his worth and character, our individual sense of loss we as his fellow directors have sustained, and to convey to those dear to him upon whom the grief and pain of separation fall so overwhelmingly the sincerity of our sympathy, and our deep appreciation of their bereavement.

Mr. Bennett married, September 7, 1871, Ellen Woodward Nelson, daughter of Rev. Reuben Nelson, D.D., and his wife, Jane Scott Eddy. Children: 1. Martha Phelps, married Lawrence Bulard Jones, a lawyer of Wilkes-Barre. 2. Reuben Nelson, A.B., graduate of Wesleyan University, class of '97; of Law School, University of Pennsylvania, LL.B., class of 1900; chosen to succeed his father as a member of the board of directors of Wyoming National Bank, January 11, 1910; member of city council of Wilkes-Barre, 1905-1918; and a member of the Luzerne county bar, admitted in 1900. 3. Ziba Platt, graduate of Wes-

leyan University, A.B., class of 1903; member of Lewis & Bennett Hardware Company, successors to the business founded by his grandfather, Ziba Bennett, in 1826.

Dr. Reuben Nelson was a son of Abraham Nelson, born October 8, 1782, married Huldah Nelson, who bore him twelve children. They lived at Wales, now Delaware county, New York. Dr. Nelson was born at Andes, New York, December 16, 1818, died in New York City, February 20, 1867. He was a man of classical and theological culture, preaching and teaching in New York State until 1844, when he was appointed the first principal of Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania. He was then twenty-six years of age, a regularly ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. From 1844 until 1872, with the exception of one year when he was presiding elder of the Wyoming district, he was principal of the seminary.

As principal, Dr. Nelson achieved success almost unparalleled in the history of seminaries and preparatory schools. His ability as a teacher, his executive skill and financial wisdom, his indomitable courage and perseverance, his moral power, his fervid piety, thoroughly equipped him for his work and made Wyoming Seminary one of the most useful and meritorious of educational institutions. In 1872 he was elected an agent of the Methodist Episcopal Book Concern in New York City, and treasurer of the missionary societies of his church, an office he held until his death. He was a delegate to the general conference of his church in 1860, 1864, 1868, 1872, and in 1876, leading the delegation at the last three conferences, and in 1876 was chairman of the committee on the episcopacy. Union College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in recognition of his ability as a teacher, and Dickinson



R. Nelson





Ziba Bennett

College that of Doctor of Divinity in recognition of his eloquence as a preacher.

He was a man of great natural energy, yet calm, quiet and undemonstrative. He was systematic and exact in business habits, and by virtue of a strong pleasing personality exerted a great influence over young men. His great work, his life work, was done at Wyoming Seminary, and that school will ever be his monument. In 1883 his widow, "in consideration of the desire and purpose to aid and benefit the seminary to which the labors of her husband were for many years devoted," deeded to the school the house built by Dr. Nelson, and which was their residence until going to New York, in 1872. The gift was in full accord with the noble impulse of the gentle woman, who was her husband's co-worker and shared her husband's interest in the seminary. In 1887, Nelson Memorial Chapel was erected by friends of the seminary as a tribute to the memory of Dr. Nelson.

BENNETT, Ziba,

Merchant, Financier, Useful Citizen.

Although not of a pioneer Wyoming Valley family, Judge Ziba Bennett was one of the representative men of his day, was one of the leading merchants of the valley, for sixty years was engaged in business, was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Assembly, and was associate judge of Luzerne county. For half a century he was one of the strong pillars of Methodism in Wilkes-Barre, and in all that was good, ennobling, or elevating, this courtly, gracious gentleman of the old school lent his means, his time, and his influence.

Judge Bennett was of Connecticut birth, son of Platt and Martha (Wheeler) Bennett, a descendant of James Bennett, of England, who came with the Pilgrims

and was made a freeman of Concord, Massachusetts, May 13, 1639. Through intermarriage the Bennetts were connected with the oldest and best blood of the New England colonies.

Ziba Bennett was born in Weston, Connecticut, November 10, 1800, and died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1878. In 1815 he came to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, at the solicitation of Colonel Mathias Hollenback, and was employed in the principal Hollenback store, then located on South Main street. Seven years later, in 1822, he became a partner with George M. Hollenback in a general store business. In 1826 he purchased the Stephen Tuttle store and business on North Main street, continued that business, and became one of the leading merchants of the Wyoming Valley. At his death after sixty years of mercantile life, he was head of the firm of Ziba Bennett & Company, and the oldest merchant in Luzerne county. He developed the soundest business qualities, was a man of unquestioned business integrity, clear-headed, and possessing rare judgment. He was naturally cautious and conservative, but when his judgment was satisfied that success in any venture was possible, he boldly stepped even into untried fields. He was uniformly successful, was associated with many Wilkes-Barre enterprises of his day, and was one of the men who laid broad and deep the foundation of the city's prosperity. He was one of the founders, a director from organization in 1829 and for ten years president of the Wyoming Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and was for years president of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company and of the Hollenback Cemetery Association. He was one of the incorporators of the Wilkes-Barre Gas Company, Wilkes-Barre Water Company, the Miners' Savings Bank, and founder in 1862 of the private banking

house of Bennett, Phelps & Company, and its active head until death.

He was one of the founders of the Home for Friendless Children, and of other well-known benevolent institutions, and contributed liberally not only to the support of his own church but to the maintenance of several other religious and charitable bodies. He was for more than fifty years a devoted and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, gave to that church the land upon which the Franklin street church stands, and was equally interested in the spiritual life of the church.

In 1833 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Assembly, and was one of the legislators who supported the bill giving the State free public schools. He was a member of the Reform Convention that met in Harrisburg in 1834, and took active part in its deliberations. In 1842 he was appointed associate judge of Luzerne county. In all his public service he displayed the same careful interest in the welfare of the State that characterized his private business management, and was faithful to every public trust. Kindly hearted, generous and gracious, his life was both a blessing and an inspiration.

Judge Bennett married (first) in Wilkes-Barre, November 25, 1824, Hannah Fell Slocum, born April 16, 1802, died February 5, 1855, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Fell) Slocum. He married (second) November 18, 1856, Priscilla E., daughter of James Stewart Lee, and granddaughter of Captain Andrew Lee, an officer of the Revolution. Children by first marriage: Joseph Platt, died in infancy; Martha Wheeler, married John Case Phelps (of mention elsewhere in this work); George Slocum, of Wilkes-Barre.

PHELPS, John Case,

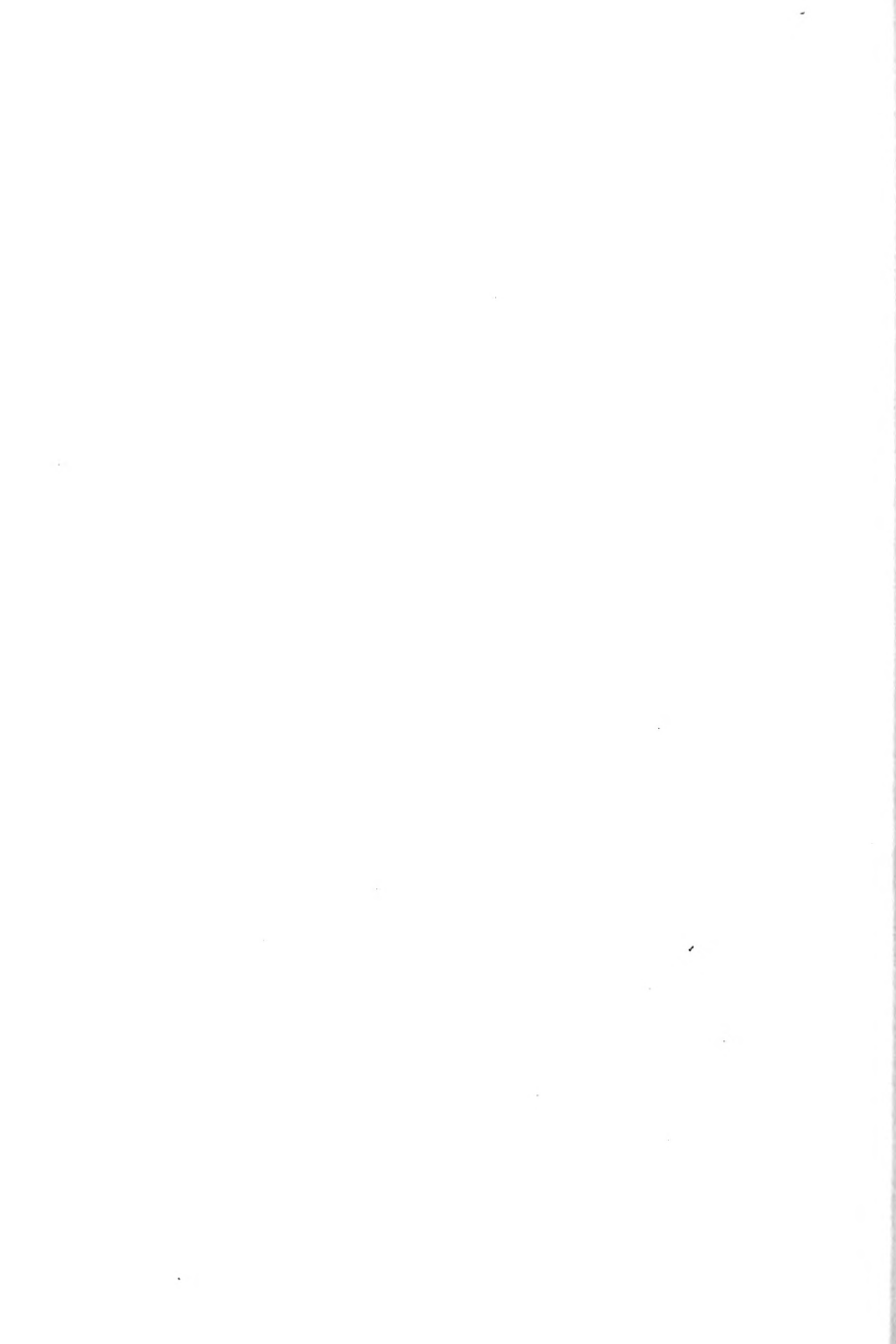
Man of Large Affairs.

Of Connecticut birth and Puritan ancestry but a Pennsylvanian and resident of Wilkes-Barre from 1862 until his death, Mr. Phelps as banker and business man was a well-known, highly influential man of affairs in both New York City and the city of his adoption, Wilkes-Barre. He was one of the potent factors in the industrial development of that city, and in addition to a wonderfully successful private business life he was mainly instrumental in securing for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company those immense tracts of coal lands that are the rock-bed upon which the prosperity of that corporation rests. He was a man of strikingly handsome appearance, with sterling qualities of heart and mind, kindly hearted, generous, and genial. He won his way upward, beginning as clerk, then merchant, banker, manufacturer, and official, proving his right to rank with Pennsylvania's "Captains of Industry." He was a warm supporter of all measures tending toward Wilkes-Barre's progress, and gave freely of his time and means to aid the cause of philanthropy. For thirty years, 1862-1892, Wilkes-Barre was his home, and no native son was more genuinely interested in the upbuilding of the city than he.

Mr. Phelps was a direct descendant of William (2) Phelps, baptized at Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England, August 15, 1599, died at Windsor, Connecticut, July 14, 1672, son of William and Dorothy Phelps and grandson of James and Joan Phelps. William (2) Phelps came to America on the "Mary and John," landing at what is now Dorchester, Massachusetts, March 30, 1630. He came with the forty emigrants led by Revs. John Warham and Samuel Maverick as their



John C. Phelps



pastors, all members of a church organization in Plymouth, England, and was one of the only seven men in this church who were entitled to the address of "Mr.," a title then given only to men of scholarship or high position. He was one of the first jury empaneled in New England, 1630, and when in 1636 he moved to Windsor, Connecticut, he was appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts one of the commission to govern the people of Connecticut, holding that position until Connecticut became an independent colony. He rose to high position, was Governor's Assistant, member of the Governor's Council, and deputy to the Connecticut General Court for fifty-six sessions. He lived for forty-two years in New England, thirty-six of them in Windsor, "a pillar in Church and State." He married his first wife, Elizabeth, in England, she and five children accompanying him to New England. He married (second) at Windsor, Mary Dover, born in England, who is said to have been a fellow passenger on the "Mary and John."

The line of descent from William Phelps, "the Puritan," is through his fifth child, Joseph Phelps and his first wife, Hannah Newton; their son, Lieutenant Joseph Phelps and his third wife, Mary Case. Lieutenant Joseph was deputy to the General Court of Connecticut from Simsbury thirty-six sessions, was justice of the peace, ensign, lieutenant, and captain. The line continues through his son, Lieutenant David Phelps and his wife, Abigail Pettibone; their son, Captain David Phelps, an officer of the Revolution and brother of General Noah Phelps, a captain of the Revolution, major-general of militia, judge of probate, deputy twenty-two sessions, and father of Governor Elisha Phelps. Captain David Phelps married Abigail Griswold, of distinguished ancestry, and had nine children, the line of descent being through Alex-

ander, their seventh child. Alexander Phelps married Elizabeth Eno, and had nine children, of whom Jaman Hart Phelps, father of John Case Phelps, was third.

Jaman Hart Phelps, born August 7, 1799, died in Wilkes-Barre, at the home of his son, John C., August 4, 1885. He moved to Dundaff, Pennsylvania, with his brothers, and there engaged in business as a tanner, continuing forty years. He then established in the real estate business in Scranton, then made his home with his son, John C., in Wilkes-Barre, until his death. He married, January 1, 1823, Abigail Hoskins, born in Simsbury, Connecticut, daughter of Asa and Abigail (Case) Hoskins, a descendant of John Hoskins, who came to New England in the ship "Mary Ann" in 1630. Through this intermarriage the Phelps family is connected with many of the oldest and most prominent Connecticut and Massachusetts families.

John Case Phelps, son of Jaman Hart and Abigail (Hoskins) Phelps, was born in Granby, Connecticut, April 20, 1825, died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1892. He obtained a good practical English education, and when his parents moved to Dundaff accompanied them, being then two years old. Later he went to New York City, there engaging first as clerk, later as proprietor, continuing in successful business operation until 1862. Taking up his residence in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, at that date, he became a member of the banking house of Bennett, Phelps & Company. This firm failed during a season of severe financial depression, but subsequently paid every dollar of indebtedness in full, with interest. Mr. Phelps won recognition as a man of unusual business capacity and personal integrity, and during his business life in Wilkes-Barre, covering a period of thirty years, had many important connections

with the large corporations of the valley. He was vice-president of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Company, director of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, president and treasurer of the Wilkes-Barre Gas Company, vice-president of the Sheldon Axle Company, director of the Wyoming National Bank, director of the Ancora Coal Company, and had other business interests. As representative of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company he made very extensive purchases of anthracite coal lands, the securing of these lands the crowning success of his life, and a transaction which earned him the gratified appreciation of the railroad company. He was a member of the Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade, and as chairman of the committee on manufactures was conspicuously identified with many movements that aided greatly in the industrial development of the city. He stood for all that was best in civic life, and as a man of force, character, and integrity wielded an influence for great good. He supported church and philanthropy, serving as secretary for the Home for the Friendless, and giving greatly of his substance.

Mr. Phelps married, in Wilkes-Barre, September 20, 1854, Martha Wheeler Bennett, born August 2, 1833, who survives him. Mrs. Phelps is a daughter of Judge Ziba Bennett and his first wife, Hannah Fell Slocum, and a descendant of James Bennett, of English birth, who was made a freeman of Concord, Massachusetts, May 13, 1639. On her mother's side she is a granddaughter of Hon. Joseph Slocum, born April 9, 1777, died September 27, 1855, and his wife, Sarah Fell. The ancestor of this branch of the Slocum family is Anthony Slocum, who was one of the "first and ancient purchasers" of Cohannet, 1637, which in 1639

was incorporated as (now) Taunton, Massachusetts.

Children of John Case and Martha Wheeler (Bennett) Phelps: 1. Anna Bennett, married, March 31, 1903, Eustace Herbert Burrows, of London, son of Major-General Arthur Burrows, of the British army. 2. William George, president of the First National Bank of Binghamton, New York; vice-president of Security Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Binghamton, and director of many corporations; married Caroline Ives Shoemaker. 3. Francis Alexander, head of Phelps, Lewis & Bennett, largely interested in many corporations; married Margaretta Darling Brown. 4. Grace Lee, married, November 8, 1887, Henry Barstow Platt, son of Hon. Thomas Platt, of New York. 5. Ziba Bennett, married Elizabeth Drown; engaged with the Mutual Life Insurance Company at Binghamton, New York, and is very much interested in charitable organizations.

PHELPS, Francis Alexander,

Prominent Business Man, Financier.

The position held by the Phelps family in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania has been ever an important one, the Pennsylvania branches worthily following in the footsteps of their long line of distinguished New England ancestors. From Pennsylvania sons of the family have gone out and have risen to eminence in different walks of life, while those who remained have carried high the banner of progress, contributing materially to the upbuilding of their communities. To the latter class belongs Francis Alexander Phelps, who, although not native to the city, began and ended his valuable business life in Wilkes-Barre. He was one of the men who by loyalty, devotion,

and enterprise have given Wilkes-Barre and the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania so proud a name, and while a great monument marks an historical happening of the Revolution, nearby the monument to Mr. Phelps and the builders of Wilkes-Barre is in the city itself, its prosperity and its present importance.

Francis A. Phelps, second son and third child of John Case (q. v.) and Martha Wheeler (Bennett) Phelps, was born in New York City, May 4, 1859, and died at Laurel Run, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1914. After attendance at Wilkes-Barre public schools and academy he prepared for college at Easthampton Preparatory School, then entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, where he completed his years of preparation for the sterner business of life. His rise in the business world was rapid, and at the close of his too short life he had gained an honorable, lofty position in Wilkes-Barre's business activity. He chose the hardware business, and as head of Phelps, Straw & Company and of its successor, Phelps, Lewis & Bennett, conducted a large and prosperous business until his death. While this business was his chief interest, Mr. Phelps was intimately connected with other corporations, and acquired large holdings of real estate. From 1892 until his death he was a valued director of the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, director of the Hazard Manufacturing Company, director of the Parrish Coal Company, director of the Bayliss Pulp and Paper Company of Binghamton, New York, and Canada, also having other business connections of minor importance. In the management of these corporations he was not a lay figure, but was active in their direction, and was listened to with respect by his associates in board discussions. Amid

the many expressions of regret at his death the following, from the directors of the Wyoming National Bank, with whom he was so long and so harmoniously connected, places a just estimate upon his character and worth to the community:

WHEREAS, The Directors of the Wyoming National Bank, having heard with great sorrow the announcement of the death of Francis Alexander Phelps, a member of the board since July 20, 1892, and secretary since January 11, 1905, and

WHEREAS, He will be sorely missed from the Board of Directors, as his great business experience, conservatism, intelligence and noble character made him an exceedingly valuable and useful member, and

WHEREAS, He was always faithful and regular in his attendance at meetings and gave strict attention to all business of the bank at all times, and

WHEREAS, He was a Christian gentleman, devoted to works of charity, and of great benefit to the community; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our estimate of his worth, the sense of loss we, his fellow directors, have sustained and to convey to his family the sincerity of our sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. Phelps was a highly regarded member of the Hardware Men's Association, and found social relaxation, exercise, and the enjoyments of warm personal friendships in the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre, and the Laurentian Club of Canada. He loved the great out-of-doors, and frequently availed himself of the privileges of the latter club. He was a Republican in politics, a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Mr. Phelps married, October 24, 1889, Margaretta Darling Drown, daughter of William Appleton and Elizabeth (Darling) Drown. Children: William Drown, Alice Darling (wife of Dallas Way

Haines), and Frances Alexander. Mrs. Phelps's mother, Elizabeth (Darling) Drown, was a daughter of Judge William Darling, born in Bucksport, Maine, but from youthful manhood a resident of Reading, Pennsylvania, where he read law, was admitted to the bar, and eventually became president judge of Berks County Court of Common Pleas. He was United States Commissioner to the World's Fair held in London in 1851, and while there delivered a series of addresses on the relations of Great Britain and the United States. He married Margaret Vaughn Smith, daughter of John Smith, of Berks county.

BUTLER, George Hollenback,

Lawyer, Humanitarian, Patriotic Citizen.

A man's friends may through prejudice over-estimate his talents, his personal graces and worth, but communities do not err in their expressed verdict of the value of a man's life. Known far and near as a wise lawyer, an openhanded humanitarian, and patriotic citizen, George H. Butler was especially claimed by the Wyoming Valley section as its very own. The feeling held for him throughout the boroughs, cities, and rural communities, many of whom he served in a professional capacity, was best expressed through his home borough, Dorranceton, in a council and citizens' meeting held to express sorrow at their great municipal and personal loss. It is usual for municipal and business bodies to pass resolutions of respect for a departed associate, but for a community in special meeting publicly to eulogize one whose only claim to such honor was that he had served them well as official, legal adviser, friend, and neighbor, was a touching tribute to the memory of a good man. The resolutions of respect adopted by the borough council

and citizens' meeting of Dorranceton tell their own story:

Whereas, our esteemed friend and fellow citizen, George H. Butler, has been removed from our midst by the hand of death, and

Whereas, the citizens and town council of the Borough of Dorranceton have met to pay tribute to his memory as one who served this municipality as its first burgess and for many years its valued and efficient legal counselor, and also as one who had the welfare of the entire West Side close to his heart;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

The official expression of the value of his life to the community was followed by addresses by prominent men of the borough, who testified to Mr. Butler's worth as a good neighbor and a true friend, as a zealous and untiring worker, as a careful, diligent official, as a competent legal adviser, and who spoke of his charity and his interest in borough welfare as official and citizen. To this public expression the legal fraternity, through their associations and other bodies with which Mr. Butler was connected, and a host of personal friends, added both written and spoken eulogy of their long time friend and brother.

George H. Butler was a member of the distinguished family that has made history glorious in the Wyoming Valley. He was a great-grandson of General Lord Butler, famous for his service in Indian warfare, and a great-grandson of Colonel Zebulon Butler, of Revolutionary fame. In every generation men of mark have borne the Butler name, but none more worthily than the twentieth century representative, George Hollenback Butler. The Butlers of Wyoming Valley herein recorded spring from Lieutenant William Butler, who died in Ipswich, Massachusetts, August 2, 1730, after a residence there of nearly half a century. He was



George Hollenback Butter

the owner of considerable land, as was his son, John Butler, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and Lyme, Connecticut, his residence in Lyme dating from the year 1736. John Butler married Hannah Perkins, daughter of Abraham and Abigail (Dodge) Perkins, granddaughter of Isaac and Hannah (Knight) Perkins, great-granddaughter of John (2) Perkins, quartermaster of Ipswich in 1675, and great-great-granddaughter of John (1) Perkins, who came to Massachusetts from Bristol, England. With the sons of John and Hannah (Perkins) Butler the history of the family in the Wyoming Valley begins. Three sons—Colonel Zebulon, John, and Samuel—were in the valley prior to the Revolution; Samuel, a school teacher in Wilkes-Barre in 1774-75, returning later to Connecticut. The life of Colonel Zebulon Butler, the oldest son, says Charles Miner, "is the history of Wyoming. Almost every letter of its annals bears the impress of his name and is the record of his deeds." A tablet erected to his memory in Wilkes-Barre by the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society thus summarizes his remarkable life:

IN MEMORY OF
COLONEL ZEBULON BUTLER

Born Ipswich, Mass., 1731

Died Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1795

Commanded

The America forces at Wyoming, Pa.

July 3, 1778.

Ensign, 3rd Regiment Conn. Troops, 1757-1758.

Lieutenant 4th Rgt. 1759.

Captain 1760-1762.

Served in the Havana Campaign.

Col. 24th Conn. Rgt., Wyoming, 1775.

Lieut. Col. Continental Line, 1776-1778.

Colonel Continental Line, 1778-1783.

Retired June 3, 1783.

Member Connecticut State Society

of the Cincinnati, 1783.

Member Connecticut Assembly 1774-1776.

Justice 1774-1779.

Judge 1778-1779.

County Lieutenant Luzerne County, 1787-1790.

Erected by Some of His Descendants

July 25, 1904.

Colonel Butler was thrice married, the line of descent to William H. Butler being through General Lord Butler, eldest child of the colonel's first wife, Anne Lord, to whom he was married in Lyme, Connecticut, December 23, 1760. She was born April 4, 1736, at Lyme, died in Wilkes-Barre in the spring of 1773, daughter of John and Hannah (Rogers) Lord, and granddaughter of Lieutenant Richard and Elizabeth (Hyde) Lord.

Lord Butler, born in Lyme, Connecticut, December 11, 1761, was brought to Wilkes-Barre with the family in 1772, and there resided until his death, March 3, 1824. Again says Charles Miner: "In all his various offices, General Butler maintained the highest character for faithfulness and ability. No public servant ever deserved better of the public. Decided in his political opinions, free in expressing them, his opponents said he was proud. If an unworthy pride was meant, the charge was unjust. He was a man of stern integrity, and lived and died highly respected and esteemed, while in his family and social circle he was justly and tenderly loved."

General Butler was the first sheriff of the county of Luzerne. He was brigadier-general of Pennsylvania militia; member of the Supreme Executive Council; prothonotary; clerk of the Orphans' Court and Court of Quarter Sessions; Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds; was the first postmaster of Wilkes-Barre, resigning in 1802 to take his seat in the State Legislature; was a member of the first town council of the borough of Wilkes-Barre, president of that body; treasurer of Luzerne county, and county commissioner. He was one of the incorporators of Wilkes-Barre Academy, and a trustee,

1807-1824. General Lord Butler married, May 30, 1786, Mary Peirce, third child of Abel and Ruth (Sheppard) Peirce, a descendant of Thomas Peirce, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1634. Major Ezekiel Peirce, grandfather of Mary Peirce, was one of the original members of the Susquehanna Company, and one of the original settlers in the Wyoming Valley in 1763. He was named as town clerk and recorder of deeds for the new town of Westmoreland, was an officer of the Twenty-fourth Connecticut Regiment, survived the battle and massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778, and died at his home in Kingston in 1779 or 1780.

Abel Peirce, father of Mary (Peirce) Butler, was the eldest child of Major Ezekiel and Lois (Stevens) Peirce. He was a constable of Kingston township in 1772, served at Lexington with a party of minute-men from Plainfield, Connecticut, April 20, 1775, then returned to the Wyoming Valley and served with the Twenty-fourth Connecticut Regiment. He was justice of the peace in Kingston, and was otherwise prominent until his death, May 23, 1814. He married, in Connecticut, Ruth, daughter of Lieutenant Isaac and Dorothy (Prentis) Shepard, of Plainfield, Connecticut, her ancestors among the earliest settlers of New London, Connecticut. General Lord Butler and Mary Peirce were the parents of ten sons and daughters, of whom the eldest son and second child was Peirce.

Of Peirce Butler a biographer has said: "He was possessed of an uncommon share of native good sense, and sound, discriminating judgment, and a happy benevolent disposition. Few men ever had fewer enemies, and none ever had warmer or more sincere friends." He was born in Wilkes-Barre, January 27, 1789, was a farmer of Kingston township, Luzerne county, died March 30, 1848. He

married, February 2, 1818, Temperance Colt, born December 27, 1790, died May 10, 1863, eldest child of Arnold and Lucinda (Yarrington) Colt, of Lyme, Connecticut, and Wyoming, Pennsylvania.

James Montgomery Butler, second son of Peirce and Temperance (Colt) Butler, was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, and there died, December 9, 1861. He married, March 18, 1852, Martha Lazarus, of German descent, born September 28, 1832, daughter of John and Polly (Drake) Lazarus and granddaughter of George and Mary (Hartzell) Lazarus, of Northampton county. John Lazarus moved to Hanover township, Luzerne county, in 1800, there became a large landowner, and died in 1844. Two of the five children of James Montgomery and Martha (Lazarus) Butler died young. Three sons grew to manhood and prominence—Peirce, of Dorranceton; George H., of whom further; and James Montgomery (2).

From such ancestry came George Hollenback Butler, born in Kingston township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1857, died in Dorranceton, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1914, third child and second son of James Montgomery and Martha (Lazarus) Butler. He acquired an education in private Wilkes-Barre schools kept by W. S. Parsons and W. R. Klingman, and after completing preparatory courses in these schools entered Wyoming Seminary, where he completed his classical course and was graduated. He then began the study of law under the preceptorship of Edward P. and J. Vaughn Darling, completing his studies, passing the required examinations, and gaining admission to the Luzerne county bar, which he adorned from the date of admission, June 6, 1881, until his death, a period of thirty-three years. He was in turn admitted to the higher courts, and conducted an exten-

sive business in all, State and Federal. He was attorney for many municipalities, and under his professional guidance important questions affecting municipalities were brought to decisive issue. He loved his profession, delighted in its intricate points, gave special study to municipal law, and was a recognized authority, sought in consultation when not engaged as counsel. He was a hard worker, and his high standing as a lawyer was gained not more through his learning than through his persistent industry. He read, studied, and searched for precedent and light, and never appeared in a cause without first mastering its every detail. He won and held the highest respect of the bench and bar, was helpful to the young lawyer, was modest and unassuming, and the friend of all.

He was deeply interested in many forms of charitable work, and as secretary and member of the Central Poor Board of the county gave much of his time to judiciously distributing relief to the poor of the valley. He was great-hearted and sympathetic, thoughtful of others, and willing at all times to sacrifice his personal comfort to alleviate distress. He was actively connected with the United Charities, and in an unostentatious way aided in State-wide charity. He introduced a bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature having for its object the relief of deserted or neglected wives. His deepest concern was ever manifested in the welfare of Dorranceton. He was connected with every movement for its progress and betterment, while the legal needs of the borough were in his charge as attorney from the date of incorporation until his death. That he was loved and appreciated, the foregoing resolutions attest. He was a member of the various legal associations of the district and State, and was a member of the Wyoming Commemorative Association, which he served

as corresponding secretary. He gained admission to the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, through right of descent from Colonel Zebulon Butler, General Lord Butler, Major Ezekiel Peirce, and Abel Peirce, all Wyoming Valley soldiers of the Revolution.

In political faith Mr. Butler was a Republican, but his profession was his great passion, and to it he gave his life. He served as director and secretary of the Central Poor District of Luzerne county, not for publicity, but because he loved the work, and served Dorranceton in a professional capacity because he was genuinely interested in his borough and desired to serve it in the manner in which he could be most useful. In church communion he was affiliated with the Episcopal faith.

Mr. Butler married, May 8, 1890, Gertrude Taylor Stoddart, daughter of Joseph Marshall and Eliza (Fahnestock) Stoddart, and a descendant of Lieutenant Isaac Ashton, of the Philadelphia Artillery, 1777, through whose patriotic service she became a member of Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and of George Mifflin, a member of Philadelphia Common Council, 1730, through whom she gained membership in the Colonial Dames of America. Mrs. Butler survives her husband, a resident of Dorranceton. Children: John Lord, Georgine Gilbert, and Gertrude Stoddart, the latter dying in infancy.

SCHOOLEY, Harry Barnum,

Financier, Corporation Official.

Harry Barnum Schooley, of Wilkes-Barre, who was born at Wyoming, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1869, is descended from John Schooley, who came from England to New Jersey about the year 1700. Some of the latter's

immediate descendants early settled in Burlington and others in northern New Jersey, in what is now Sussex county, where the family name is perpetuated by Schooley's Mountain, not many years ago a well-known and popular summer resort.

Jedediah Schooley, a grandson of the above mentioned John Schooley, had a son, Joseph P. Schooley, who was born April 17, 1785, at Greenwich, Warren county, New Jersey. In 1809 he was married in Warren county to Margaret Barber, and in 1818 they removed from New Jersey to Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, taking up their residence in the township of Exeter (near what is now the borough of Wyoming), upon a large farm which Mr. Schooley had purchased. Here they resided until their respective deaths, Mr. Schooley dying in 1875.

Joseph P. and Margaret (Barber) Schooley were the parents of the following-named children: 1. Jesse Barber. 2. Jedediah. 3. Mary Ann. 4. William. 5. Elizabeth. 6. Mehitable. 7. Joanna. 8. Joseph. 9. Margaret.

Jesse Barber Schooley was born April 1, 1811, in Warren county, New Jersey, and removed thence to Wyoming Valley with the other members of his father's family. He was educated in the schools of that section, and there for a number of years, while still under age was employed in various industrial capacities; in his early twenties he was quite extensively engaged in transporting coal and general merchandise by canal-boat on the Morris & Essex canal. Mr. Schooley later became engaged in mercantile business at Wyoming, continuing in the same for many years, part of which time in partnership with Thomas F. Atherton, who a number of years later became the first president of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. During this period Mr. Schooley began to invest in valuable coal lands, one of the principal

tracts which he purchased and owned until his death being that upon which the Mount Lookout Colliery and its workings have been located for a considerable number of years. He also conducted a general store in Pittston, a few miles from his home, and was engaged in coal mining operations there and the manufacture of brick. He was postmaster at Wyoming for some years about 1879, but the business of the office was largely managed by his son, Jesse B. Schooley. At the time of his death, which occurred at Wyoming, December 15, 1884, Mr. Schooley was a director of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre.

Jesse Barber Schooley was married, at Wyoming, February 20, 1838, to Eliza J., daughter of John and Jerusha (Johnston) Brees. John Brees was the son of Captain Samuel Brees, and the grandson of John Brees of Somerset county, New Jersey. The last named was born in Holland about 1713; located in New Jersey in 1735; was married in 1736 to Dorothy Riggs (born in 1713, and died in 1803); served as a private in the Somerset county, New Jersey, militia, in the Revolutionary War; died in Somerset county. Captain Samuel Brees, son of the above named John and Dorothy Brees, was born in Somerset county, April 17, 1758; was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; was married in 1780 to Hannah Pierson (born March 15, 1760, and died April 9, 1817). Samuel Brees, accompanied by his wife and their children, left Basking Ridge in Somerset county, for Wyoming Valley, June 3, 1789. Eight days later they arrived at Wilkes-Barre. The following month they removed to Kingston, and 1802 they located at New Troy, where Captain Brees had purchased a farm from Joseph Sweetland. In 1815 and later years, Captain Brees was an inn-keeper at New Troy, where he died July 21, 1837, being survived by several children.

The children of Jesse Barber and Eliza J. (Brees) Schooley were as follows: 1. Fannie. 2. Margaret J. 3. Elizabeth S. 4. Joseph J. 5. Jennie E. 6. Kate M. 7. Jesse B. 8. James M.

Joseph J. Schooley was born at Wyoming, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1846. His education was obtained in the public schools and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, his course in the latter institution being in the Commercial Department, and completed by graduation. He began his business life as a clerk in a general store at Wyoming, and later was employed in a dry goods store at Wilkes-Barre. Then for a time he assisted his father in his farming operations. In 1873 he became mileage clerk in the office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at Wilkes-Barre, which position he resigned in 1876. Since then he has been engaged in several lines of business activity—chiefly commercial, insurance and investment securities. He has resided for a number of years in Wilkes-Barre, where he is a member of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and the Westmoreland Club.

Joseph J. Schooley was married, November 29, 1866, to Evelyn M. Jenkins (born at Pittston, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1849, died at Wilkes-Barre, April 28, 1913), fourth child of Jabez Hyde and Mary (Larned) Jenkins.

Jabez Hyde Jenkins was a great-grandson of John Jenkins (born at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, February 6, 1728), who in 1750 settled in Colchester, New London county, Connecticut, and later became a school teacher there. In October, 1753, he became a member of the Susquehanna Company of Connecticut, under whose auspices some years later Wyoming Valley was settled, chiefly by emigrants from Connecticut. About the years 1762 John Jenkins began to take

an active part in the affairs of the Susquehanna Company, and as a result became one of the company of settlers who in 1762 and 1763 attempted to establish themselves on the banks of Mill creek, just north of the present city of Wilkes-Barre; and he was there undoubtedly at the time of the massacre of October 15, 1763, when the settlement was broken up, and those who escaped the fury of the savages fled to their former homes. In February, 1769, John Jenkins was one of the "First Forty" settlers who retook possession of the Wyoming lands in behalf of the Susquehanna Company, and to whom the company awarded as "a gratuity," what is now the township of Kingston.

John Jenkins was also one of the proprietors of Exeter township (laid out by the Susquehanna Company in November, 1772), and there he settled with his family, within the present limits of the borough of West Pittston. From that period until about the time of his death, John Jenkins filled a leading position in the public affairs of the Wyoming settlements, and his name appears many times on the pages of Wyoming's history. He was one of the two representatives from the town of Westmoreland (into which the Wyoming region had been erected by Connecticut in 1774) to the General Assembly of Connecticut held in May, 1776, and in May and October, 1777. From June, 1777, till June, 1778, he held, by appointment of the General Assembly of Connecticut, the office of chief judge of the Westmoreland courts. During the autumn of 1778 and again in the spring of 1783 he acted as clerk of the Probate Court of Westmoreland. When in May, 1784, several hundred Connecticut settlers were expelled from Wyoming by the Pennsylvanians, Judge Jenkins and his family were among those who were thus outraged, and they fled to Goshen,

Orange county, New York. Near there, in the following November, Judge Jenkins died.

Judge John Jenkins was married, August 1, 1750, to Lydia (born March 20, 1727), daughter of Stephen and Frances (Congdon) Gardner, of Colchester, New London county, Connecticut. Stephen Gardner was an early and active member of the Susquehanna Company. Mrs. Lydia (Gardner) Jenkins died in Exeter township, Wyoming Valley, October 22, 1804.

Judge John and Lydia (Gardner) Jenkins were the parents of six sons and one daughter, all of whom were born in New London county, Connecticut. The eldest of these children was John Jenkins, Jr., born November 27, 1751. He came to Wyoming Valley first in the spring of 1772, and beginning with the year 1776 was closely identified with the public life of Wyoming for many years. In October, 1775, he was appointed by the General Assembly of Connecticut, ensign of the Seventh (or Exeter) Company of the Twenty-fourth (or Westmoreland) Regiment, Connecticut Militia. In May, 1777, he was appointed surveyor of lands in and for Westmoreland. In November, 1777, while in command of a scouting party of militiamen which had been sent up the river from Wilkes-Barre, Ensign Jenkins was captured near Wyalusing by a band of Indians and Tories, and carried off to Fort Niagara. After enduring many trials and privations as a prisoner, Mr. Jenkins escaped from his captors and returned to his home in Exeter, June 2, 1778.

During the battle of Wyoming, on July 3, 1778, Forty Fort was garrisoned by a small detail of militia commanded by Ensign Jenkins, who, after the surrender of the fort on July 4, left the valley and joined at what is now Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, the company of Continental sol-

diers commanded by Captain Simon Spalding. Mr. Jenkins was given the provisional appointment of lieutenant, and served as such prior to and after the arrival of the command at Wilkes-Barre in the following month. In September, 1778, Lieutenant Jenkins took part in Colonel Hartley's military expedition to Tioga Point against the Six Nation Indians, and early the next spring he was commissioned lieutenant by Congress, and regularly attached to Captain Spalding's company. He took part with much credit in the Sullivan expedition against the Six Nation Indians in the summer of 1779, after which, until February, 1781, he remained at Wilkes-Barre with his company, forming part of the garrison of Fort Wyoming under the command of Colonel Zebulon Butler. During this period (to wit, in May, 1780), Lieutenant Jenkins was appointed and commissioned one of the justices of the peace in and for Westmoreland.

Early in March, 1781, Captain Spalding and his company, including Lieutenant Jenkins, joined the main army under General Washington at and near New Windsor, New York. In the following October they were present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army in Virginia. Returning to New York, Lieutenant Jenkins spent the ensuing winter with his company in camp on the banks of the Hudson. He resigned from the service March 1, 1782, and returned to Wyoming Valley. In November, 1785, after the jurisdiction of Connecticut over the Wyoming region had ceased, and before the county of Luzerne had been erected by the Pennsylvania Legislature, the Susquehanna Company's Wyoming settlers organized among themselves a militia regiment, and elected John Franklin colonel and John Jenkins, Jr., major. In the spring of 1788, Luzerne county having been duly erected and organized,

Major Jenkins was elected lieutenant-colonel of the "Second Battalion of Luzerne County Militia." In 1797 he served, by election, as one of the commissioners of Luzerne county, and in 1803 was elected as one of the two representatives from Luzerne county to the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Colonel John Jenkins, Jr., was married at Exeter, June 23, 1778, to Bethiah (born in Salem, Connecticut, September 14, 1752), eighth child of Jonathan and Rachel (Otis) Harris, Jonathan Harris being the son of Lieutenant James Harris, of New London, Connecticut, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 4, 1673.

Some years subsequent to the Revolutionary War, Colonel Jenkins became the owner of a large tract of land in Exeter township which had formerly been in the possession of the Tory family of Wintermute, and upon which Wintermute Fort stood at the time of the battle of Wyoming. Upon the site of this fort Colonel Jenkins built a frame dwelling-house, which he occupied with his family until his death, which occurred March 19, 1827. His widow died there August 12, 1842.

Colonel John and Bethiah (Harris) Jenkins were the parents of three daughters and five sons, the third of whom was Harris Jenkins, born July 22, 1784, and died at Pittston, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1850. During his long life he was a farmer, school teacher, clerk and merchant, being held in high esteem by his friends and neighbors, and exercising much influence in his community. In 1820 and 1821 and other years about that period, he was an inn-keeper in Kingston township. From December, 1845, to December, 1848, he was register of wills and recorder of deeds for Luzerne county, and for a number of years at that period was a justice of the peace. Prior to 1821 he was commissioned a colonel in the

Pennsylvania militia. He became a member of Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, Wilkes-Barre, August 2, 1819, and was senior warden of the lodge in 1822, and worshipful master in 1825, succeeding in the latter office the Hon. Garrick Mallery, and being followed in 1826 by the Hon. Andrew Beaumont, of Wilkes-Barre.

Colonel Harris Jenkins was married, January 5, 1808, to Mary Booth (born February 14, 1790), and they became the parents of the following named children: 1. Harriet Lucinda. 2. John K. 3. Jane E. 4. William. 5. Jabez Hyde. 6. Stephen B. 7. Annette. 8. Mary B.

Jabez Hyde Jenkins (born November 6, 1815; died January 11, 1850) was married in 1835 to Mary (born December 22, 1816), second child of Theophilus and Betsey (Smith) Larned, of Wyoming. Theophilus Larned was born at Killingly, Connecticut, December 26, 1791, the son of Theophilus and the grandson of Ebenezer Larned. The last named was one of the original proprietors of the Susquehanna Company, and his name appears as one of the grantees in the Indian deed of 1754 for the conveyance of the Wyoming lands. At the time of the Lexington alarm in April, 1775, Ebenezer Larned served as a private in Captain Joseph Cady's company of the Eleventh Regiment, Connecticut Militia. He died at Killingsly, December 6, 1779. Theophilus Larned, Jr., was married, October 23, 1814, to Betsey Smith (daughter of David Smith and Lucy (Gore) Smith, a daughter of Obadiah Gore) and they resided at Wyoming until April, 1840, when they removed with their eleven children to Huntington township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. August 9, 1821, Mr. Larned became a member of Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, Wilkes-Barre. He died at Huntington, March 2, 1873, and his widow died there November 17, 1877.

Jabez Hyde and Mary (Larned) Jenkins were the parents of the following-named children: 1. John Kirby. 2. Charles W. 3. Helen D. 4. Evelyn M., who, as previously noted, became the wife of Joseph J. Schooley. The children of Joseph J. and Evelyn M. (Jenkins) Schooley are: 1. Fannie, who is the wife of John B. Russell, formerly of Wilkes-Barre, and now of New York City. 2. Harry Barnum Schooley, who, as previously noted, was born at Wyoming, October 5, 1869. When quite young his parents removed to West Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he attended the public schools until he entered Wyoming Seminary at Kingston. Upon completing his course of studies there he began his business life as a bookkeeper in the general store of Simpson & Watkins, at Duryea, Pennsylvania, where he continued until October, 1891. Then he was a bookkeeper in the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre until 1897, when he began business for himself as a dealer in investment securities. He is still extensively engaged in this business, and is also the owner of valuable and remunerative real-estate holdings in Wilkes-Barre and elsewhere.

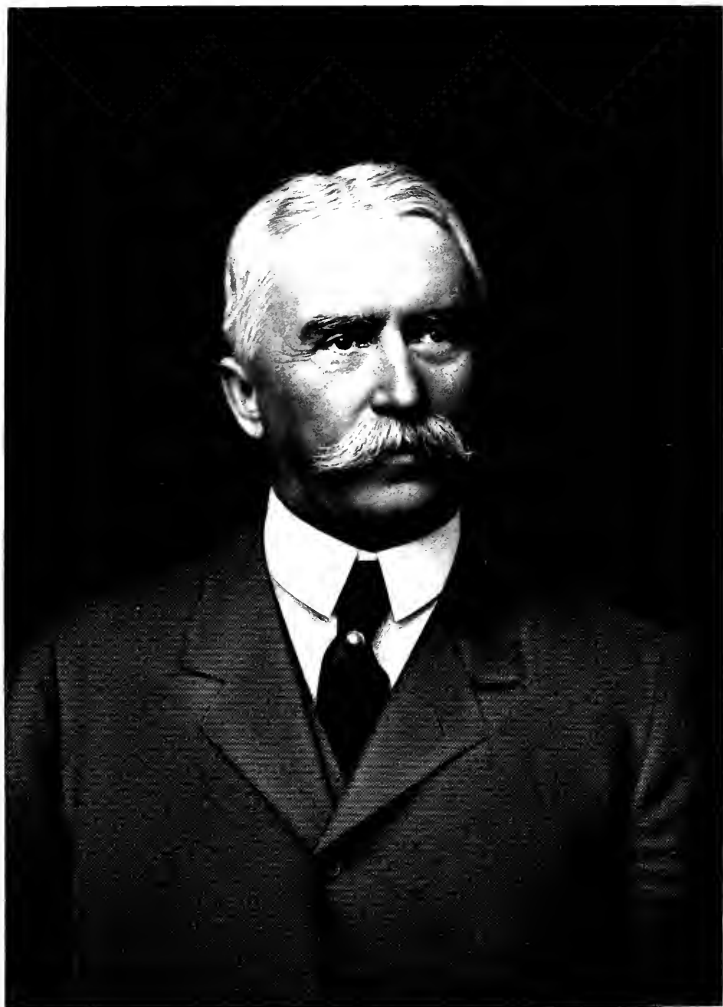
Mr. Schooley is secretary and treasurer of the Adder Machine Company of Kingston, Pennsylvania; a director (since 1906) of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre; one of the incorporators of the Wilkes-Barre Railway Company in 1909, and since then a director of the company; a director of the Raub Coal Company. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution; the Pennsylvania Society (New York City); the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre; the Westmoreland Club, Franklin Club, Wyoming Valley Country Club, and St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre.

LATHROP, William Arthur,

Leader in Anthracite Coal Industry.

William Arthur Lathrop was born in Springville, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1854. He descended on both paternal and maternal sides from old New England families, his paternal ancestor being the Rev. John Lothrop, the noted divine of Scituate and Barnstable, Massachusetts. The English home of his family was Cherry Burton, a parish four miles from Lowthorpe, East Riding of Yorkshire. The family line is traced back to John Lowthroppe, a gentleman of extensive landed estate, great-grandfather of the Rev. John Lothrop, who was baptized December 20, 1584, and died November 8, 1653. New England continued the family home for four generations—Samuel, son of Rev. John Lothrop; Izrael, son of Samuel Lothrop; Benjamin, son of Izrael Lathrop; and Benjamin (2), son of Benjamin Lathrop. In the fifth American generation, Asa, son of Benjamin (2) and Martha (Adgate) Lathrop, located in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1803. He married Alice Fox, who bore him seven children, of whom James was the eldest son. James Lathrop, born in New London county, Connecticut, June 17, 1785, died in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1854. He married Lydia E. Burchard, also of New England parentage. His son, Dr. Israel Burchard Lathrop, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1821, died in Springville, February 19, 1900. He was a graduate of the Albany (New York) Medical College, and for fifty years was the leading physician of Susquehanna county, a high type of manhood. He married Mary Elizabeth Bolles.

William Arthur Lathrop was the second son of Dr. Israel Lathrop. He studied in the Springville schools, then entered Lehigh University, where he graduated



W. A. Sachrop

with the degree of Civil Engineer in 1875. During his professional work on leaving the university he continued his studies, and was later given the degree of Engineer of Mines by the university.

After graduation he entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company as civil engineer under the late Robert H. Sayre, then chief engineer of that road, continuing in this work until 1879, when he became associated with Major Irving A. Stearns, at Wilkes-Barre, in general mining and civil engineering work. They remained in business together until 1881, when Mr. Lathrop assumed the management of the late Joseph Wharton's iron mines in northern New Jersey. A few years later he was sent by several Philadelphia capitalists into the then virgin Pocahontas coal field in Tazewell county, West Virginia. He made a thorough inspection of the property, then a wilderness, and planned and opened up the coal mines and built the town of Pocahontas. This is today one of the leading bituminous fields in the United States. Mr. Lathrop remained in West Virginia until 1885, when he became superintendent of the bituminous operations of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at Snowshoe, Center county, Pennsylvania. In February, 1888, he returned to Wilkes-Barre as general superintendent of all the coal producing properties of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. He was then thirty-four years of age. He continued with this company until 1902, when he was elected president of the Webster Coal and Coke Company and the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company. These companies have one of the largest reserves of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania. In 1907, Mr. Lathrop was elected president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and its subsidiary companies—the Lehigh & New England Railroad Company and the Alliance Coal Mining Company. This

parent company is the oldest of the anthracite producing companies, and he remained as its head up to his death in 1912. Mr. Lathrop was heavily interested in bituminous operations in West Virginia, being president of the Lathrop Coal Company, the Jed Coal and Coke Company, and the Columbia Collieries Company in that region. He was also president of the Lehigh Navigation Electric Company, the Allentown Terminal Company, the Delaware Division Canal Company, and the Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Railroad Company. He was a director of the Lehigh & Hudson Railroad Company, Tresckow Railroad Company, Old Bangor Slate Company, the Allentown Slate Company and the Vulcan Iron Works. He was a director of the Peoples' Bank of Wilkes-Barre and the Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia and the Guarantee Title & Trust Company of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and was a vice-president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Mr. Lathrop was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Engineers' Club and the Railroad Club of New York; the Union League, University and Art clubs in Philadelphia; and Westmoreland Club, Wyoming Valley Country Club and Wyoming Valley Historical Society of Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Lathrop married (first) in 1875, Lois J. Nace, who died in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the same year. He married (second) March 21, 1881, Harriet Eliza Williams, born July 26, 1856, daughter of Charles Freeman and Eliza (Campbell) Williams, of New York City. Mrs. Lathrop survives her husband, residing at the beautiful family home in Dorranceton. She is a descendant of Richard Williams, of Taunton, Massachusetts, and of John Howland, a "May-

flower" passenger, and of William Campbell, of Glasgow, Scotland, who with his daughter Eliza came to the United States about 1794. Children of William A. and Harriet E. Lathrop: Helen, born March 12, 1887, died in infancy; Helen, born April 24, 1889, married Dr. L. M. Thompson, and resides in Dorranceton, Pennsylvania.

No sketch of Mr. Lathrop's career can be complete without mentioning his many achievements in the coal mining industry, his life long connection with and service for his alma mater and his widespread reputation as a maker of mine managers. The major portion of Mr. Lathrop's business life was spent in the operating and executive branches of the anthracite coal producing companies. In an address before the American Institute of Mining Engineers by Mr. E. W. Parker, Chief Statistician of the United States Geological Survey, Mr. Lathrop was coupled with the late Eckley Brinton Cox, of Drifton, as the two greatest figures in the anthracite mining industry. Mr. Lathrop laid the basic foundation for the present organization of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, which today ranks first in both efficiency and production of all the anthracite companies. He built the Prospect breaker of the above company, which was the first of the modern large operations and still holds the high record for the largest annual production of any colliery in the anthracite region. Mr. Lathrop took charge of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in 1906, when the equipment and organization were antiquated and inefficient, and in four years he completely remodeled and equipped the operations so that the production of coal was increased one hundred per cent. and the value per mine car of coal mined and prepared, was increased about forty per cent. He financed, built, and completed a thirty-seven mile extension to

the Lehigh & New England railroad, joining the main line to the mines of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and directly originating an enormous tonnage of coal for the railroad company. He brought the canal operation of the company from a regular annual loss to a small annual profit. He built a beautiful clubhouse at the mines for the housing and comfort of the young engineers, and built comfortable and pleasant homes for his department heads, superintendents, and foremen. He conceived, financed, and built a modern central electric power station, equipped with the largest horizontal turbines and electric generators then built—together with a high tension tower transmission line from the mines down through the cement, slate, and industrial regions of the Lehigh and Delaware river valleys, extending over fifty miles in length. This enormous undertaking was only partially complete at the time of his death, but has since been put into successful operation and is today transmitting electric energy, produced at low cost at the mines with small sized coal a few years ago considered worthless, over the entire region between Mauch Chunk and Phillipsburg, New Jersey. Mr. Lathrop's plan, already worked out at the time of his death, to finally transmit this cheap power to Philadelphia and New York, will in all likelihood be realized, as the project so far has proven fully as successful as his estimates.

A mine fire of small proportions had started in 1859 in the Summit Hill basin of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and during the whole period from 1859 to 1910 the company had fought this fire without controlling its progress towards their main Panther Valley basin, containing their great coal reserve of four hundred million tons. The proximity of this fire to the main basin became so

alarming in 1910 that, during the illness of his general superintendent at the mines, Mr. Lathrop came from Philadelphia and assumed personal charge of this work. After careful study of the situation he conceived the idea of excavating a twelve-foot ditch in front of the advancing fire from the surface down through the coal vein and directly across the basin. The work, encompassed with the greatest difficulties and dangers due to the proximity of the advancing fire, was accomplished in four months time, nearly five hundred men being employed, and the work progressing night and day. After the excavation was completed, the ditch was flushed full with clay and concrete cross walls constructed. The progress of the fire was successfully checked, and the danger to the great reserve of coal in the main basin eliminated. Mr. Lathrop read a paper on this work before the American Institute of Mining Engineers at their Wilkes-Barre meeting in 1911.

As a devoted and active alumnus of the university, Mr. Lathrop served Lehigh's interests faithfully and ably throughout his whole professional life. He served as alumni trustee for many years, and was vice-president of the Alumni Association for one term. In 1904 he was elected a trustee of the university, and on the death of Robert H. Sayre he succeeded him as president of the board of trustees of the university. Mr. Lathrop quietly helped many young men financially, so that they were able to gain an education at Lehigh, and he associated with himself many Lehigh men in his professional enterprises.

Perhaps no one in the anthracite coal business had a broader knowledge of men and affairs than Mr. Lathrop. He has been called "A Maker of Mine Managers." He associated with himself many young engineers, and it was his policy to watch them carefully, and when he saw

willingness, talent, ability, and character, he proceeded to develop the man into one of his operating heads. There are today very many men at the executive or operating helms of the anthracite and bituminous companies who are proud of the fact that they are "Boss Lathrop's Boys." Mr. Lathrop combined the faculty of instilling into his subordinates not only the idea that they must serve faithfully and work hard to succeed from a business standpoint, but also, and most essential of all, that they must do it to justify his trust in them. He gained his results from his men, more from the fact of their personal affection for him than from material gains or advancement to be expected. He insisted on going into the minutest details of the varied mining problems of his companies, and in this way he became known to all the foremen and assistants as well as department heads, and there is no name more looked up to and respected in the mining regions of Pennsylvania than that of Mr. Lathrop.

BRUNDAGE, Asa,

Lawyer, Man of Sterling Character.

There are businesses and there are professions in which the measure of a man's success may be determined by the amount and the value of material goods he has gathered to himself, but conspicuous among those callings in which such a standard would be basely false and utterly misleading, is the law. True, great fortunes have been amassed from legal activity, but in the law a man might strive with diligence, might reap honor and glory from high intellectual endowments, might rise to prominence among his fellow practitioners, and still neglect entirely that financial watchfulness that brings material independence. Such a lawyer was Asa Brundage, who for sixty

years followed the legal profession with brilliant success, and who at his death was the oldest member of the Luzerne county bar. For him the upholding of right, the establishing of justice and the punishment of legal offenders were the paramount objects in all litigation, and, careless of his reward, he labored to these ends throughout the long years of his professional activity. The esteem and respect of his legal brethren was ever his; by bench and bar and the public he was recognized by his stern integrity, his unswerving loyalty to the good and the just, and he was known as a man who, in all relations of life, great or small, consequential or unimportant, walked nobly erect.

Asa Brundage was a descendant of Revolutionary ancestry, his grandfather, Captain Israel Brundage, coming from his English home prior to the Revolution in company with his two brothers, Captain Israel gaining his commission in that conflict through his services to the colonial cause. Israel Brundage settled in New Jersey, and at Bloomfield, in that State, Moses S. Brundage, father of Asa Brundage, was born. Moses S. Brundage fought with New Jersey troops in the second war with Great Britain, and after its close moved to Conyngham, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Here he engaged in mercantile operations, prospering in business and becoming one of the leading citizens of his community. His wife, Jane Broadhead, was a daughter of Judge Richard Broadhead, of Dutch ancestry, and a sister of Hon. Richard Broadhead, Jr., United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

Asa, son of Moses S. and Jane (Broadhead) Brundage, was born at Conyngham, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1827, died at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1911, aged eighty-four years. Until his fourteenth year he at-

tended the public schools in the vicinity of his birthplace, when, with Dr. J. B. Thornton and forty slaves, he departed for Jackson, Mississippi. At Centenary College, near Jackson, at Brandon, he continued his studies, graduating after five years with valedictorian's honors in a class of two hundred. He returned to the State of his birth after completing his classical education, and in the law office of Colonel Henry B. Wright began his preparation for a legal career, gaining admission to the bar in 1849. Within the six years following his beginning legal practice, he had gained such a strong position in the county and had acquired such worthy legal reputation that, when becoming the Democratic candidate for district attorney of Luzerne county in 1855, he was elected, defeating Judge W. W. Ketchum. Still further public honor came to him in his nomination on the Democratic ticket for Congressman in 1880, but, finding that he could not conscientiously and honorably lend his support to certain issues with which his party was then indissolubly identified, he withdrew from the congressional race, his manly action adding to, rather than detracting from, his reputation. To the public service he brought those fine qualities of mind and ability that had distinguished him in private practice, and as a servant of the people he compromised not one whit more with the forces of wrong than when his personal honor alone was at stake. He stood the tests of years with noteworthy success, and in mind and body remained vigorous and alert until approaching death's door, when bodily ills were less easily resisted. Luzerne county had in him a loyal son, one whose fibre made strong the fabric of citizenship, and who was worthy of the honor that so lovingly surrounds his memory.

Asa Brundage married, in 1853, Frances Bulkley, daughter of Jonathan



Frederick J. Stegmaier

and Elizabeth (Simmons) Bulkley, her father coming to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, from Colchester, Connecticut, in 1808, and becoming a large landowner of the Wyoming Valley. Asa and Frances (Bulkley) Brundage were the parents of two children: Richard B., who died in 1910; and Mary, a resident of Wilkes-Barre.

STEGMAIER, Frederick J.,

Prominent Business Man.

The esteem in which Frederick J. Stegmaier, of Wilkes-Barre, was held was lovingly expressed at his funeral by hundreds of employees, intimate friends, and acquaintances. Lodges, clubs, boards of the various enterprises with which he was connected, sent delegates to pay their tributes of love and honor to the memory of a man whose life was rich in acts of charity and kindness. During his lifetime one of the freest of givers to charity, his good deeds did not end with his death, but by his will churches, hospitals, homes, and retreats were furnished with means to carry on and to extend their beneficences.

Frederick J. was a son of Charles Stegmaier, who was born in Gmund, Württemberg, Germany, October 7, 1821, died in Los Angeles, California, August 11, 1906. At the age of fifteen years Charles Stegmaier was apprenticed to a brewer, became an expert, and until 1849 followed his calling in his native land. In the latter year he came to the United States, where he found employment with the brewing firm of Engle & Wolf, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He remained in Philadelphia until 1851, when he engaged with John Reichard, who sent him to Wilkes-Barre, where he superintended the brewing of the first German lager made in the Wyoming Valley. Later he was in the employ of George Lauer in

Pottsville, Pennsylvania, but in 1857 he returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he began business for himself in a small brewing plant on Hazel street. He was successful, and later formed a partnership with George C. Baer under the firm name of Baer & Stegmaier. The panic of 1873 brought about the financial downfall of the firm, but soon afterward Mr. Stegmaier resumed business with his son, Christian C., as partner, under the firm name of Stegmaier & Son. The former prosperity of the firm was soon regained, and the business was so largely increased that in 1895 the Stegmaier Brewing Company was incorporated with Charles Stegmaier as its first president, an office he held until his death. He was most progressive in his methods, and was not only a successful business man but was kindly hearted, charitable, and public-spirited. He loved the Fatherland, but he fully imbibed the spirit and principles of his adopted land and was an American to the core. He had many business interests of importance, and at his death was a director of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. He married, February 4, 1852, at St. Mary's parsonage, Wilkes-Barre, Rev. E. A. Shaughnessey officiating, Kathleen Baer, who bore him five children: Charles J., Christian E., George J., Frederick J., and Louise. Two of the sons, Charles J. and Christian E., survive, residents of Wilkes-Barre. The daughter, Louise, married Philip Forve, of Los Angeles, California.

Frederick J., son of Charles and Kathleen (Baer) Stegmaier, was born in Wilkes-Barre, July 27, 1861, and died at his home on South Franklin street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1915. He was educated in the public schools, St. Nicholas Parochial School, and Wyoming Seminary, being a graduate of the last named institution. He then became actively associated with his

father in business, and at the death of Charles Stegmaier, the father, Frederick J. Stegmaier succeeded him as president of the Stegmaier Brewing Company. It was through the foresighted planning and energy of the sons of Charles Stegmaier that the business founded by the father was developed until it became one of the largest and best equipped plants of its kind in the country. In addition to his responsibilities as head of the company, Frederick J. Stegmaier had other large and important interests. He was for many years president of the South Side Bank, a position ill health caused him to relinquish. He was a director of the First National Bank, director of the Fenwick Lumber Company, director of the Stegmaier Realty Company, and largely interested with his brothers and Abram Nesbitt in the Wales Adding Machine Company. When the last company was threatened with absorption by rivals, these men fought for a number of years to retain the company as a separate plant manufacturing an independent machine, and finally succeeded. Mr. Stegmaier was interested in many other projects, but failing health during his latter years compelled him to withdraw from active participation in many. For four years he lived under the constant care of his physician and knew that his days were numbered, but he neither lost courage nor became despondent. He passed the last winter of his life in the south, but after his return spent nearly every day in his office, literally "dying in the harness."

He was kind and considerate, very generous, charitable organizations having in him a liberal friend, and when his will was read it was found that Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, Mercy Hospital, United Charities, Nanticoke Hospital, Wilkes-Barre Home for Friendless Children, the Florence Crittenden Shelter and Day Nursery, and the Ladies' Aid Society of

St. Nicholas Church, all of Wilkes-Barre, had been generously remembered, as had the Home of the Good Shepherd, St. Patrick's Orphanage, and St. Patrick's Foundling Home, of Scranton. During his life he served as a director of the City Hospital, knew its needs, and did his full share there as elsewhere in relieving suffering. He was a member of St. Nicholas Church (Roman Catholic) and was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, who after a solemn high mass of requiem in the church conducted final services at the Stegmaier mausoleum in Hollenback Cemetery. He was also a member of the Franklin Club and the Concordia Singing Society.

The following resolutions were adopted by the directors of the First National Bank and faithfully reflect the high regard in which Mr. Stegmaier was held by his associates.

Whereas, our friend and associate, Fred J. Stegmaier, has been removed from our circle, and

Whereas, the directors of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, desire to record the appreciation and esteem in which Mr. Stegmaier was held; now, therefore,

Be it Resolved, by the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, that it is with sorrow that they have learned of the death of Fred. J. Stegmaier, who for many years, following in the footsteps of his father, Mr. Charles Stegmaier, and his brother, Mr. George J. Stegmaier, served this bank as a valued director; and further that it is with a feeling of distinct loss and grief that we now pay this tribute to his memory.

Mr. Stegmaier was a safe counsellor, a loyal official, an zealous in promoting the interests of this institution. A man of the highest integrity, generous impulses, considerate of his neighbors, just in his business relations, and sincere in his friendships.

Be it further Resolved, That the deep sympathy of the directors and officers of this bank be hereby extended to the bereaved family and that a copy of these resolutions be engrossed

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

and presented to the family as a more permanent memento of our enduring affection and regard.

WILLIAM S. McLEAN, President.

Frederick J. Stegmaier married, January 14, 1890, Millie, daughter of Peter and Sophia (Schmidt) Schappert, of Wilkes-Barre, who survives him. Children: Frederick J. (2), Charles E., and Amelia, wife of Cloyd Pool, of New York City.

GOFF, Warren Fox,

Progressive Business Man.

Eighty years was the span of life allotted to Warren Fox Goff, and of these years forty-six were spent in Wilkes-Barre, to which city he came in 1869, floating down the river from Tunkhannock on a canal boat with his young wife and household goods, no railroad having then been built to Wilkes-Barre. His first home was on Hanover street, and for nearly half a century that early site was his residence. Business success and public honors came to him, and in return he gave to his adopted city rich service as a business man and citizen. He was one of the oldest lumber dealers in the city, one of its best known men, and had a wide acquaintance in every part of Luzerne county. For thirty years he was a partner of the lumber firm of Sturtevant & Goff, and for eleven years was associated with his capable son, William S. Goff, in the Goff Lumber Company. To this son, whom he reared in the strong light of worthy example, he leaves the proud heritage of an unsullied name and the record of a useful life that the son worthily emulates. Long life was vouchsafed Mr. Goff and his bride of 1864, and for fifty-one years they traveled life's paths most happily, celebrating the golden anniversary of their wedding day in 1914. Then the strong arm on which she had leaned for half a century failed,

and the pure soul floated away on the dark river where she could not follow. But in the old home on Hanover street to which she came nearly half a century ago, she continues her residence, happy in the love of her son and of many friends.

The Goffs came to Pennsylvania from Connecticut, settling first in Bradford county, where Goffs and Deckers were pioneers and prominent in the early settlement of the county. William Goff, founder of the family in Pennsylvania, was born in Connecticut and became a pioneer settler of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, owning a large tract of land in that county which he cleared and improved. He died when about ninety-eight years of age, his wife at the age of ninety-four. Thus length of years spent in honorable activity is a heritage of the Goff name.

William (2), son of William Goff, the pioneer, was born in Bradford, and there lived most of his years, eighty-two. He was a farmer and landowner all of his active life, but a few years prior to his death moved to Canal Dover, Ohio. He married Anna Decker, whose father was one of the first surveyors in Bradford county, which was laid out according to his surveys. Anna (Decker) Goff died aged seventy-three years, the mother of nine children.

Warren Fox Goff, son of William (2) and Anna (Decker) Goff, was born at Durell, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1835, died in Wilkes-Barre, full of years and honors, April 6, 1915. He obtained a good common school education and passed the first twenty-six years of his life at the homestead. As he grew to years of helpfulness he became his father's assistant on the farm, and until 1861 remained with his parents. His ambition was for a business career, and when the way opened in 1863 he

went to New York City and took sub-contracts for the construction of sewers in that city and in Brooklyn. The country boy knew his business, and for three years he successfully competed with men older and with city experience. He then returned to Pennsylvania, locating at Mahoopany, Wyoming county, where he continued in the contracting business, one of his operations being the construction of three miles of the roadbed of the Lehigh Valley railroad near Tunkhannock. In 1864 he married, and until 1869 resided in upper Pennsylvania, engaging in lumbering, merchandising, and milling operations, meeting with unvarying success. In 1869 he packed his household goods on a canal boat and made the trip to Wilkes-Barre on the Susquehanna. Business opportunities meeting with his now matured judgment, he permanently located in Wilkes-Barre, where he opened a lumber yard on the site of the present Lehigh Valley passenger depot. He continued in business alone for three years, then formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Colonel S. H. Sturtevant, and established a lumber yard on Hazel street, where for thirty years the firm of Sturtevant & Goff continued a prosperous business. This firm was only dissolved by the death of the senior partner. In the year 1900 the firm of Morgan & Goff, lumber dealers, was organized, the firm consisting of Charles Morgan, Benjamin Morgan, and William S. Goff. In 1904 the Morgan interests were purchased, and the firm reorganized as the Goff Lumber Company, with yards on South Pennsylvania avenue. Mr. Goff and his son were the sole owners, and for eleven years continued in business together. When the close fellowship that had ever existed between them was severed by the hand of death, the son, William S. Goff, continued the business, which has always

been a large and prosperous one. Besides his large lumber interests, which included a planing mill, Mr. Goff had other business connections outside of Wilkes-Barre. He was one of the oldest lumber dealers in the city, and retained active interest in the Goff Lumber Company until his death, although the heavier burdens of management were borne by his son. He was a thorough master of the business, and for a half a century followed it with diligence and industry. He was thoroughly upright in all his dealings, his name being everywhere spoken with deepest respect.

On coming to Wilkes-Barre, he and his wife became members of Central Methodist Episcopal church, being among the very oldest members of that congregation. Mr. Goff served a long time as trustee, and when the present beautiful church was erected he was a member of the building committee in charge of the work. He shaped his life according to the teachings of the Divine Master, and was a true disciple of the great Wesley, the father of Methodism.

In public affairs he bore his full share of civic responsibility. He represented the Fifteenth Ward in Common Council for six years, that body being composed of but fifteen members when he first took his seat. He served on committees on fire and streets, and was chairman of the public property committee having in charge the erection of the City Hall, his name heading the list of the committee preserved on the memorial tablet in the main corridor. He was true to his own high ideals of citizenship, and gave to every public trust committed to him the same strict and careful supervision that he bestowed upon his private affairs. So in usefulness his long life was spent, shirking no duty, asking no personal advancement, but always on the firing



Engraved by E.A. Wright, Phila.

Chas. Dougherty

line, ready to lend a hand anywhere for the public good.

On January 6, 1864, Mr. Goff married Harriet Morely Sturtevant, who survives him with an only son, William Sturtevant Goff, one of Wilkes-Barre's representative business men and loyal citizens. She is a daughter of Liveris D. and Ada (Morely) Sturtevant, of Braintrim, Wyoming county, her father one of the leading men of that section until his death. In 1914 the aged couple celebrated their golden wedding, surrounded by a host of friends who spared no effort in their desire to honor the occasion or to bear testimony to the love they bore their hosts.

William S. Goff, only son of Warren Fox and Harriet Morely (Sturtevant) Goff, was born April 9, 1866, and since his third year has been a resident of Wilkes-Barre. He was educated in the public schools, Harry Hillman Academy, and Wyoming Seminary, entering business life as clerk for the lumber firm of Sturtevant and Goff, his father's firm. He mastered every detail of office and yard, continuing with his father until entering the employ of Alfred Lewis, the large lumberman of Bear Creek. In the year 1900 he became a member of the lumber firm of Morgan & Goff, and when four years later his father bought the Morgan interests, formed with the latter the Goff Lumber Company, of which he is the present head. He inherits the sterling qualities of his sire, and is one of Wilkes-Barre's progressive and prominent business men. He is a director of the Hanover Bank of Wilkes Barre, president of the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Association (1915), president of the Franklin Club, and a trustee of Central Methodist Episcopal Church.

William S. Goff married, October 15, 1895, Mary E. Morgan, who died March 14, 1907, daughter of Charles E. and Ellen

Morgan. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Goff, Warren Morgan, Eleanor, and Mary. Mr. Goff married (second) October 20, 1909, Maude, daughter of Richard A. Whiteman, and has a son, Richard.

DOUGHERTY, General Charles B.,

Distinguished National Guard Officer.

Major-General Charles Bowman Dougherty was born in Wilkes-Barre, September 3, 1860. His paternal grandfather was born in County Donegal, Ireland, having been expatriated from Ireland by reason of his activities in the "Young Ireland Movement" in the early part of the nineteenth century. He emigrated to this country and located in Albany, New York, where the father of General Dougherty was born. The grandfather and his son, Charles Dougherty, came to the Wyoming Valley early in the life of the latter, and settled at Nanticoke.

On his maternal side, General Dougherty is a descendant of John Blackman, who was born in England and came to America prior to 1640. John Blackman took up land at Dorchester, Massachusetts, now a part of Boston. His third son, Joseph Blackman, married at Dorchester, November 12, 1685, Elizabeth Church, daughter of Joseph Church, of Little Compton, a brother of the redoubtable fighter and lively chronicler, Captain Benjamin Church, who on August 12, 1676, with his gallant band pursued King Philip, the son of Massasoit, and ended the life of that crafty barbarian, as well as King Philip's war. Joseph and Benjamin were sons of Richard Church, a soldier in the Pequot war, which ended in the extermination of the Pequot Indians and their raids on the settlers. The wife of Richard Church was Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Richard Warren,

one of the passengers on the "Mayflower," which landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620. Richard Warren was one of the forty-one signers to the compact drawn up on the "Mayflower" before landing, and said to be the first constitutional covenant ever written by man for the government of a people.

Elisha Blackman, one of the nine children of Joseph Blackman, whose wife was Elizabeth Church, was the father of Elisha Blackman, Jr., who emigrated to the Wyoming Valley in 1772. He was a lieutenant in the company commanded by Captain William Hooker Smith, of the Twenty-fourth Connecticut Line, stationed at Fort Wilkes-Barre, in the public square, at the time of the Wyoming Massacre. His son, Elisha Blackman, was in the battle of Wyoming, escaped the massacre and swam the river and fled to Wilkes-Barre, where he joined his father, the only man left in the fort at Wilkes-Barre, the others having gone with the women and children to the mountains to show them the way towards Stroudsburg and Connecticut. In the afternoon of the same day, father and son followed. In August young Elisha returned to Wyoming with Captain Spalding's company, and in October helped to bury the dead at Wyoming. A younger brother, Eleazer Blackman, was thirteen years old at the time of the invasion of the valley in 1778 by the British and Indians under John Butler, and assisted in building the fort at Wilkes-Barre by hauling the logs. Eleazer Blackman afterwards became prominent in the militia. In September 1800, he was elected and commissioned captain of the "First Troop of Horse," Second Brigade, Eighth Division, Pennsylvania Militia. This position he held for a number of years, and in 1812 he attained the rank of major in the militia. From 1801 to 1803 he was one of the

commissioners of Luzerne county; and from 1808 to 1810 treasurer of the county. He lived in Wilkes-Barre township, on a tract of land where the Franklin mine is now located, upon which he opened a mine known as "Blackman mines"—now known as Franklin mines. He died September 10, 1843, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was very prominently identified with Masonry, and was worshipful master of Lodge No. 61 from 1804 to 1809. His daughter, Melinda Blackman, married Daniel Collings on October 7, 1813. Daniel Collings was born of English parentage at Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1793. He learned the trade of clockmaker, and early removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he carried on his trade and engaged in other business pursuits for many years. An old clock now preserved in the rooms of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society is a specimen of his handiwork, and for many years did service as "town clock" of Wilkes-Barre in the window of Mr. Collings' jewelry shop on North side of Public Square. Mr. Collings was postmaster, at Wilkes-Barre, for a number of years.

Samuel P. Collings, Esq., second child of Daniel and Melinda (Blackman) Collings, was born in Wilkes-Barre, in May, 1816, and from 1835 to 1852 was editor and proprietor of "The Republican Farmer," newspaper of Wilkes-Barre. For purity of language, boldness of style, and cogency of reasoning, few men could excel him. Samuel P. Collings was a cadet at West Point, but resigned owing to ill health. In the fall of 1854 he was appointed United States Consul General at Tangier, Morocco, for which place he immediately sailed with his wife, two of his children, and his wife's youngest sister, Miss Eleanor Beaumont. He died at Tangier, June 15, 1855, of fever and congestion of the lungs, after an illness

of three days. The State Department at Washington received from the Emperor of Morocco an autograph eulogy on the character of the late consul, showing the high esteem in which he had been held by the Emperor.

Eleazer B. Collings, fourth child of Daniel and Melinda (Blackman) Collings, was born at Wilkes-Barre in 1820. When the "Wyoming Artillerists" were organized, in 1842, he was made second sergeant of the company, and subsequently he became first lieutenant and captain. In 1846, upon the outbreak of the war with Mexico, the "Wyoming Artillerists" enlisted in the United States service as Company I of the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Francis L. Bowman, heretofore referred to, was commissioned major of the regiment. Edmund L. Dana was the captain of the company, and Eleazer B. Collings first lieutenant. After the surrender of Vera Cruz, in 1847, Lieutenant Collings being in ill health, was mustered out of the service at Vera Cruz, Mexico, 9th day of April, 1847. He was postmaster in Wilkes-Barre from 1845 to 1849, and from 1858 to 1861, and was clerk of the courts of Luzerne county, 1861 to 1867. He was postmaster at Wilkes-Barre two separate terms.

George Collings, seventh child of Daniel and Melinda (Blackman) Collings, was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1828. He enlisted in Company I, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served as a corporal in the same company in which his brother, Eleazer, was lieutenant in the war with Mexico, and was mustered out with the company at Wilkes-Barre upon its return from Mexico. In the Civil War he entered the service October 10, 1862, as second lieutenant, Company G, One Hundred Forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to first lieu-

tenant, November 1, 1863. He was commissioned a captain in the same company, November 20, 1863, but was not mustered in as a captain. He was discharged September 7, 1864, as first lieutenant.

Joseph Wright Collings, the eleventh child of Daniel and Melinda (Blackman) Collings, was born in 1838, and he enlisted as a musician in Company C, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, April 22, 1861, and was discharged on the muster-out of the regiment. He afterward served in another Pennsylvania volunteer regiment and was a telegrapher for General Ulysses S. Grant during the time he was in command of the Army of the Potomac. He died in 1878 of yellow fever at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Charles Dougherty, the father of General Dougherty, was born at Albany, New York, in 1835. He married Julia Beaumont Collings, daughter of Daniel and Melinda (Blackman) Collings, May 30, 1858. He was consul at Londonderry, Ireland, 1866-1867. He died at Wilkes-Barre, March 14, 1893.

James Dougherty, a younger brother of Charles Dougherty, and uncle of Charles Bowman Dougherty, served as a private in Company D, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the Civil War, enlisting April 22, 1861, and served until the muster-out of his regiment, July 29, 1861. He again enlisted in Company F, Two Hundred and Third Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 1, 1861, and served until the muster-out of the regiment at Raleigh, North Carolina, in June, 1865.

Charles Bowman Dougherty enlisted as private in Company B, Ninth Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, August 1, 1881. He was detailed as regimental clerk, August 12, 1881; appointed principal musician, July 27, 1882;

sergeant-major, May 9, 1883, reappointed November 7, 1884, and June 20, 1885; commissioned first lieutenant and inspector of rifle practice, April 28, 1887, and reappointed June 23, 1890. He was elected major of the regiment, November 3, 1892; lieutenant-colonel, June 22, 1894, and colonel, July 14, 1897, and was re-elected, July 14, 1902.

At the outbreak of the war with Spain, Colonel Dougherty received from General J. P. S. Gobin, commanding the Third Brigade, telegraphic orders April 26, 1898, to assemble the Ninth Regiment and proceed to Mt. Gretna. At nine o'clock, p. m., two days later, the regiment left its armory, and arrived at the rendezvous next morning at six o'clock. On May 4th it was paraded to admit of its members declaring their intention as to volunteering for active service under the general government, and eight companies, numbering thirty-four officers and four hundred and seventeen men, volunteered for war service.

May 12th, Colonel Dougherty reported to the adjutant-general of the army that his regiment had been properly mustered into the service of the United States, and the next day he received telegraphic orders to proceed to Chickamauga, Georgia, where upon its arrival, May 20th, Colonel Dougherty was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps, which command he held until July 4, 1898, being relieved by the assignment of Brigadier-General John N. Andrews, who had lately commanded the Twelfth United States Infantry. General Andrews served during the War of the Rebellion with distinction in the regular army. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers by President McKinley, and succeeded Charles Bowman Dougherty as commander of the Third Brigade, Third

Division, First Army Corps, in 1898. Colonel Dougherty resumed command of the brigade on August 25th, retaining it until his regiment was mustered out.

Under the second call of the President (McKinley) for troops, the Ninth Regiment recruited through its own officers an additional battalion, bringing its total strength up to one thousand three hundred and twenty-three officers and men.

August 25th the regiment marched to Rossville, near Chattanooga. The regiment was now reduced to thirty-two officers and nine hundred and eighty-four men present, on account of the prevalence of typhoid fever. August 26th the command took train for Camp Hamilton, five miles from Lexington, Kentucky, arriving there August 27, 1898. The war was now practically over, and preparations were made for the muster-out of the regiment under orders from the War Department. September 17th it took train for home, its strength being thirty-five officers and eight hundred and sixty-five men, ten officers and three hundred and ninety-six men being absent, sick or on furlough. The mortality of the regiment from the 2nd of July until the 22nd of October, 1898, was twenty-nine deaths, twenty-six of which were from typhoid fever, one from typhoid and pneumonia, one from pneumonia, and one from appendicitis. Of these twenty-nine deaths, three were captains, viz: Captain Darius L. Miers, Company F; Captain Dennison Stearns, Company B, and Captain Oliver Hillard Bell, Company D. The sufferings of the regiment, by reason of the prevalence of typhoid fever, was severe indeed. These men gave up their lives for their country as surely as they who fell at San Juan, El Caney and Santiago. Death came not upon the battle-field, it is true, but in line of duty in the service of their country in a war for humanity,

they fell with an honor which comes to men who serve their country well.

September 19th the regiment arrived in Wilkes-Barre, and was warmly greeted by the citizens. Leave of absence of thirty days was given the officers, and the men were furloughed for the same period. During this time the regiment (on September 27th) participated in the Peace Jubilee in Philadelphia. It was finally mustered out of the service of the United States on October 29, 1898, after a term of service of about six months.

The regiment was reorganized and re-entered the service of the National Guard of Pennsylvania early in January, 1899. Colonel Dougherty was unanimously re-elected colonel of the regiment at expiration of his commission, July 14, 1902. He was promoted brigadier-general by Governor Pennypacker, April 9, 1906, to succeed General Gobin, who was promoted major-general, and on September 30, 1910, was promoted major-general by Governor Edwin S. Stewart, and assigned to the command of the division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, succeeding Major-General Wendell P. Bowman, retired.

C. B. Dougherty has taken a very great interest in the progressive work of the National Guard, and has followed the new school, as modeled by the War College, at Washington, D. C. He is a member of the Westmoreland Club and Wyoming Valley Country Club, of Wilkes-Barre, and the Scranton Club, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. He is a Democrat in politics. General Dougherty is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution by virtue of descent from Elisha Blackman, who was lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Connecticut Militia, member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-

American War, and was first State commander of the Order. For three successive terms he was president of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania.

General Dougherty married Miss Anna Posten, of Wilkes-Barre, February 6, 1883. They have two children, Helen and Marion (wife of James M. Rutter).

JESSUPS, The,

Three Generations of Lawyers.

The Susquehanna county bar, that home of strong lawyers and distinguished judges, has been for nearly a century adorned by the Jessups of three generations. The first of a great family of lawyers was William Jessup, born at Southampton, Long Island, June 21, 1799, a graduate of Yale, class of 1815. He came to Pennsylvania in 1818, settling at Montrose, where he entered the law office of Almon H. Read. The following winter he taught the first term of the Montrose Academy, and in February, 1820, was admitted to the bar. His progress was at first slow, there being no occasions of stress or excitement, needed to bring out his ample, but at that time, latent powers as an advocate; yet the doubts and struggles of his early years at the bar but strengthened and prepared him for his later successful career. On January 2, 1824, he was commissioned register and recorder of Susquehanna county by Governor Shultze, and by re-appointment of Governor Wolf held that office nine years, declining another appointment in 1833. In 1838 he was appointed by Governor Ritner, President Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composing the counties of Luzerne, Wayne, Pike and Monroe. A change was later made by which Susquehanna county was added and Luzerne county detached, and on April 10, 1844,

Monroe was also placed in another judicial district. At the expiration of his first term of ten years in 1848 he was reappointed by Governor Johnston, President Judge of the Eleventh District, which on April 5, 1849, was changed to comprise the counties of Luzerne, Susquehanna and Wyoming. He presided most ably and conscientiously until the first Monday of December, 1851, when his term expired, a constitutional amendment having made the office an elective one. He had given general satisfaction as a judge and had gained a wide celebrity in Northeastern Pennsylvania, which had extended throughout the State. His popularity gained him the nomination of the Whig party for judge of the Supreme Court, but being in the minority, the entire Whig ticket was defeated. Judge Jessup thereupon retired to private practice, enriched by the prestige and experience gained upon the bench. At this time his reputation as a learned and able lawyer was second to none in his section of the State. He was chosen counsel for both the Erie, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroads, and from 1853 to 1857 was president of the Lackawanna Railroad Company, with an office at the corner of Wall street and Broadway, New York. He was one of the noted men of his time, and conducted many celebrated cases. He was very eloquent, and had great power with a jury. One of his most brilliant forensic triumphs was his defence of Rev. Albert Barnes, the leader of the new school movement in the Presbyterian church, who was charged with heresy and tried before the General Assembly of the church.

As a judge, "he was remarkable for clearness and readiness upon any subject within the range of his profession, and for his prompt dispatch of business before his court." "No official entrusted

with the power of a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this State ever held the balance with a deeper settled purpose to administer the law with purity and impartiality."

He was absorbed in the law, but not so buried as to be unmindful of the social, educational, agricultural, religious and military interests of the county. Socially he was affable and courteous, making many friends. He aided in every way the cause of education; and delivered addresses before agricultural fairs and associations, ever upholding the dignity of labor. He was colonel of a regiment of militia in his earlier years, and his was the best drilled regiment in the division. In politics he was a Democrat, and in 1836 he was the unsuccessful candidate of that party for Congress. He sided with Clay in the fight between Jackson and Adams, and affiliated thereafter with the Whig party until the formation of the Republican party. He was a friend of General Scott, and visited him in Washington when the war between the States broke out. In 1861 he wrote Jeremiah Black, Secretary of State, that the people "demanded bold, strong and decided measures in sustaining the constitution, the laws and the Union, against all aggression." He was zealous in his support of the government during the war, and in 1861 was appointed, in connection with Colonel Swaim and Judge Swan of Ohio, to visit Washington and present the views of the "Nine War Governors" who held a meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, sending assurance to President Lincoln of their support and co-operation. He was an eloquent advocate of the cause of temperance, and for many years was ruling elder and Sunday school superintendent of the Presbyterian church at Montrose, being widely known and highly honored in his church. He was

vice-president of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, and gave two of his sons to that cause as missionaries. He was recognized as a scholar by Hamilton College in 1848, that institution conferring the degree of LL. D.

Judge Jessup married, in July, 1820, Amanda Harris, of Long Island, who died June 13, 1883, in her eighty-fifth year; Judge Jessup died at Montrose, September 11, 1868, aged seventy-one. Children: Jane R., married Colonel J. B. Salisbury, of New York; Mary G., married F. B. Chandler, of Montrose; Harriet A., married Isaac L. Post, of Scranton; Hon. William H. (see forward); Rev. Henry H., D. D., professor of the Theological Seminary at Beirut, India; Rev. Samuel, who was in charge of the printing department at Beirut; Fannie M.; George A., vice-president of the Scranton City Bank; Phoebe Ann; Hunting C.

Hon. William H. Jessup, eldest son of Judge William Jessup, was born at Montrose, Pennsylvania, in February, 1830. He was a graduate of Yale, class of 1849; studied law under his honored father; taught in Montrose Academy; and was admitted to the Susquehanna county bar November 15, 1851. He was at once admitted to a partnership with his father, as William and William H. Jessup. He was an able, laborious, successful lawyer from the date of his beginning practice until his death, January 16, 1902. He at first took charge of the Pike county business of the firm, and gradually took all his father's practice, succeeding him also as counsel for the Erie, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroads; the Delaware & Hudson Canal, and the Montrose railroad companies. He also had many important trusts, the greatest of these being the trusteeship of the Joseph Fellows estate. In 1879 he asso-

ciated with his brother, Hunting C. Jessup, in law practice, and January 1, 1885, established a law office in Scranton in partnership with Isaac L. Post, who shortly afterward died. He then formed a partnership with his son, William H. Jessup, and Horace C. Hand. He was a man of restless energy and force, one of those nervous organizations whose mind can never remain idle. He was brusque, yet businesslike in manner, impressing one with the idea that here was a man with no time to waste on petty things. He was a good corporation lawyer and special pleader, never trying to cajole or win a jury save by the soundness of his legal position, array of precedents, and the justness of his cause. He was regarded by his contemporaries as the fairest man at the bar to try a case against, as they felt secure against trickery of any kind or jury fixing. During his short career on the bench he gained the same reputation for fairness and quick dispatch of business held by his father.

In addition to winning laurels as a lawyer, he held important public office, and was active in church work. He was a Republican, and a member of the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for a second term, as his father had been of the Chicago convention that first nominated him.

On August 7, 1863, he was appointed assessor of the Twelfth Internal Revenue District, to succeed his father, who had been appointed the year before by President Lincoln, but had resigned. He held this office until 1865, when he was superseded by an appointee of President Johnson. On May 11, 1871, Governor Geary commissioned him major-general of the Tenth Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and in August, General Jessup was appointed President Judge of the Thirty-fourth Judicial District to fill

out the unexpired term of Judge Streeter, deceased. Judge Jessup served about sixteen months until January, 1879, when his successor was appointed, and the judge returned to private practice. During the invasion of Pennsylvania in 1862 and again in 1863, he was in active service as major of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. At the age of thirteen years, Judge Jessup united with the Presbyterian church, which he served as elder for over thirty years, and as teacher and superintendent in the Sunday school for forty-five years. He frequently attended meetings of the higher courts of the church, and was active in both home and foreign missionary work, here again following in the footsteps of his father. During his professional life, Judge Jessup was also a practical farmer, and president of the County Agricultural Society, rendering valuable service to the farmers by adopting and suggesting new methods.

He married Sarah W. Jay, of Belvidere, New Jersey, who bore him: Lillie, married Albert Leisenring; William H., Mary, George, Louisa, and Ann.

Hunting C. Jessup, son of Judge William Jessup, was born at Montrose, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1843. He prepared at Montrose Academy and Cortland (New York) Academy, entered Yale University, and was graduated in July, 1864. After graduation he began the study of law under his father, but soon afterward enlisted in the Union army, serving nine months and attaining the rank of first lieutenant. He completed his law studies after the war; was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county at the November term in 1868, and after the retirement of his brother, William H., from the bench, became his law partner. He is a well read, able lawyer, and has been connected with many important cases. He was judge

advocate of the State militia, and a man of high standing, both as lawyer and socially. During the war he married the daughter of Dr. Cobb, of Nashville, Tennessee.

William H. Jessup, son of Judge William H. and grandson of Judge William Jessup, was born at Montrose, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1858. He prepared at Wileston Academy, and entered Yale University, where he finished his classical education. Son and grandson of two great lawyers and judges, it was but natural that his ambition should lead him toward a similar career. He read law with his father, and in 1886 was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the law firm of Jessup & Hand from 1886 to 1896, a firm that after the latter date became Jessup & Jessup. Their business is largely corporation law and is a very large and well managed one. Mr. Jessup was for a number of years a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard and held the rank of first lieutenant. Politically he is Republican.

THAW, William, Jr.,

Philanthropist, Friend of Science.

Seldom indeed is it that a man by force of character and greatness of nature leaves a deep and lasting impress upon the life of his community, but in the late William Thaw, Jr., Pittsburgh had the good fortune to possess such a citizen. Mr. Thaw was a dominant figure in the business world, and as a capitalist his influence was felt in matters financial, educational and scientific—in the last named to a degree rarely attained by one not of professional standing. The record of Mr. Thaw appears doubly remarkable when considered in connection with the comparatively few years allotted to him for the accomplishment of all that he brought to pass.



William Shaw Jr

William Thaw, Jr., was born December 14, 1853, in the old family residence on Fifth street, Pittsburgh, and was a son of the late William Thaw, Sr., a biography of whom, together with the genealogy of the family, appears elsewhere in this work. The boy was educated mainly by private tutors, and was a graduate of the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), and always manifested a studious disposition. On reaching manhood he became an active contestant in the business arena. He was chairman of the board of the Hecla Coke Company and a director of the Bank of Pittsburgh and the Monongahela Insurance Company. He had excellent judgment, adhering with staunch consistency to sound, conservative and unquestionable methods of finance, and his name was known in the highest circles of the business and financial world as that of a man who could be trusted and with whom it was a satisfaction to transact business.

As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, Mr. Thaw stood in the front rank, ever lending his co-operation and support to any movement which, in his judgment, tended to advance the progress and welfare of Pittsburgh, and always taking a deep interest in those matters which furthered the well-being and happiness of the people, elevating their tastes and improving their habits. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Western University of Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh) and an active worker in its behalf; a member of the Geographical Society; and for many years a director of the Mercantile Library. Widely but unostentatiously charitable, the full number of his beneficences will, in all probability, never be known to the world, albeit their influence is lastingly felt in the lives of many.

Comprehensive as was the scope of his interests it might be said that Mr. Thaw's dominant taste was for scientific research and in the promotion of projects for this purpose he found, to all appearance, his chief delight. He was chairman of the observatory committee of the Western University of Pennsylvania, and at the observatory, aided by his friend, Professor John A. Brashear, he was enabled to gratify his scientific tastes. Speaking of his work there, Professor Brashear said, "Mr. Thaw did all in his power for the observatory. He greatly assisted Professor Keeler in procuring new instruments for important researches of the nebulae—researches which the professor was about to begin with his aid. He had already furnished some of the most valuable instruments in the observatory. His loss will be greatly felt by the staff, for not only did he assist us with his means, but his heart was in the continuance of the work started and carried on by his father." These words, uttered after death had put an end to the beneficences of this noble man, found an ache in the heart of every true friend of science.

In the discussion of scientific questions Mr. Thaw was always logical and lucid, resolving them into geometrical propositions which he demonstrated with rare skill. He belonged to the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, and was a member and councillor of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in both of these institutions he took a deep interest.

With great tenacity and extraordinary force of character Mr. Thaw combined exceptional intellectual ability, possessing mental powers which made him a leader in all the scientific work in which he was interested. His mind was broadened by foreign travel and the energy and enthusiasm of his nature rendered

him a tireless and effective worker in the many fields of endeavor which he covered. Of fine personal appearance, refined and cultivated, genial and sympathetic, and withal possessing a rare magnetism, he was one who drew men to him, the dignity, cordiality and kindness of his manner winning all who approached him.

Mr. Thaw married, November 16, 1876, Elizabeth, daughter of Frank A. and Elizabeth (McGunnegle) Dohrman, and they were the parents of two children: William Thaw, third of the name, who married Gladys Virginia, daughter of Charles E. Bradley; E. Burd, now the wife of Henry L. Collins, a prominent business man of Pittsburgh. Mr. Thaw was devoted to the ties of family and friendship, regarding them as sacred obligations.

In June, 1892, Mr. Thaw attended the National Convention of Engineers at Plattsburg, New York, and soon after went abroad. On September 3, at Cologne, Germany, this gifted and lovable man passed away, mourned as sincerely by high and humble as ever falls to the lot of any. His story is that of God-given ability directed into the channels of a pure and honorable life, and by multitudes his name is held in grateful remembrance.

Mr. Thaw ever took a special pride in the Allegheny Observatory, and his family, mindful of this, gave to the institution a sum of money for the purchase of a telescope which, when placed, will be the second largest in the world. Standing in the noble structure in beautiful Riverview Park, it will constitute a most fitting memorial to the one in whose honor it is placed there.

Had William Thaw, Jr., been granted greater length of days and a larger measure of health and strength there is little doubt that he would have turned his

attention more fully to matters of business and achieved, in the commercial world, a reputation not inferior to that of his father. As it is, his name shines with the pure and radiant lustre of intellect consecrated to the highest uses and benevolence directed by the truest wisdom. His character and work are best described in the simple and most noble words—philanthropist and friend of science.

McMURRAY, John Boyd,
Eminent Physician.

Dr. McMurray is a native son of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and one who by professional attainment promises to rival the eminent men of the medical profession who have won fame in the years gone by. He is a son of one of Washington's hardy farmers, William E. McMurray, born in Washington county, married Katherine Armstrong, in 1876, and spent his life on the farm. He died in April, 1882, his widow surviving him until June 20, 1904. He was a Republican, a man of high standing, and both were members of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. John Boyd McMurray was born in Independence township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1878. He grew to youthful manhood at the home farm, and attended the public schools of the township until seventeen years of age, then in the fall of 1894 he entered Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, remaining two years. He decided upon the profession of medicine, began study in Baltimore Medical College in 1897, later entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1901. Both of these colleges are now united with the University of Maryland. He at once began the practice of his profes-



J. B. Murray



Jos. M. Sweavinger

sion, locating at Houston, Washington county, Pennsylvania, remaining there two years. He then took a course at the Philadelphia Polyclinic and Hospital and Post-Graduate School of Medicine, making a special study of diseases of the eye and ear. In 1905 he attended Jefferson Medical College and the Post-Graduate School at Philadelphia, specializing in the study of the same diseases. In 1904 he located an office at Washington, Pennsylvania, and after other special courses in institutions of high standing, settled there permanently, devoting his entire time to treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. He is thoroughly qualified to specialize in these diseases and has gained an enviable reputation as a most skillful practitioner along these lines. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Washington County Medical Society and Pittsburgh Ophthalmological Society, and belongs to Lodge No. 623, Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter No. 164, Royal Arch Masons, and Commandery No. 3, Knights Templar, and to the Bassett Club, Washington. He is a Republican in politics, and although well informed and interested in questions of public interest has never sought nor held public office except as a member of the East Washington School Board.

Dr. McMurray married (first) May 23, 1902, Bird Virginia Hanna, who died December 1, 1904, daughter of James C. Hanna, of Independence, Pennsylvania. Child, Boyd Hanna, born June 20, 1904. He married (second) July 26, 1907, Minnie E., daughter of Gottlieb and Frederika Scheu, both born in Germany, but residents of Washington county, Pennsylvania. She is a trained nurse, graduate of Washington Hospital and Training School for Nurses. Children of second marriage: John S., born November 10, 1908; Katherine F., August 26,

1910, and Louis Edward, March 9, 1916. Dr. McMurray's office is in the Washington Trust Building, his home at No. 214 North avenue, Washington.

SWEARINGEN, Joseph M.,

Prominent Jurist.

Judge Joseph M. Swearingen, Presiding Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 4 of Allegheny county, is one of those men who bringing to the office much, give to it, as the years go on, increasingly more. Judge Swearingen is a representative of a family which, tracing its origin from the colonial period of our history, has aided in the evolution of our revolutionary era and our national life.

Gerrett Van Sweringen, founder of the American branch of the family, came from Holland in the year 1657 to Delaware, and was one of the officials in the Dutch settlement established at what is now the city of New Castle. After the English captured New Amsterdam (now New York), they drove the Dutch away from their settlement in Delaware. Gerrett Van Sweringen removed into the province of Maryland, where he was naturalized as a British subject, by act of the General Assembly of the Province of Maryland, passed April 14, 1669. His great-grandson, Samuel Swearingen, who was born in the year 1732, emigrated from Rock Creek, Montgomery county, Maryland, about 1783, and settled in what is now Hanover township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Among his children was a son, John Van, who left a large family, his youngest son being William Van.

Joseph M. Swearingen, eldest son of William Van and Nancy I. (Shannon) Swearingen, was born September 5, 1824, upon the homestead of his great-grandfather, Samuel Swearingen, above men-

tioned. Joseph M. Swearingen received his preparatory education in the local common schools and at Frankford Springs Academy, and then entered Washington and Jefferson College, graduating with the class of 1879. He studied law with the Hon. Boyd Crumrine, at Washington, Pennsylvania, and there, on June 13, 1881, was admitted to the practice of his profession. He was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county on July 2, 1881.

The legal acquirements of Mr. Swearingen, as he then was, and the reputation which he had made for himself in the conduct of many important cases led to his elevation to the bench. The legal business of Allegheny county required another court, and in response to the demand, the Legislature created Common Pleas Court No. 4. On April 4, 1907, Governor Stuart appointed as the president of that court and one of the three judges, Joseph M. Swearingen, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Swearingen was indorsed by the Allegheny County Bar for the position. At the general election in November of the same year, Judge Swearingen was chosen to serve for a term of ten years. The greater portion of that period has now passed into the legal history of the county.

To the requirements of his high office, Judge Swearingen brought not only profound legal learning, great knowledge of men, and an exceptionally judicial mind, but a broad and general culture and a deep human sympathy hardly less essential to the perfect fulfilment of his duties. Of all these attributes his countenance is expressive, as well as of the genial nature and companionable disposition which have drawn around him a large circle of friends both within and without the pale of his profession.

Judge Swearingen married Sarah, daughter of Archibald Wherry, of Pitts-

burgh, and they are the parents of two children: William Van, born September 17, 1887, and Nancy Isabel.

On the bench of a county the judges of which have ever stood second to none in the United States, Judge Swearingen has presided with a singleness of devotion to the highest interests which impart an additional lustre to the judiciary of the Keystone State.

SUPPLEE, William C.,

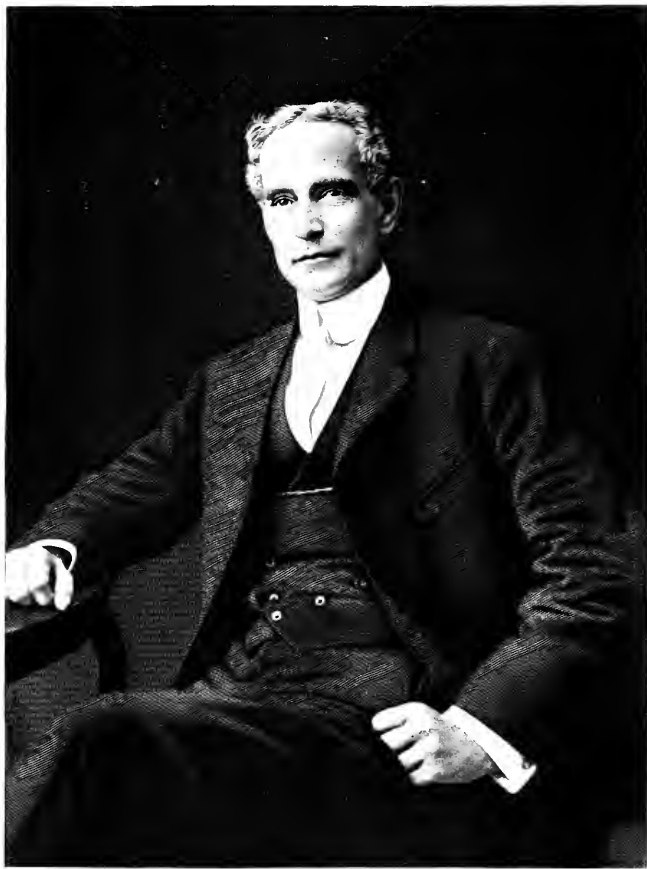
Business Man, Civic Leader.

William Couse Supplee, president and director of Supplee's Alderney Dairy, Philadelphia, has won recognition for energy and integrity, and is numbered among the progressive business men of the State. The ancestral history of the Supplee family covers a long connection with America. The great-great-grandfather of William Couse Supplee came to this country in 1685, landing in New York. The family were French Huguenots, or Protestants, and they preferred to leave their native country, France, rather than renounce their religion. Three brothers of the name, accompanied by their families, therefore sought religious liberty in the New World, and in the days of William Penn we find members of the Supplee family appointed to positions of honor and trust under the great Colonist.

William Couse Supplee was born February 14, 1869, in Pennsylvania, son of George Righter and Mary (Couse) Supplee, the former named born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and the latter named a native of Virginia. William C. Supplee attended the public schools of his native county, and later took up the study of art and engraving. This work proved congenial, and he continued along that line for four years, when his interest was diverted to the



Mr. C. S. S. S.



Frank C. Asburn

study of milk and the possible development of that industry. In 1885 he associated himself with his father, who was conducting a small milk trade doing a business of \$25,000 per year, and at the present time (1915) the Supplee Alderney Dairy is doing a business of \$2,000,000 per annum, with expensive buildings, and a large organization covering Philadelphia, Ocean City and Atlantic City, also having extensive producing plants throughout Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. The Supplee Alderney Dairy distributes milk, cream, cheese, butter, ice cream and condensed milk to some two hundred thousand customers. Two hundred wagons and eight automobile trucks are used in the business, and the large letter "S" painted on the sides of the vehicles has become a familiar sight in the cities above mentioned. Mr. Supplee has been a strong factor in making their business a gigantic industry, and this has been accomplished by hard work, close application and business ability, these attributes being essential to the success of any undertaking, and in this particular instance it has meant purity of product, excellent quality and efficient service to the consumer. Mr. Supplee has served as president of the Philadelphia Milk Exchange for two successive years, and is considered an authority in his line of business.

Despite the fact that the dairy business requires continuous oversight, Mr. Supplee finds time for recreation, deriving the greatest pleasure from swimming and participating in the games of golf and tennis. He also takes a keen interest in all matters pertaining to civic betterment, and is a member and director of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charities. He is a member of the Union League Club, Philadelphia; Poor Richard Club, Philadelphia; the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts; the Historical

Society of Pennsylvania; the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Fine Arts; the City Club, Philadelphia; Automobile Club of Philadelphia, and the Atlantic City Country Club. Fraternally he belongs to St. Paul's Lodge and Palestine Chapter, Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a Progressive Republican, and was a delegate to the Roosevelt convention.

William C. Supplee married (first) Ellen Harris, who bore him a daughter, Margaret, now a student at the Miss Irving School. He married (second) Helen J. Fanning, daughter of David Hale and Rosemond (Dorlas) Fanning.

OSBURN, Frank C.,

Lawyer.

Among attorneys of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is Frank Chew Osburn. Through his mother he is a direct descendant from Governor John Haynes, and Governor George Wyllys, both early governors of Connecticut; John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians, of Roxbury and Boston, Massachusetts; Daniel Warner, son of William Warner, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1637; Matthew Griswold, of Saybrook and Lyme, Connecticut; Captain James Avery, and Captain George Deniston, both of New London, Connecticut, both of whom served through the King Philip Indian War; Robert Williams, of Roxbury, Massachusetts; and several other well known New England families.

Governor John Haynes, born 1594, died 1654, married Mabel Harlakenden, born 1614, died 1655, daughter of Richard Harlakenden, of Earls Colne, England; their daughter, Ruth Haynes, born 1639, died 1688, married Samuel Wyllys, born 1631, died 1709, son of Governor George Wyllys; their daughter, Mary Wyllys, born 1656, died 1729, married Rev. Joseph Eliot, born 1638, died 1694, son of Rev.

John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians; their son, Rev. Jared Eliot, born 1685, died 1763, married Hannah E. Smithson, born 1693, died 1761; their son, Nathan Eliot, born 1725, died 1798, married Clarina C. Griswold, born 1733, died 1811; daughter of Judge John Griswold; their daughter, Clarina Eliot, born 1759, died 1802, married Jonathan Warner, born 1747, died 1823, son of William and Rebecca Warner; their son, Griswold Eliot Warner, born 1791, died 1873, married Maria Sheffield, born 1794, died 1870, daughter of William Sheffield and his wife, Bridget Welthe Williams; their daughter, Henrietta Williams Warner, born 1831, died 1908, married Franklin Osburn, born 1821, died 1904, father of Frank C. Osburn. Mr. Osburn is:

Eighth in descent from Daniel Warner and Elizabeth Denne, his wife; eighth in descent from Matthew Griswold and his wife, Ann Wolcott, daughter of Henry Wolcott, of Windsor, Connecticut, 1636 (see "Family Histories and Genealogies," by Edward E. and Evelyn Mc. Salesbury, supplement to volume 3); eighth in descent from Captain James Avery, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and New London, Connecticut, and Joanna Greenslade, his wife.

Eighth in descent from Captain George Deniston, of New London and Stonington, Connecticut, son of William Deniston, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Said George Deniston married, in England, Ann Borodell.

Ninth in descent from Robert Williams, member of Artillery Company, of Boston, 1644, and Elizabeth Stalham, his wife. (See "History of Stonington and Genealogies," 1900, by Wheeler).

Through his father he is a direct descendant from Colonel Samuel Chew, of Herrington, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and of John Osburn, one of the early settlers of Loudoun county, Vir-

ginia. Being ninth in descent from John Chew, of James City, Virginia, 1624, descent being through his grandson, Joseph Chew, the second son of Colonel Samuel Chew and Ann Ayres, his wife. Joseph Chew left two sons: Joseph Chew, Jr., of Prince George county, Maryland, and Alexandria, Virginia; and Henry Chew. (See will of Joseph Chew, proved 1705, Annapolis, Anne Arundel county, Maryland); Joseph Chew, Jr., being the great-grandfather of Mary Chew, who married Benjamin B. Osburn.

Fifth in descent from John Osburn, born 1712, died 1786, and his wife, Sarah Morris, daughter of Thomas Morris, of Virginia, the descent being through their son, Richard Osburn, born 1739, died 1795, the father of Benjamin B. Osburn. (See pedigree of Frank Chew Osburn, in *College of Arms, London, England*, vol. ii of *Ancient Wethersfield*, by Stiles, under "Warner Family;" and "Descendants of John Eliot, 1598-1905").

Frank Chew Osburn, son of Franklin Osburn and Henrietta Williams Warner, and grandson of Benjamin B. Osburn, born May 2, 1792, died August 23, 1861, and his wife Mary Chew, born September 4, 1799, died November 4, 1868, daughter of John Chew, of Alexandria and Loudoun county, Virginia, was born at the house of his maternal grandparents, Griswold Eliot Warner and Maria Sheffield Warner, on North Canal street, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania (now Northside, Pittsburgh), December 20, 1854. Was educated in private schools in Jefferson county, West Virginia, and in Sewickley, Pennsylvania. Attended college at the Western University of Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh), graduating in 1874. Read law from 1876 to 1879 with John C. McCombs, Esquire, and James W. Over, Esquire. Attended lectures at Columbia Law College, New York City, 1880 to

1881, and began practice of law in Pittsburgh, 1881. Vice-president of Allegheny County Bar Association, March, 1908, and president of Allegheny County Bar Association, 1909, and also 1910. Is a member of Pennsylvania Bar Association, and also of American Bar Association. Was a director of the Second National Bank of Pittsburgh prior to its consolidation with the First-Second National Bank. Member First Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh. Married, November 28, 1906, in Pittsburgh, Virginia Claire, daughter of Henry Blake Hays and Mary Howard Hays. An account of the Hays family is to be found elsewhere in this work.

DARLINGTON, William M.,

Accomplished Lawyer, Litterateur.

The bar of Pittsburgh is of colonial, revolutionary and national record, and the distinction which it early acquired has never been diminished or obscured. Foremost among those who, during the 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 consult-

ed 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 cooperation 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 Pittsburgh. (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, esquire, 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 preëminent 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 Fitzsimmons, and their daughter was

(IX) Mary Carson, who married William McCullough Darlington, of Pittsburgh, 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 her 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.

COOKE, Abbot S.,

Man of Affairs.

Not always does it happen that the traditional traits of a man of birth and breeding are combined with those of the modern business man, but the personality and career of Abbot S. Cooke, of Pitts-

burgh, furnishes a striking instance of this union of qualities. Mr. Cooke, president of the Cooke-Wilson Electric Supply Company and officially connected with other important organizations of a similar character, is one of the most aggressive and successful business men of the Iron City, and he is also descended, through both his parents, from New England families of colonial, Revolutionary and national distinction.

John Cooke, founder of the American branch of the family, is said to have come from Wales, and on June 19, 1696, was of Saybrook, Connecticut, the records of the town showing that on that date he sold a tract of five acres. He married, and had a son and a daughter, John and Mary. He married (second) Hannah, born February 11, 1670, daughter of Captain Daniel and Mary (Weld) Harris, of Roxbury, the former a native of England. By this second marriage there was a son Daniel, mentioned below. John Cooke died January 16, 1705, at Middletown, Connecticut.

(II) Daniel, son of John and Hannah (Harris) Cooke, was born September 19, 1691, at Saybrook, Connecticut, and removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he married, February 4, 1713, Mary Power, whose ancestral record is appended to this sketch. Daniel Cooke died February 7, 1738, and his widow passed away December 17, 1741.

(III) Nicholas, son of Daniel and Mary (Power) Cooke, was born February 3, 1717, and became a successful shipmaster and merchant, also engaging in rope-making and distilling. He was possessed of a handsome fortune for his day, owning and managing various estates in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut. For years he was one of the most influential men in the colony, holding many offices of trust and honor and



Abbot S. Cooke

almost continuously serving as deputy governor. Upon the outbreak of hostilities between England and the colonies he was called to the governorship of Rhode Island, and for the next three years, as Governor Cooke, he presided in the general councils, directed the State military operations, and furnished the supplies for the troops, not only in his own department, but also for those under the immediate command of General Washington. Governor Cooke married, September 23, 1740, Hannah, born March 13, 1722, daughter of Hezekiah Sabin, the first settler of that portion of Northeastern Connecticut where his Red Tavern was for many years the favorite hostelry. Governor Cooke and his wife were the parents of twelve children, among whom was Jesse, mentioned below. Governor Cooke died November 14, 1783, and the death of his widow occurred March 21, 1792.

(IV) Jesse, son of Nicholas and Hannah (Sabin) Cooke, was born December 19, 1757, in Providence, Rhode Island, and married (first) Rosanna, daughter of Captain Christopher and Joan (Vincent) Sheldon. Captain Sheldon was a prominent citizen of Providence, and a son of John Sheldon, the immigrant ancestor. Mrs. Cooke died November 20, 1789, leaving a son Joseph, mentioned below. Mr. Cooke married (second) Hannah Warner, by whom he had a daughter, Rosanna Sheldon, born August 30, 1792, died December 20, 1808. Mr. Cooke died September 13, 1794.

(V) Joseph, son of Jesse and Rosanna (Sheldon) Cooke, was a slender lad and during his youth narrowly escaped death by yellow fever. Upon attaining manhood he procured the insertion of Sheldon in his name by act of the Legislature. He became a noted business man of Providence and New York City, for

eighteen years was the agent of the Lyman Cotton Manufacturing Company, and in New York was an associate of Job Angell in the wholesale dry goods business. He was interested in the banks and canal enterprises of his day, and served as one of the councilmen of Providence. In 1821 he was elected a director of the Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and in 1831 a trustee. In the Masonic fraternity he attained the highest honors. After passing all the chairs of his lodge he became in 1828 a member of the Grand Lodge, and in 1831 was made grand master of the State, holding that high office until 1835. He was also a chapter, council and commandery Mason. Mr. Cooke married Mary Welch, and of their nine children the youngest was Nicholas Francis, mentioned below.

(VI) Nicholas Francis, a son of Joseph Sheldon and Mary (Welch) Cooke, was born August 25, 1829, in Providence, Rhode Island. For several years he was the private pupil of the Rev. D. Thomas Sheppard, of Bristol, in that State, and later was instructed by Professor Henry S. Frieze, subsequently Professor of Latin at the University of Michigan. In 1846 Mr. Cooke entered Brown University, and in 1849 began a tour of the world, returning in 1852 and entering the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, at the same time attending lectures at Jefferson Medical College. After close investigation of the Hahnemann system he became a homœopathic physician, and began practice in Providence with Dr. A. H. Okie, the first homœopathic graduate in America. In 1855 Dr. Cooke removed to Chicago, where he soon came into prominence as a learned and skilful physician. Upon the organization in 1859 of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, he

was selected for the chair of chemistry, and afterward for that of theory and practice, from which he resigned in 1870. Shortly before his death the same institution elected him Professor Emeritus of Special Pathology and Diagnosis. Dr. Cooke was essentially progressive, hailing with delight every new medical discovery and introducing into his practice every new remedy or antiseptic. He was the author of a work entitled "Satan in Society," in which he quotes largely from his experiences as a physician. In 1866, after months of close study and as a result of strong conviction, Dr. Cooke became a member of the Roman Catholic church, his obedience to the dictates of conscience separating him from his beloved brother Masons, and costing him a large part of his professional practice, which, however, he soon regained. St. Ignatius College, Chicago, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Cooke married, October 15, 1856, Laura Wheaton Abbot, whose ancestral record is appended to this sketch, and their children were: Nicholas Francis, born August 7, 1857; Abbot S., mentioned below; Joseph W., born November 29, 1867; and Mary G., born November 17, 1869, married, October 21, 1902, Craig Heberton, of Philadelphia. The death of Dr. Cooke occurred February 1, 1885, and Mrs. Cooke, who had been received with her husband into the Roman Catholic church, died December 13, 1895.

(VII) Abbot S. Cooke, son of Nicholas Francis and Laura Wheaton (Abbot) Cooke, was born July 9, 1859, in Chicago, Illinois, and received his early education under private tuition in his native city. From 1876 to 1879 he was a cadet at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. His initial business experience was gained in the Chicago office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne &

Chicago railroad, and from 1881 to 1885 he was engaged in mercantile and banking business in New Mexico. His next removal was to Kansas, where in addition to his connection with banking he became interested in the lumber business, remaining until 1896.

In that year Mr. Cooke came to Pittsburgh, finding in that city a field peculiarly adapted to the exercise of his energies. He engaged in the mining machinery business, and when in 1905 the Cooke-Wilson Electric Supply Company was organized he became its president, an office which he has since continuously retained. He is also president of the Cooke & Wilson Company of Charleston, West Virginia, and a director of the Union Collieries Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the Electric Materials Company of North East, Pennsylvania, as well as a member of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade. He is a man of progressive ideas and by his success has abundantly proved his ability. As an energetic and enterprising citizen Mr. Cooke is always ready to give practical aid to any movement which he believes would advance the public welfare. His charities are numerous but extremely unostentatious. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, the National Geographic Society, the Pittsburgh Art Society, the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Automobile Club of Pittsburgh and the Oakmont Country Club. He and his family are members of St. Paul's Cathedral of Pittsburgh.

As his countenance shows, Mr. Cooke is a man of deep convictions and great force of character, his clear, direct gaze speaking of will power, fidelity and tenacity of purpose. Quick to see an emergency, he is equally quick in devising a plan to meet it, and he has at all

times stood as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to advance progress and improvement. His nature is genial and he is emphatically a man of many friends.

Mr. Cooke married, November 15, 1883, at Lincoln, Illinois, Mary Belle, daughter of Benjamin F. and Ann Louisa (Ashe) Smith. Mr. Smith was born in 1830, in Adair county, Kentucky, removed to Lincoln and in 1862 enlisted in the Union army as corporal of Company F, 106th Regiment Illinois Infantry. In July, 1865, he was mustered out as sergeant of the same company and regiment. Sergeant Smith belonged to James R. Fulton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Garden City, Kansas. He died in 1902.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cooke: Georgia Gertrude, in religion, Sister Aquin, of the Sisters of Mercy; Laura Abbot; Dorothea May; Mary Bertile, now Mrs. John B. Curley; and Wilhelmina Louise. Mrs. Cooke, a woman of rare wifely qualities, is admirably fitted to be the helpmate of a man like her husband the centre of whose happiness is in his home and who delights in the exercise of hospitality.

Throughout his notably successful career Mr. Cooke has ably and worthily maintained the noble traditions of his ancestry, proving that the traits of courage, fidelity and self-forgetful devotion to duty which marked the brave soldiers and sailors, the high-minded merchant and the heroic physician, are no less characteristic of the true Pittsburgh business man.

(The Power Line).

Nicholas Power, the first ancestor of record, was an associate of Roger Williams in the settlement of Providence, and one of the thirteen purchasers of Shawomet (Warwick) from the Indians.

He was a man of large means and his sudden death, intestate, August 25, 1657, was the cause of what would now be regarded as a most extraordinary proceeding. Ten years after, his estate being still unsettled, the town council made a will for him, disposing of his property as they thought proper and not according to any law.

(II) Nicholas (2), son of Nicholas (1) Power, was slain, December 19, 1675, at the famous capture of the Narragansett Fort.

(III) Nicholas (3), son of Nicholas (2) Power, was presumably of Providence, Rhode Island.

(IV) Mary, daughter of Nicholas (3) Power, was born March 29, 1696, and became the wife of Daniel Cooke, as mentioned above.

(The Abbot Line).

George Abbot, founder of the American branch of the family, emigrated about 1640 from Yorkshire, England, to the colony of Massachusetts, being one of the first settlers of Andover, where he lived and died on a farm that was until recently in the possession of his descendants. The house was used as a garrison for protection against the Indians many years both before and after his death. George Abbot married, in 1647, Hannah, daughter of William and Annis Chandler, and among the thirteen children born to them was Benjamin, mentioned below. The death of George Abbot occurred December 24, 1681, he being then sixty-six years of age.

(II) Benjamin, son of George and Hannah (Chandler) Abbot, was born December 20, 1661, on the homestead, where he passed his entire life. He married, in 1685, Sarah, daughter of Ralph Farnum, an early Andover settler, and among their children was Benjamin, mentioned below.

(III) Benjamin (2), son of Benjamin (1) and Sarah (Farnum) Abbot, was born July 11, 1686, and passed his life on the homestead. He married (first) in 1717, Elizabeth, his cousin, daughter of George Abbot. She died in 1718, leaving a daughter Sarah, born August 13, 1718, and Mr. Abbot married (second) in 1722, Mary Carlton, who died in January, 1726. Mr. Abbot married (third) in 1729, Abigail, daughter of Nehemiah Abbot, who died December 8, 1753, surviving her husband five years. By his second marriage Mr. Abbot became the father of two sons: Benjamin, mentioned below; and Daniel, born January 9, 1726, died in April, 1793. Benjamin Abbot, the father, died December 8, 1748.

(IV) Benjamin (3), son of Benjamin (2) and Mary (Carlton) Abbot, was born November 1, 1723, and married, in 1747, Elizabeth, daughter of George Abbot. Among their children was Joel, mentioned below. Benjamin Abbot died January 5, 1770.

(V) Joel, son of Benjamin (3) and Elizabeth (Abbot) Abbot, was born December 4, 1757, and married Lydia Cummings, who was born November 26, 1769. Four sons and four daughters were born to them, one of the sons being Joel, mentioned below. Joel Abbot, the father, died April 12, 1806, and the mother of the family passed away March 5, 1813.

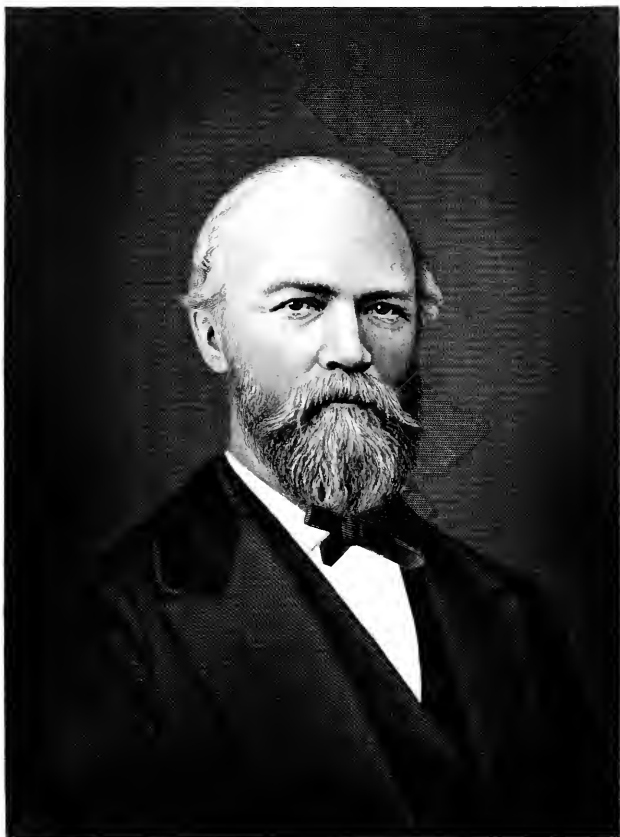
(VI) Joel (2), son of Joel (1) and Lydia (Cummings) Abbot, was born January 18, 1793, entered the United States navy, and served as a midshipman under Commodore MacDonough, taking part in the memorable battle on Lake Champlain during the war of 1812. He was promoted to a lieutenantcy for gallant conduct not only during the action but before, in discharge of hazardous duty. He also received from Congress a handsome sword and an appointment to

the navy for his brother. In 1848 he was made post captain, the highest rank of the old navy, and was placed in command of the frigate "Macedonian," of the famous Perry Expedition which made a treaty with Japan and opened the ports of that country. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which he bore a prominent part, Captain Abbot succeeded Commodore Perry in the command of the squadron, with the rank of commodore. The onerous and delicate duties thus imposed upon him, together with his extraordinary labors in the interest of navigation in Chinese waters, impaired the health of the veteran, but when told by his physicians that a speedy return home alone could save his life, he said: "I belong to the old school of officers and remain at my post until regularly relieved." The government, which had already given public approval of his course in Japan and China, had ordered a relief sent to him, but it arrived too late to save the life of the old hero, who expired at Hong Kong, December 14, 1855. Commodore Abbot married (first) Mary Wood, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, who died April 15, 1824, leaving a son, Joel Wood Abbot. He married (second) November 29, 1825, Laura Wheaton (see Wheaton line), and among their children was a daughter, Laura Wheaton, mentioned below.

(VII) Laura Wheaton, daughter of Joel (2) and Laura (Wheaton) Abbot, was born March 10, 1835, and became the wife of Nicholas Francis Cooke, as stated above.

(The Wheaton Line).

Charles Wheaton served in the Revolutionary War as quartermaster-sergeant of a Rhode Island regiment of artillery. He married Abigail Miller (see Miller line), and their daughter Laura is mentioned below.



J. Henry Townes.

Laura, daughter of Charles and Abigail (Miller) Wheaton, became the wife of Joel (2) Abbot, as stated above.

(The Miller Line).

Nathan Miller was deputy for Warren, Rhode Island, in 1772-73-74-80-82-83-90. In May, 1777, he was colonel of militia in the county of Bristol, Rhode Island, and in 1778 he was a member of the Council of War. In May, 1779, he was made brigadier-general of the Rhode Island brigad' and in February, 1786, he was chosen to represent the State in Congress. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention held at Newport, Rhode Island, in May, 1790. General Miller married Rebecca Barton, and they were the parents of a daughter Abigail, mentioned below. There is in possession of the family a sword presented to General Miller by General Rochambeau at the opening of the Cornwallis campaign. Abigail, daughter of Nathan and Rebecca (Barton) Miller, became the wife of Charles Wheaton (see Wheaton line).

TOWNE, John Henry,

Man of Large Achievements.

William Towne, the American founder of the family from which descended John Henry Towne, came from England to this country in 1640, bringing with him a son, Edmund Towne, who married Mary Browning. The line of descent to John H. Towne is through their son Joseph Towne, who married Mary Smith; their son, Nathan Towne; his son, Nathan (2) Towne, who married Mary Poole; their son, Benjamin Towne, who married Mehitable Chandler; and their son, John Towne, who married Sarah Robinson, and who were the parents of John Henry Towne.

John Towne, born 1787, was a man of

notable character and achievements, whose undertakings were large for their day, and earned for him ultimately a handsome competence. In partnership with Mr. Henry Robinson, of England, whose sister Sarah he subsequently married, he engaged successfully in business in Baltimore until 1817, when he moved to Pittsburgh, where he operated a line of steamboats from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, and did a commission business in cotton and sugar. In 1833 Mr. Robinson, who had previously removed to Boston and become owner of the Boston Gas Works, invited Mr. Towne to join him as a partner and to assume the superintendency of the gas works. Having accepted this offer, Mr. Towne removed his home from Pittsburgh to Boston, where he resided until 1840, when at the age of fifty-three he retired from business and moved to Philadelphia, where his elder son had preceded him, with his family of five daughters and a younger son. His wife, a woman of fine character, had died in 1833, just prior to the move from Pittsburgh. Here in Philadelphia he purchased a handsome home, still standing (No. 1608 Walnut street), his neighbor on the west being the Hon. William J. Duane, the distinguished lawyer, who drew the will of Stephen Girard, and who, as Secretary of the Treasury, was removed by President Jackson because of his refusal to sign the order (which he disapproved) for the withdrawal of the Federal deposits from the Bank of the United States, and whose daughter, Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, has only recently closed her career as one of Philadelphia's most distinguished women. The intimacy then begun between the two families lasted as long as any of them survived.

In 1849 Mr. John Towne purchased a beautiful country seat in the Huntingdon

Valley, about twelve miles from Philadelphia (near what is now Bethayres), which he made his home until his death in 1851. He was a lover of the fine arts, and had a collection of paintings which was notable for its day. Among his friends were the artists Leutze, Sully and Peale. He was also a lover of flowers, and in each of his places of residence cultivated them extensively and successfully, especially rare varieties of camelias and heaths.

John Henry Towne, the elder son, had been sent from Boston to Philadelphia to study engineering, for which he had a strong inclination, in the machine shop of Merrick & Agnew, where he showed such ability and aptitude that in 1835 he was admitted to partnership, the firm then becoming Merrick & Towne, and the plant, on Washington avenue, where it still exists, although much enlarged, being designated as the "Southwark Foundry," which title it still bears. Here for the next thirteen years he pursued with great activity and success his chosen profession, acting as the chief engineer of the firm in designing and building marine and other heavy machinery, including the engines, designed by Captain John Ericsson, for the United States ship "Princeton," the first screw war vessel ever built, also centrifugal sugar machines from the designs of Mr. N. Rillieux, the original inventor. The firm were also the American builders of the original Nasmyth steam hammer. The friendship formed at this time with Captain Ericsson lasted until the death of Mr. Towne. Among his assistants were included Mr. B. H. Bartol and Mr. Washington Jones, both familiar names in connection with Philadelphia's engineering interests. In 1843 he had married Maria R., daughter of Joshua Tevis, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, her mother being Rebecca

Risteau Carnan, of Baltimore, where the daughter spent much of her girlhood.

In 1847 Mr. Samuel Vaughan Merrick, the senior partner, became the first president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, organized in 1846, and, partly because of the changed relations thus involved, the firm was dissolved in 1848.

For the next few years Mr. Towne engaged in practice as a consulting engineer, specializing in the building and improvement of gas works. Among those designed and built by him were the original gas works in Savannah, Georgia, and New Bedford, Massachusetts. During this period, about 1854, he built the house at No. 1616 Locust street, still standing, which was his home until he died, and a little later bought as a summer home a place near Shoemakertown (now Ogontz) on the line of the North Pennsylvania railroad, which was then being projected, and which has since become a part of the Reading system.

When the building of this railroad was undertaken, the person chosen as its first president was the Hon. John Welsh, one of Philadelphia's most honored citizens, and a benefactor of the University, to which he gave as an endowment fund the \$50,000 presented to him by citizens in appreciation of his work as chairman of the finance committee of the Centennial Exposition. Mr. Welsh's many other duties precluding his undertaking the active responsibilities of this new position, he proposed, if indeed he did not stipulate, that Mr. Towne should be induced to serve as vice-president, and as such to assume the active responsibility of the undertaking, and Mr. Towne accepted the position on this understanding. Both Mr. Welsh and Mr. Towne served without compensation, the latter devoting himself wholly to the work until, after many trials and difficulties,

the road was completed as then projected, and successfully put into operation. On resigning his position, Mr. Towne was the recipient of a beautiful testimonial silver vase which bore the following inscription:

Presented to John Henry Towne, Esq., by the Directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in grateful appreciation of his disinterested and valuable services while Vice-President of the Company. June, 1857.

Mr. Towne was a life member and an officer of the Franklin Institute, and was long an active director of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, the Allentown Iron Company, and of several other corporations.

In 1861, impelled by his strong patriotism to resume active work under conditions which would enable him to be of use to his country during the crisis of the Civil War, he became a partner in the firm of I. P. Morris & Co., owners of the Port Richmond Iron Works, now forming part of the Cramp Shipyards, the other partners then being Mr. Isaac P. Morris, Mr. Lewis Taws and Mr. John Thompson. The firm proposed to undertake government work, and desired Mr. Towne's services as its chief engineer. After his admission the firm name became I. P. Morris, Towne & Co. Almost immediately upon the opening of the war the firm was awarded contracts for the engines for some of the earlier gunboats and monitors. Lasting throughout the war, this work embraced the machinery for seven or eight warships, including that for the two double-turreted monitors "Monadnock" and "Agamenticus," built from the designs of Captain Ericsson, with whom Mr. Towne was thus again brought into active professional relations. The firm also built blast engines, sugar machinery, rolling mills, and the Ericsson calorific engine.

About 1869-70 Mr. Towne withdrew from the firm and permanently retired from active business, making his principal home in Philadelphia, and his summer home at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Massachusetts, where he had acquired the estate known as "Eagle Head," which after his death became the principal home of his widow until her death in 1892. His health began to fail in 1874, in the latter part of which year he went to Europe with his wife and younger daughter. His death occurred suddenly, in April, 1875, in Paris, and his remains rest in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

He was a man of refined tastes, keenly appreciative of nature, painting, music and science, quiet and somewhat reserved in manner, but deeply interested in current events and ready to act when needed in the service of the public. Among his friends were Dr. William H. Furness and his brother James, Professor J. P. Lesley, Mr. Joseph Harrison, Mr. William Sellers and his cousin Coleman, Mr. Charles Borie, and Professors John Frazer, E. Otis Kendall and Fairman Rogers, of the University, all familiar names to many Philadelphians still living.

During his later years Mr. Towne served actively as a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and in his will made it his residuary legatee, specifying simply, as to the large fund thereby created, that "the income shall be used exclusively for paying the salaries of professors and other instructors in the Department of Science." In recognition of this gift the trustees adopted as the official title of this department the name it now bears, "The Towne Scientific School."

Mr. Towne had children: Henry R. (see narrative following); Helen C., widow of Dr. William F. Jenks, of Philadelphia; and Alice N., wife of Roland C. Lincoln, of Boston, Massachusetts.

TOWNE, Henry Robinson,

Manufacturer, Scientist, Author.

Although since 1868 known to the manufacturing world as the president of the great Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, and as the author of technical and mechanical works, Mr. Towne began his career at the Port Richmond Iron Works at Philadelphia, a city which benefited greatly through the genius and liberality of his honored father, John Henry Towne, founder of the Towne Scientific School, University of Pennsylvania.

Henry Robinson Towne was born August 28, 1844, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was educated in private schools, and entered the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1865. He did not remain until graduation, leaving to accept a position, but in 1887 the University bestowed upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He began his career in the business world with the Port Richmond Iron Works, Philadelphia, as mechanical draughtsman, and until 1866 was engaged on heavy engineering work, particularly marine engines for Government war vessels, superintending the erection of such on the monitors "Monadnock" and "Agamenticus, and other war vessels at the navy-yards in Philadelphia, Boston and Portsmouth, also having charge of repairs on other government vessels.

In 1866 he went to Europe for an extended tour of the great engineering plants of England, Belgium and France, supplemented by a six months' course in engineering at the Sorbonne, Paris, special studies in engineering with the late Robert Briggs, and in the shops of William Sellers & Company, in Philadelphia, until the summer of 1868.

In October, 1868, he became a partner of Linus Yale, Jr., who was then in business at Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts.

The partners incorporated the proposed new enterprise under the title The Yale Lock Manufacturing Company, and purchased a site for a factory plant at Stamford, Connecticut. Two months later, December, 1868, Mr. Yale died, leaving the enterprise in the hands of Mr. Towne and his son, John B. Yale, the latter succeeding to his father's interest. In 1869 Mr. Towne became president of the company, subsequently acquiring the Yale interest, and has been its executive head through all its years of wonderful expansion until the present. The use of Yale locks is general through the world, the great plants of the company have expanded to meet all demands and the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, of Stamford and New York, manufacturers of Yale locks, builders' hardware, chain blocks and so forth, ranks among the great industrial corporations of the world. The number of its employees now exceeds five thousand.

Mr. Towne is more than the manufacturer, more than the engineer, more than the successful business man. He is all of these and in addition, the scientist, author of standard works and a consultant on the scientific aspects of many engineering problems.

In 1883 he published "Towne on Cranes," an authority; in 1905, "Locks and Builders Hardware;" and the columns of technical and scientific journals are frequently enriched by articles from his pen.

He is a life member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, was its president in 1888-1890. In 1889 he was chosen chairman of a party of three hundred civil, mechanical mining engineers which, as guests of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London and the Societe des Ingenieurs Civils of Paris, visited England and France.



A. B. Lantry

He has long been an active member of the Merchants' Association of New York, and was its president from 1908 to 1913. While the weight of years is upon him, they have not diminished the vigor of his mind, nor the value of his executive service to the great business with which he has been connected from its foundation and of which he is the cornerstone and chief pillar. His clubs are the Century, University, Engineers and Hardware of New York, and the St. Anthony of Philadelphia, and he is an interested member of the Pennsylvania Society.

Mr. Towne married, in 1868, Cora E., daughter of John P. White, of Philadelphia, and has had two sons, John Henry, who is living, and Frederick Tallmadge, who died in 1906. Since 1892 his residence has been in New York City, his present home being No. 121 Madison avenue.

CRARY, Nathan B.,

Coal Operator, Man of Affairs.

At the age of eighty-one years, Nathan Beach Crary passed from earthly scenes, after a life of exceptional usefulness and honor. Beach Grove, his birthplace, was named, owned and occupied by his family prior to the American Revolution, and a portion of the original estate he owned until a short time before his death. At a very early age he assumed the management of the family farm lands, and also the adjoining lands at Beach Grove, leased from the Beach heirs (of whom he was one) and managed all, though very young to assume such responsibility. This love of the soil never left him, but he ever retained a lively interest in matters agricultural and during his later years, although immersed in important business affairs, his farms, whether it was the one in Illinois or the two in Pennsylvania, were pet hobbies.

Of Puritan stock and a descendant of illustrious ancestors, like them, he was always fearless in his convictions of right. He was of a most benevolent nature, ready to aid the suffering and needy and trying always to help others to help themselves. He was staunch in his friendships—in his business relations; what is so rare, they nearly always developed into fast friendships, frequently friendships of generations. One of these, a much younger man than Mr. Crary, in speaking of that quality and of others possessed by him, said, "He was a prince among men—so good and so noble." He was most unostentatious and unassuming and it was said of him on another occasion, that he would have succeeded in anything he undertook, so sound was his judgment, so wonderful his powers of discernment. His aim in life was to live according to Micah 6:8, "He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good, and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God."

He was a lineal descendant of Peter Crary, a Scotchman who first settled in Boston, going thence in 1663 to New London, Connecticut, of which town he was one of the patentees. There is a family tradition, that the name Crary during the time of Robert Bruce, of Scotland, was MacQuarrie, of the Clan MacQuarrie, descended from the first King of Scotland, King Alpin. Peter and John, brothers, came to this country together from their home, Argylshire, Scotland, John settling in Boston, Peter going to Connecticut. One dropped the Mac from his name and the other brother retained it. Peter Crary settled in the town of Groton, New London county, and on December 31, 1677, married Christobel, daughter of Captain John and Hannah (Lake) Gallup. (See Gallup forward). Peter Crary, the founder, died at Groton in 1708. Chil-

dren: Christobel, born February, 1678-79, married Ebenezer Harris; Peter (2), baptized April 30, 1682; Margaret, baptized August 20, 1682, married Ebenezer Pierce, of Groton; John, baptized August 8, 1686; William, baptized November 6, 1687; Robert, baptized May 11, 1690; Hannah or Ann, baptized July 17, 1692, married Nathan Bushnell, of Norwich. Peter (2) Crary, baptized at Stonington, Connecticut, April 30, 1682, was living at Groton, Connecticut, June 25, 1751, when he deeded land to his son Nathan. He married, January 11, 1709-10, Ann Culver. Children: Peter (3), born January 6, 1710-11, at Groton; Thomas, February 2, 1711-12; Ann, November 29, 1713, married Daniel Woodward; Lucy, born December 29, 1715; Nathan, October 7, 1717; Eunice, October 26, 1719; Humphrey, September 7, 1721, died November 14, 1748, married Ann ———, who died May 3, 1739; Temperance, born November 2, 1723, baptized October 26, 1729; Desire, baptized October 26, 1729.

Nathan, son of Peter (2) Crary, was born October 7, 1717, died at Groton, Connecticut, March 24, 1798. He married (first) November 2, 1742, Dorothy Wheeler, who died May 5, 1787; he married (second) Ruth Searles. Children: Thomas, born October 1, 1744; Nathan, March 6, 1746; Anna, March 7, 1749, married Jonathan Randall; Isaac, born July 17, 1751; Lucy, April, 1753, died August 24, 1754; Eunice, born April 28, 1755, died January 18, 1764; Prudence, born April 6, 1757, married Edward Packer; Dorothy, born March 26, 1759, married Timothy Woodbridge; Hannah, born November 1, 1761, married Abner Brownell. Children by second marriage: Captain Jesse, born April 1, 1789, died July 25, 1849, a sea captain of Groton; Sarah, born May 25, 1795, married Samuel Dayton.

Thomas, son of Nathan Crary and his first wife, was born October 1, 1744, died November 3, 1834, and is buried in Schoharie county, New York. He married, January 9, 1772, Mehitable Mason. Children: Thomas (2), born January 11, 1775, married Polly Holmes; Mary, born March 25, 1777; Mason, of further mention; Eunice, born May 25, 1782; Cynthia, born May 21, 1786, married Nathan Cheseborough; Amos, born May 25, 1788; Andrew, born July 7, 1790; Ephraim, born February 3, 1793; Jabez, born April 1, 1796.

Dr. Mason Crary, son of Thomas and Mehitable (Mason) Crary, was born November 15, 1779, at Stonington, Connecticut; died at Beach Grove, Salem, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1855, and is there buried. He first studied for the Presbyterian ministry, but finally embraced the profession of medicine, and was one of the early physicians of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He first occupied the Perry house, which is still standing on the corner of South Main and Northampton streets, and resided there until July 1, 1814, then moved to the Judge Gibson house on Northampton street, now occupied by Dr. G. T. Matlack. His practice was very large in town and country, requiring the aid of an assistant. At the time of the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia, Dr. Crary, with other physicians, volunteered his services and fought the dread disease until his services were no longer required. He was exceptionally successful in the treatment of fever patients, performing some cures that were considered almost miraculous. He then returned to his Beach Grove farm, and was in full practice up to five years of his death in 1855. He married, September 9, 1806, Desire Beach, daughter of Nathan and Susan (Thomas) Beach, of Beach Grove. Susan (Thomas)

Beach was of Philadelphia Quaker stock, thus introducing a strain of Quaker ancestry into the otherwise unbroken New England ancestry of their son, Nathan Beach Crary. Nathan Beach was of the Beach family of Wallingford, Connecticut; his mother, Desire (Herrick) Beach, the first white woman from Connecticut to cross the Blue Mountains into the Wyoming Valley. She was a descendant of John Herrick, of Salem, Massachusetts, the first of the name in America, son of Sir William and Lady Joan Herrick, of Beau Manor, Leicestershire, England. Beau Manor, the old English home, is yet occupied by Herrick descendants. Children of Dr. Mason and Desire (Beach) Crary; Erasmus Darwin, born at Berwick, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1807, married Susan Machette, of Philadelphia; Ellen Hollenback, born at Beach Grove, May 30, 1809, died unmarried; Beach Thomas, born January 18, 1812, died October, 1899, married Eliza St. Clair; Mason (2), born May 28, 1814, died February 4, 1892, married Elspeth Grant; Susan Beach, born 1816, died October 30, 1891, unmarried; Ann Maria, born June 18, 1820, died May 20, 1821; Caroline, born 1822; Stephen Beach, born September 6, 1824; Hannah Baird, born 1826; Nathan Beach, to whose memory this sketch is dedicated.

(The Gallup Line).

John Gallup, the ancestor of most of the name in this country, came to America from the parish of Mosterne, County Dorset, England, in the year 1630. He was the son of John Gallup, who married ——— Crabbe, and the grandson of Thomas and Agnes (Watkins) Gallup, of North Bowood and Strode, whose descendants yet own and occupy the Manors of Strode. John Gallup married Christobel, whose last name does not ap-

pear; he sailed March 20, 1630, in the ship "Mary and John," arriving at Nantucket, May 30, following. He was a skillful mariner, and for some time resided in Boston, an island in the harbor yet bearing his name. He was always known as Captain John Gallup. He won colonial and later national fame through his successful fight with the Indians off Block Island, called the first naval battle fought on the Atlantic coast. Captain John and his wife Christobel both died in Boston, he in 1649, she on July 27, 1655. Their wills are among the earliest recorded.

Captain John (2) Gallup, son of Captain John and Christobel Gallup, was born in England, about 1615, and came to America with his mother, two brothers and sister, in the ship "Griffith," arriving in Boston, September 4, 1633. He moved from Boston to Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1640, there remaining until 1651, when he moved to Connecticut. He first settled at New London, but in 1654 at what is now Stonington, on a grant of land given him by that town in 1653 in recognition of the distinguished services rendered by himself and his father in the Pequot war. When King Philip's war broke out, although he was sixty years of age, he volunteered his services and fell at the Great Swamp fight with the Narragansetts, December 19, 1676, one of the six captains who that memorable day gave up their lives, winning a complete victory, but at a fearful sacrifice of life on both sides. He represented the town at the General Court in 1665 and 1667, and was also an Indian interpreter. He married, in 1643, Hannah Lake, born in England, who came to America with her mother, Mrs. Margaret Lake, in the ship "Abigail," October 6, 1635. Mrs. Margaret Lake was a sister of the wife of Governor Winthrop. Children of Captain

John (2) and Hannah (Lake) Gallup: Hannah, born at Boston, September 14, 1644; John, born 1646, died April 14, 1735, married Elizabeth Harris of Ipswich, Massachusetts; Esther, born at New London, March 24, 1653; Benadam, a soldier of the Colonial wars, born at Stonington, 1655, married Esther Prentice; William; Samuel; Christobel, married, December 31, 1677, Peter Crary, the American ancestor of Nathan Beach Crary; Elizabeth, married Henry Stevens, of Stonington; Mary, married John Cole, of Boston; Margaret, married Joseph Culver, of Groton.

Hannah (Lake) Gallup, the mother of these children, was a daughter of John and Margaret (Read) Lake, and granddaughter of Edward Read, Esquire, of Wickford, in Essex, England. Margaret (Read) Lake's sister, Elizabeth Read, was the wife of John Winthrop, Jr., Governor of Connecticut. Their mother, according to good evidence, is believed to have married a second husband, Hugh Peters.

The Gallup Arms: "Gules on a bend or a lion passant guardant sable." Crest: "A demi-lion Barry or and sable, holding in his dexter paw a broken arrow gules." Motto: "Be Bold, Be Wyse."

Nathan Beach Crary derived descent from other illustrious men of colonial days through Dorothy Wheeler, wife of Nathan Crary, of the third American generation, and through Mehitable Mason, wife of Thomas Crary, of the fourth generation.

Dorothy Wheeler was the granddaughter of Isaac Wheeler and his wife, Martha Park Wheeler, and daughter of William Wheeler, baptized December 18, 1681. He (William) married, May 30, 1710, Hannah Gallup, born at Stonington, May 22, 1683, died 1754, daughter of Benadam and Esther (Prentice) Gallup; chil-

dren of William and Hannah (Gallup) Wheeler: Hannah, born January 12, 1712, married Simeon Miner; Isaac, born January 24, 1714; Anna, December 23, 1715; Martha, April 23, 1717; Dorothy, born March, 1721, married, November 2, 1742, Nathan Crary; Esther, born February, 1723; Eunice, July 3, 1727.

Benadam Gallup, grandfather of Dorothy (Wheeler) Crary, was born at Stonington in 1655, married Esther Prentice, born July 20, 1660, died May 18, 1751. He was a soldier of the colonial wars, and a land owner of Stonington. His eldest child, Hannah, born May 22, 1683, died 1754, married, May 30, 1710, William Wheeler. His other children were: Esther, born 1685; Mercy, 1690; Benadam, 1693; Joseph, 1695; Margaret, 1698; Lucy, 1701.

Mehitable (Mason) Crary was a descendant of Captain John Mason, conqueror of the Pequots, 1637, founder of Norwich, Connecticut, deputy 1637-42; assistant 1642-59; deputy to Colonial Congress 1654-55-57-1661; Deputy Governor of Connecticut 1660-69; major of Colonial forces 1637. He was a signer of the royal charter granted by Charles the Second to the Connecticut colony. He was born in England about 1600, died January 30, 1672, married, July, 1640, Annie Peck, of London, England.

Their son, Daniel Mason, born at Saybrook, Connecticut, April, 1652, died January 28, 1737, married, July, 1679, Rebecca, daughter of Reverend Peter Hobart, M. A., Cambridge University, 1629, afterwards of Hingham, Massachusetts, he being one of the founders of Hingham, and Congregational minister there for forty-three years.

Their son, Nehemiah Mason, born at Stonington, November 24, 1693, died May 13, 1768, married, January 9, 1728, Zeriviah Stanton, of Stonington, daughter of

Joseph Stanton, born January, 1668, married, July 18, 1696, Margaret Chesebrough, a daughter of Nathaniel Chesebrough and his wife, Hannah Denison, the latter a daughter of Captain George Denison. We learn from the records of Massachusetts and Connecticut that Captain George Denison, of Cromwell's army, was not only distinguished as a civilian, but became the most distinguished soldier of Connecticut in her early settlement, except Major John Mason. Zerviah Stanton Mason was a granddaughter of Captain John Stanton and his wife, Hannah Thompson, a sister of Reverend William Thompson. Captain John was a son of Thomas Stanton, born in England, whose mother, Katherine Washington, was a lineal descendant of Sir Lawrence Washington, of Sulgrave Manor, England, the ancestor of George Washington. Thomas Stanton first located in Virginia, later settling in Connecticut, where he founded the town of Stonington. He married, in 1637, Anna, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Dorothy Lord. Dr. Thomas Lord, born in England, in 1585, came to America with his wife, Dorothy (whom he married in 1610), in the ship "Elizabeth and Ann," arriving April 28, 1635. Dr. Lord was given the first medical license issued in New England colonies at Hartford, Connecticut, June 30, 1652. His wife died in 1676, aged eighty-seven years. She sealed her will with the arms of the Lord family "Ar. on a fess gu. between three cinque foils az. a hind pass. between two pheons or."

From such illustrious ancestors came Nathan Beach Crary, born at Beach Grove, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1830, died at Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1911. Beach Grove was a part of the estate of Nathan Beach, grandfather of Mr. Crary, who was one of the pioneers of the Wyoming Valley and a soldier of

the Revolution, enlisting when but fifteen years of age. A full account of his career is given in Charles Miner's "History of the Wyoming Valley", wherein Mr. Miner states that Mr. Beach's account of the surrender of Cornwallis is more graphic than any historian. Mr. Beach and Mr. Miner were colleagues in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives which met at Lancaster in the year 1807. It was during the Revolution that General Washington advised the youthful Nathan Beach to acquire all the lands possible in the Wyoming Valley, that some day they would be valuable. This advice was followed by Nathan Beach, who later became one of the largest land owners of Luzerne county. He was one of the number who witnessed the burning of the first anthracite coal in the Jesse Fell hickory grate at the tavern on Northampton street, Wilkes-Barre, 1808, which burning meant so much to the early owners of the Wyoming Valley, and on which event the Wyoming Historical Society was organized to commemorate. Nathan Beach was for many years with Tench Coxe, they owning and opening coal lands in the Hazelton and Beaver Meadow district. At this period of coal development, the coal was loaded in wagons and hauled by oxen to arks and shipped by canal to the cities. A number of years prior to Mr. Beach's death he sold his interests in the partnership to Mr. Coxe. Mr. Ario Pardee was employed by Mr. Beach as engineer to survey and locate his lands in that region. In 1838-41, Mr. Beach sold to Mr. Newbold, of Philadelphia, the tract of coal land formed into the Sugar Loaf Coal Company, which afterward became known as Diamond Coal Company. Mr. Beach owned and opened the Mocanaqua and Shickshinny coal lands, selling the former to Carey and Hart, of Philadelphia, and retaining

the Shickshinny mines, which his grandson, Nathan Beach Crary, after completing his years of school work, etc., leased from the other heirs and successfully mined, becoming a prominent merchant and coal operator of his section. A point of interest in connection with the Shickshinny mines, operated by Mr. Crary, is, that Mr. Crary's brother, Dr. Darwin Crary, in 1844, is said to have invented the first inclined plane for the purpose of shooting coal from the mountain to the valley, making shipment much easier than the plan in use. These mines Mr. Crary finally sold to the Salem Coal Company.

Mr. Crary was very charitable and public-spirited. A short time prior to his death, he presented to the borough of Shickshinny a park, to be known as Crary Park, to be used as a recreation ground by all, but to be governed by the strictest rules regarding temperance and sobriety. He was not a member of any church, but was a "Friend" in his religious convictions. In 1858, Mr. and Mrs. Crary founded the first Sunday school in Shickshinny, Mr. Crary being superintendent, and Mrs. Crary the first and only teacher for a time. The circumstances attending the founding of this school are well remembered by many now living. In politics he was a Republican. He was a life member of the Wyoming Valley Historical and Genealogical Society of Wilkes-Barre. He promoted the building of the Union turnpike in 1875, and was president of the company owning it; was vice-president of the Shickshinny Tube Works; filled the different offices of burgess, school director, etc., etc., and engaged in everything that promoted the interests of the town, or its welfare, giving freely of his substance, his wisdom and of his sound business ability. In 1857, he with three others, plotted and laid out the

town of Shickshinny. The site of the town was originally the Cist farm, owned by the Cist family of Wilkes-Barre. In 1861 the town was incorporated a borough, and at that time Mr. Crary established a mercantile business there, which he continued until 1906, when he sold to the Shickshinny Store Company. He was a man of strict integrity, upright and honorable in all things.

Mr. Crary, married in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1860, Miranda Lee Overton, born in Kingston township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1841, died August 6, 1907. She was a woman of rare intellect and character, and interested in every good work. It was said of her, "her life was one of perpetual uplift." The mantle of life which enveloped her is a coveted garment for any and everyone. She was a daughter of Henry Overton, born in Southold, Long Island, and his wife, Sarah Jane (Wood) Overton, born in Goshen, New York. Mrs. Crary was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, and at the Presbyterian Institute at Wilkes-Barre, the latter now being known as the Wilkes-Barre Institute.

Children of Nathan Beach and Miranda Lee (Overton) Crary: 1. John Willard Crary, died in 1884. 2. Anne Overton Crary, married H. W. Glover, of Detroit, Michigan, June 28, 1894, and they have children as follows: Nathan Beach Crary Glover, Henry Willis Glover, Paul Overton Glover, Natalie Beach Glover. 3. Martha Lenna Crary. 4. Minnie Crary, died aged nine. 5. Sara Wood Crary. 6. Natalie Beach Crary.

Mrs. Crary had also a most illustrious ancestry of whom the following are a few.

The coat-of-arms of the English family of Overton is: "A martlet on a chapeau." Motto: *Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*

(Gentle in manner, brave in action). The first Isaac Overton, born in England, married Hannah Elton, and with her settled at Southold, Long Island. Their son, Isaac (2) Overton, born in 1658, died at Southold in 1688. John Elton bequeathed his property at Southold, Long Island, to Isaac Overton, son of Isaac and Hannah (Elton) Overton. Isaac (2) Overton had by his wife Sarah a son Isaac (3) Overton, born at Southold in 1683, died there November 4, 1723. He married Abigail Moore, and had a son, John Overton, who died September 5, 1779; he married, January 1, 1733, Jemima Hulse, who died October 25, 1783. Their son, Major Isaac (4) Overton, born 1735, died at Southold, September 22, 1786; he married, September 9, 1760, Phoebe Burnet, who died June 19, 1783. This Isaac Overton served in Colonel William Floyd's and Colonel Josiah Overton's "minute-men" from Southold. He was major in the Third Regiment under Colonel William Floyd, of St. George's Manor. Isaac Burnet Overton, son of Major Isaac (4) Overton, was born December 26, 1772, died at Libertyville, New Jersey, in 1857. He married Sarah Witter, and they had a son, Henry Overton, born April 3, 1807, died at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1875. He married, July 22, 1829, Sarah Jane Wood, born in 1812, died at Wilkes-Barre in 1880. Henry Overton moved from Sussex county, New Jersey, to Dallas or Kingston township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1835, thence to Wilkes-Barre. He was a private in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment New York State Militia at Minisink, Orange county, in 1832. He was elected captain of the Mountaineer Light Infantry, attached to the Lagrange Volunteer Battalion of the militia of Pennsylvania attached to the Second Brigade of the

Eighth Division. His commission, dated May 6, 1844, is signed by Governor David R. Porter.

Sarah Jane (Wood) Overton, wife of Henry Overton, was a daughter of Timothy (4) Wood, born 1763, died near Goshen, New York, in 1835. His farm lands originally included the present site of Goshen. He married, in 1786, Sarah Canfield. He was a great-grandson of Timothy (1) Wood, grandson of Timothy (2) Wood, and son of Timothy (3) Wood, who was born in 1740, and served in the Revolutionary army, a private in Colonel John Hathorn's regiment. Timothy Wood, the patriot, married Pietra Nella Van Dyck about 1761-2. Timothy, Jr., son of Timothy, the patriot, and Pietra Nella, although but thirteen at the time of the Revolution, served his country by performing many duties entrusted to him.

The Canfields came to England with William the Conqueror in 1066. The American ancestor, Matthew Canfield, born in England, died in June, 1673, and is buried at Newark, New Jersey. He was one of the first to own property in New Haven, Connecticut, where he is on record as early as 1639. He and his brother, Thomas, signed the oath of fidelity in 1644, and in 1652 moved to Norwalk. He held many positions of honor and trust; was a member of the General Court, 1654-1666; magistrate, surrogate, collector of customs, inspector of troopers, and was one of the petitioners for and a singer of the charter granted by Charles the Second to the colony of Connecticut. Later he moved to Newark, New Jersey, and became one of the founders of the Oranges, adjoining Newark. Matthew Canfield married, before 1643, Sarah Treat, daughter of Richard Treat, and sister of Governor Treat, who engaged Andros in conversation when the lights were extinguished and the Royal Charter

hidden in the famous Oak Tree. Mr. Richard Treat, her father, baptized August 28, 1584, in Pitsminster Church, was a man of high social standing and influence. Married, in England, 1615, Alice, daughter of Hugh Gaylord. First mention of Richard Treat in Connecticut is as a juror in 1643. In 1644 he was chosen deputy, and annually elected for fourteen years up to 1657-8; was elected magistrate or assistant eight times, etc.; and held many other offices of trust. In 1662, when Charles II granted the colony a charter, he was named in that document as one of the patentees. He was also in 1663 and 1664 a member of Governor Winthrop's council. He was an extensive landowner. (From Weatherfield, Conn. Ancient History.)

Their son, Samuel Canfield, baptized at New Haven, October 19, 1645, died at Norwalk, Connecticut, in October, 1690. He married Elizabeth Willoughby, daughter of Deputy Governor Francis Willoughby, of Massachusetts and Connecticut, who entered so zealously into the affairs of the colonies. He was deputy, 1642-1646-1649; assistant, 1650-1651-1664; deputy governor, 1665-71. He died April 3, 1671. Their son, Jedediah Canfield, born August, 1681, at Norwalk, Connecticut, died at Bedford, New York, in 1770. He married and had a son, Jedediah (2) Canfield, born about 1721, at Norwalk, died after 1805, at Minisink, New York. Jedediah (2) married, about 1756, Rose Ketchum, born September 5, 1736. Their daughter, Sarah Canfield, married, in 1786, Timothy (4) Wood, born July 31, 1740, died near Binghamton, New York. Their daughter, Sarah Jane Wood, married Henry Overton, and their daughter, Miranda Lee Overton, married Nathan Beach Crary. Mrs Crary was a member of Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

DERR, Andrew Fine,

Financier, Man of Affairs.

From his German ancestors driven from the Palatinate for their Protestant religious convictions, and from his American forefathers, Andrew Fine Derr inherited a deeply religious nature. To this was added careful Christian training, and the benefits of a broad classical education under inspiring teachers. These advantages enabled him to take large views of life and its problems, and gave point and strength to his efforts when he threw himself into the service of God and humanity.

In Wilkes-Barre his influence was strong religiously, socially and in business. As directing head of the Miners' Bank for many years, his singularly clear judgment and perfect mastery of details rendered him an ideal executive and able financier. These qualities also made his advice valuable both on public questions and for matters private and confidential. Perhaps his concentration and devotion to his large interests made him conspicuous as a business man before all else. Yet he had also an unusual instinct for the things that elevate, delight and give color to life. He was fond of the arts, a connoisseur of books, and possessor of a library collected with discrimination over a period of years, representing the best in literature, scientific, historical, biographical, and fiction. He was always a reader, absorbed the world's best thought both past and present, and was interested in the great problems which concern the individual, the community and the nations. It is such men who have given lustre to the citizenship of the Wyoming Valley. They represent devotion to ideals, worthy standards of living, and by their influence have added a tremendous force to the vitality of a wholesome public opinion.



Andrew F. Dess

The Derrs (Dörr) were among the thirty thousand German Protestants expelled from the Palatinates in the early part of the eighteenth century. One of this number, Heinrich Dörr, left Germany in 1742, as did his son, John Heinrich Dörr. After coming to America, John Heinrich Derr (as the name was anglicized) married Hannah Moelich, a granddaughter of Johannes Moelich, of Bernsdorf, on the Rhine, Germany, who married Maria Cathrina, daughter of the burgomaster, Gottfried Kirburger. Johannes Moelich came to America, landing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with his family, May 29, 1735. A few years later he bought a large tract of land in Warren county, New Jersey, abutting on the Delaware river. He built and operated the first tannery in that section, and later sold it and moved to Bedminster, Somerset county, New Jersey, where he erected a substantial stone homestead. He also built there a mill and a tannery, both being operated by his descendants for over one hundred years. He was a prominent member of the Lutheran church, sturdy in his integrity and unyielding in his convictions. He had ten children, one of his sons, Andrew Moelich, serving as captain of the First Sussex (New Jersey) Regiment in 1776, and throughout the war of the Revolution.

John and Hannah (Moelich) Derr had a son, Jacob, who was a soldier of the Revolution, serving under General Anthony Wayne. Michael Derr, son of Jacob, the Revolutionary soldier, served in the War of 1812, and with his family of ten children lived in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he died. John Derr, eldest son of Michael Derr, married Hannah Fine, who bore him five children, all born in Bucks county, except Andrew Fine Derr, the youngest child. Hannah (Fine) Derr died near Kline's Grove,

Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, at the Derr farm, on the Sunbury road, April 2, 1864; her husband, John Derr, died twenty-four days later in Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, at the residence of his daughter, Mary Catherine, wife of John P. Richter, she the only daughter of her parents.

Andrew Fine Derr was born at the Derr farm near Kline's Grove, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1853, and died at his home in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1915. He lived with his parents on the farm, and attended public schools until April, 1864. Both his parents died in that month, and from his thirteenth until his twentieth year he lived with his sister, Mary Catherine, whose husband, John P. Richter, was his legally appointed guardian. After public school courses, he entered the Missionary Institute at Selinsgrove, Snyder county, Pennsylvania (now Susquehanna University), there prepared for college, and in the fall of 1871 entered Lafayette College, taking the classical course. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1875, then returned for a post-graduate course, specializing in German, French and English literature, under Professor Bloombergh. He continued post-graduate study one year, then bade farewell to college halls.

In the fall of 1876 he began the study of law in the office of George W. Biddle, at that time one of the foremost lawyers at the Philadelphia bar. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1878, and later in the year to the Luzerne county bar. He began practice in Wilkes-Barre, and until his death, thirty-seven years later, was a member of that bar.

In the fall of 1882, his brother, Thompson Derr, head of the insurance firm, Thompson Derr & Brother, of Wilkes-Barre, was in such a precarious state of

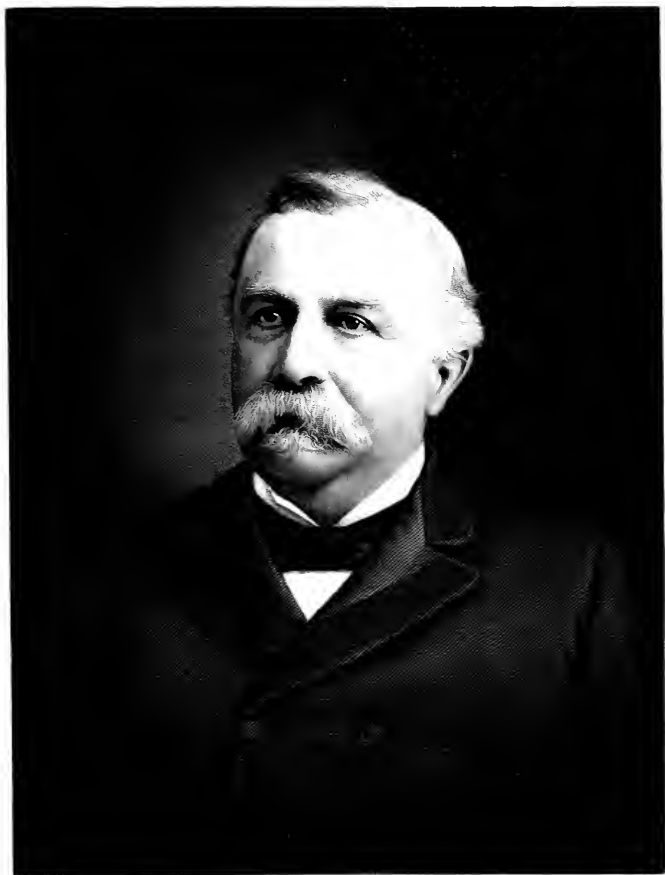
health that he asked his brother, Andrew F., to enter the firm and to assist him in his other concerns. As he became interested in the insurance business, Andrew Derr gradually withdrew from the practice of law and finally devoted himself entirely to various corporations in which he became interested as stockholder and official.

The firm of Thompson Derr & Brother is widely known as one of the largest general insurance agencies in the country. It was founded by Thompson Derr in 1858, and has since that date represented in Pennsylvania the largest and best of foreign and domestic fire insurance companies. As the elder brother, Thompson Derr, and the second brother, Henry H. Derr, passed away, the burden of management fell upon Andrew F. Derr. He became a director of the Miners' Savings Bank, later was elected vice-president, then was chosen president, and for many years was its able executive head. He was also a director and vice-president of the Anthracite Bank, and one of the active promoters of the plan which merged the Miners' and the Anthracite banks. Much of the credit for the creation of so potent a financial force has always been awarded Mr. Derr, who although connected with many prominent business propositions, gave his closest attention and greatest efforts to his insurance and his banking interests.

He was a director of the Sheldon Axle Company, serving on the executive committee; director of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York City, and chairman of its finance committee; director of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, and chairman of its executive committee; trustee of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; director of the Osterhout Free Library; president of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association;

secretary and trustee of the Home for Friendless Children; original member of the Westmoreland Club; member of the University and the Lawyers clubs of New York City, the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia, the Archaeological Institute of America, the Prince Society of Boston, the American Economic Society, the American Bar Association, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania-German Society, Pennsylvania Chapter Sons of the American Revolution, and New Jersey Chapter of the same; Society of the War of 1812; elder and trustee of Memorial Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre. He was one of the small coterie that saw the great good of developing the Country Club idea, and, when such institutions were just starting in Pennsylvania, brought the Wyoming Country Club into being and selected its site on historic Inman's Hill. For a long time he served the club either as director or president.

With the death of Andrew Derr, on November 19, 1915, in the sixty-third year of his age, Wilkes-Barre lost one of her most loyal and progressive citizens. In spite of ill-health which grew into enforced invalidism during the last year of his life, Mr. Derr has been unsparing of himself in the service of others. His singularly clear judgment and shrewd mastery of detail, made his advice valuable both for public affairs and for matters personal and confidential. He had a heart at leisure for the joys and for the sorrows of others, and a personal rectitude and simplicity that was unquestioned. His Christianity was of the sort that made for sincerity and purity and justice towards others, and for a generous and faithful adherence to duty. He could be depended on to do more than he was asked, and to accomplish more than he promised.



Frederic Cross

As a friend he was as true as needle to pole, and though he judged men by rigid standards, he was capable of the kindest judgments, of the largest sympathies and he had the grace of being able to put the best construction on human conduct. For a man of his intensely strong convictions, he alienated no friend but was respected the more because he was steadfast.

Resolutions adopted by the Miners' Bank, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on the death of Andrew F. Derr:

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., November 20th, 1915.

A special meeting of the Board was held this day at 2.00 p. m. for the purpose of taking appropriate action on the death of Mr. Andrew F. Derr.

On motion, duly seconded, the following resolution offered by Mr. A. H. McClintock was unanimously adopted and ordered placed upon the records of the bank:

The Directors of the Bank have heard with deep sorrow of the death, last evening, of the vice-president, Andrew Fine Derr, who, for a long period was a director, and from April 23, 1913, until his resignation on September 29, 1914, made necessary because of his failing health, the president of this Institution.

During all the years of his connection with this Bank, and with both of the banks from which this one was formed, he gave his earnest, conscientious, and most efficient attention to their best interests.

His extensive business experience, critical acumen, sound judgment, and clear understanding of our needs, made his talents of especial value here.

But above and beyond his business ability and skill, Mr. Derr stood for the higher things of this life. He was always alert and active for the moral and religious advancement of our community, and his heart and purse were ever open to the appeals of charity and suffering.

With these many and varied gifts of mind and character, he was crowned with a charm and grace of manner that came from his pure life and from the education and refinement that years of study and cultivation had given him, which rounded and completed his personality, and marked him as a true man among his fellow men.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt and truest sympathy, and that we attend the funeral in a body.

Mr. Derr married, June 23, 1896, in Philadelphia, Harriet Lowrie, daughter of Reverend Samuel T. and Elizabeth (Dickson) Lowrie. They had four children: Elizabeth Lowrie, Katherine, Thompson, and Andrew Fine Derr, Jr.

CORSS, Frederic,

Physician, Author.

For nearly half a century Dr. Corss went in and out of the homes of Kingston as a healer and as a friend, bidden to the birth, the christening, the bridal feast, and to the last sad rites. As a physician he ranked with the most eminent; as a friend his throne the hearts of young and old alike; while as a man and as a citizen his record shone brightly. He won all hearts, and was the warm personal friend as well as the trusted medical adviser who brought back health whenever possible, but brought hope and comfort always. His contributions to the literature of the Wyoming Valley brought him reputation as a learned, graceful, accurate and always interesting writer; while his long years of practice and his service to the cause of medicine were invaluable. In citizenship, friendship and neighborliness, he lived up to the fullest requirement of even the spiritual law, for every one was literally his "neighbor," every just civic cause was his cause.

Dr. Corss sprang from a long line of American ancestors, the first of whom was James Corse, a settler of Deerfield, Massachusetts. He married, in 1690, Elizabeth Catlin, who was captured by the French and Indians in the sack of Deerfield in 1704, and later murdered while on the march to Canada. She was the daughter of John Catlin, head of one of the

original thirty families of Branford, Connecticut, that settled Newark, New Jersey, in 1666. The line of descent to Dr. Corss was through James (2) Corse, son of the founder, who was a noted hunter and scout, a soldier in the French and Indian wars, 1743 to 1763, and who on May 1, 1775, then aged eighty-one years, enlisted as a minute-man at Greenfield, raised a company, and fought at Bunker Hill. He married Thankful Munn. Asher, son of James (2) Corse, the patriot soldier, changed his name to Corss, and so it has remained in this branch. He married (first) Submit Chapin, descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin, the Puritan. Asher Corss was a soldier of the French and Indian War, and the owner of a large farm on the west bank of the Connecticut river. His son, Asher (2) Corss, married Lucy Grinnell, and they were the parents of Rev. Charles Chapin Corss, father of Dr. Frederic Corss.

Rev. Charles Chapin Corss was a devoted minister of the Presbyterian church, his work for humanity covering a period of sixty years. He was a graduate of Amherst College, Bachelor of Arts, 1830, and studied theology at Princeton. He was ordained by the Susquehanna Presbytery, August 27, 1836, and until his death in 1895 was active in pastoral work. He married (first) September 1, 1836, Ann Hoyt, who died August 9, 1851, aged thirty-four years, leaving five children.

Frederic, third child and second son of Reverend Charles Chapin and Ann (Hoyt) Corss, was born January 16, 1842, died April 1, 1908. He was prepared for college at Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Towanda (a school that largely owed its establishment to his father), and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, then entered Lafayette College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of '62, receiving his Master's degree in 1865. Deciding upon

the profession of medicine, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating M. D., in 1866. He began practice at Kingston, March 17, 1866, and for nearly half a century practiced his healing art, gaining skill and fame as a practitioner, love and gratitude as a friend, and true honor as a man and citizen. He loved the Wyoming Valley, and in the intervals of professional toil delved deep into her geological secrets, preserving the results of his explorations and study in printed form. His contributions to the literature of the Valley, read before the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and later published, were weighty and exceedingly valuable. They include: "Drift Mounds of the Susquehanna River", "Fossils in the River Drift at Pittston, Pennsylvania", "Buried Valley and Pot Holes in the Wyoming Valley Coal Fields", "Buried Valley of Wyoming", and "Glacial Rock of Shawnee Mountain".

Dr. Corss was a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, Lehigh Valley Medical Association (president, 1903-1904), Pennsylvania Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, his standing among his professional brethren being the highest. His Revolutionary ancestry admitted him to Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, his personal character to the Masonic order; his college life to the fraternity Phi Beta Gamma; while his religious preference was for the Presbyterian church, of which he was a lifelong member. He was one of the active members of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and supported with his influence all that was good and for the elevation of his community and his fellows.

Dr. Corss married, June 19, 1872, Martha Sarah Hoyt, born October 14, 1849, who survives him, daughter of John

Dorrance and Martha (Goodwin) Hoyt, granddaughter of Ziba and Nancy Hoyt, and niece of Henry Martyn Hoyt, Governor of Pennsylvania.

GAYLEY, William Creighton, M. D.,

Physician, Philanthropist.

Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Gayley ministered to the souls and moral well-being of his congregation at Lock Haven, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, for a period of two years, then removed to West Nottingham, Cecil county, Indiana, where he exerted a powerful influence for good for three decades, after which he took up his residence in Wayne, near the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he lived a retired life for the remainder of his days, his death occurring at the age of eighty-two years, long past the allotted scriptural age of three score years and ten.

His son, Dr. William C. Gayley, also ministered to the bodies and physical well-being of the people at Hazelton, Pennsylvania, for about thirty years, and both found their greatest reward in the knowledge that they accomplished great and lasting benefit to those they served. Rev. Samuel A. Gayley came to the State of Pennsylvania from the North of Ireland, and became a graduate of Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, and of Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey. After taking holy orders as an ordained clergyman of the Presbyterian church, he was settled as pastor of the church at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, as above noted. He married Agnes Malcolm.

Their son, Dr. William Creighton Gayley, was born at West Nottingham, Cecil county, Maryland, November 13, 1857, died at Hazelton, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1913. His public school education was supplemented by a full course in advanced

study at West Nottingham Academy, his course terminating with graduation. He decided upon the medical profession as his life's activity, entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D., 1882, taking a scholarship, and president of the class. He began the practice of his profession at Jeddo, Pennsylvania, as assistant to Dr. George Wentz, continuing there for two years. He then located in general practice at Deringer and Tomhicken, Pennsylvania, serving those towns for one year. He then selected Hazelton, Pennsylvania, as his permanent seat of practice and there his after life was passed, 1885-1913.

Those were twenty-eight years of blessing both to the good doctor and those he served. He developed a wise professional skill and served a numerous clientele, who as the years passed were bound closer and closer to him in bonds of personal friendship entirely aside from the high regard in which he was held as a physician. He gave unsparingly of himself to alleviate human suffering, kept abreast of all modern medical thought, and in his own sphere led that thought. Hazelton is located eighteen hundred feet above sea level, and in that pure clear mountain atmosphere is located the Hazelton Tuberculosis Dispensary, the second to be established in the State of Pennsylvania. That it is located there is primarily due to Dr. Gayley, who was foremost in creating the sentiment that inspired its establishment, foremost in securing its erection. The Hazelton Fresh Air School is another of the modern institution Hazelton has to be proud of, which was established largely through Dr. Gayley's public spirited action. He gave much time to the "Fresh Air School," and was one of the physicians in charge until ill health caused him

to lay aside some of his burdens. His charitable work was a very heavy burden laid upon himself, for he refused his professional service to none, no matter how poor they might be, serving as faithfully as where he was sure of his fees. The amount of free professional service he rendered will never be known, for he was one who never let his left hand know what his right hand was doing; but, although there is no earthly record of his good deeds in that respect, there are hundreds of God's poor in whose hearts there is a quiet sacred corner in which the memory of the good doctor who befriended them is preserved.

He was one of the organizers of the Hazelton Medical Association, and served a term as its president. He entertained the highest respect for his professional brothers, and in turn possessed their confidence, love and respect. He was kindly-hearted and social in disposition, and loved to mingle in friendly acquaintance with his fellow-men, joining with them in all the city's organizations to which he could give a portion of his valuable time. He valued this intercourse with men, for it broadened his own views and gave him opportunities for greater usefulness. He joined with them in founding the Hazelton Country Club, was its president until his death, and preached the gospel of out-of-doors recreation to members; he was a member of the Board of Trade, the Hazelton Library Association, Masonic order, University Club of Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre Country Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was brought up under the teachings of his honored Presbyterian father, and was ever true in his allegiance to that church. He took no part in political controversies, but was keenly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen, and none was more progressive or aggressive in their

advocacy of all that would benefit, nor in their opposition to all that would retard progress. So a useful life was passed. He brought healing to the sick, hope to the discouraged and comfort to the poor. All men admired and loved him and freely aided him with funds when he would come to them with tales of suffering he could not personally relieve.

Dr. Gayley married, November 18, 1886, Mary W. Leisenring, of an old and prominent Pennsylvania family, daughter of Walter and Mary (Price) Leisenring, of Upper Lehigh. Mrs. Gayley survives her husband, a resident of Hazelton. They were the parents of the following children: Jeannette, and Samuel Alexander Gayley, both living; and two deceased, Walter L. and Mary A.

DICKSON, Allan H.,

Lawyer, Enterprising Citizen.

Twenty-three years ago there passed from earth a man whose death created a profound sense of loss to the Wilkes-Barre community, and to whose memory the most fervent tributes were paid, Allan Hamilton Dickson, who during his lifetime was one of the shining lights of the Luzerne county bar. From his professional brethren, who knew him best, can the most correct estimate of the value of his life and services be obtained. His death was formally announced in court on January 24, 1893. Charles E. Rice, then President Judge, who was on the bench, immediately adjourned the court as a mark of respect to Mr. Dickson's memory. Immediately after the adjournment of court the members of the bar assembled, being called to order by Alexander Farnham, the president of the association, who on taking the chair spoke most feelingly of the circumstances of Mr. Dickson's death and of his qualities as a



Allan H. Dresser.

lawyer and a man. The whole meeting, thus opened, was a very remarkable one, for the attendance was large and all that was said gave evidence of the deep sorrow felt by all. Henry W. Palmer, late Attorney-General, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the intelligence of the sudden death of Allan H. Dickson was so unexpected and shocking as to cast a gloom of unusual character over the members of this association and the whole community.

Resolved, That Mr. Dickson was a man of acknowledged ability, which was exhibited in his profession as a lawyer and in all his responsible business relations and in the public and private offices he held. He was possessed of fine literary and artistic taste; was strictly honorable in every post and station; of courageous determination in the defense of what he adjudged right; was a progressive, enterprising member of society; and in every relation of life a good citizen.

Resolved, That we grieve with exceeding great sorrow that his promising career is ended, and extend to his mourning family the assurance of our profound condolence.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to publish these resolutions and to communicate them to his family.

It is impossible to give even a resume of the eulogies that were uttered. Some of the speakers, in addition to Mr. Farnham, were Mr. Palmer, George R. Bedford, Asa R. Brundage, William S. McLean, Thomas H. Atherton, E. G. Scott, Edmund G. Butler, Ex-Mayor F. M. Nichols, Judge Lyman H. Bennett, S. J. Strauss (later Judge), Judge D. L. Rhone, Judge Stanley Woodward, and John T. Lenahan. Mr. Dickson's sterling qualities as a man and his characteristic points as a lawyer were presented from every point of view. The speakers gave evidence not only of their personal affection for Mr. Dickson and their genuine sorrow in his death, but in their estimate of his qualities as a lawyer there was re-

markably unanimity. As Judge Rhone remarked, "It is good for a man to deserve the good opinion of his neighbors." The following excerpts suggest the tenor of the remarks that were made:

Mr. Palmer:—He hated shams and pretenders of high and low degree, whether at the bar, on the bench, or in politics or the pulpit, and had no hesitation in making his opinions known. He never "crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift might follow fawning," or drew back from giving an honest opinion of men or measures when to avoid it would show want of courage. In the Independent revolt of 1882 he was active and outspoken, and has never abated a jot or tittle of his contempt for the machine made statesmen who sit in the high places of the state and nation. In truth he was a reformer in politics who looked forward with hope to a time when the control of parties and the possession of places of honor would be secured by men of the highest integrity, learning and ability,—to many an iridescent dream, but to him a high ideal toward which he looked and for which he labored.

Mr. Bedford:—He was a man of broad culture and fine literary attainments. His address on Alexander Hamilton and other addresses that he occasionally delivered gave evidence of most careful and discriminating historical research. As a citizen he was progressive and public-spirited. To him more than to any other is due the great stride in municipal improvements witnessed in this city. In all his conduct it can be said with absolute truth that he was always actuated by principle and never by policy. Dictates of policy, if they had been given weight, would in a number of instances have stood in the way of acts which redound to his greatest credit. Applause on the one hand or criticism on the other moved him not. Many who at the time differed from him have come to see the justice and wisdom of his course; its honesty they did not question. There was in his life much that was heroic, and now that he is gone all will accord him sincerity of purpose and render tribute to his worth. In my judgment, his place in this community cannot be filled. The busy world moves on. Its trials and its triumphs will repeat themselves and other men will come and go, but so long as those remain who came into touch with him, so long the memory of Allan Dickson can never die.

Mr. Brundage:—His daily life, in the court house and out of it, was pure and exemplary. His intercourse with the bar was characterized by singular urbanity and kindness. Always the gentleman of kindly impulses, he never compromised fidelity or duty, or swerved from courageous advocacy of his clients' cause. His pure public and private life has made an impression upon us and the community, and that impress is clean and clear cut. The world has been made better for his having lived in it. He had no patience with the shams of either professional or social life. His standard of private morals was high and he believed that human happiness can only come from a virtuous and well spent life. There was neither cant, bigotry, or hypocrisy in his composition; he scorned them all.

Mr. McLean:—His resolution, courage, scholarly accomplishments, and intimacy with the best thoughts of the best authors, joined to a clear and logical mind, made him an able lawyer, one to be respected, and a foeman worthy of the steel of any of us. But more than all, his neighbors respected him, the community trusted him, and all who knew him believed him to be an honest man. Of Kings and Princes and the rulers of men nothing better can be said.

Mr. Atherton:—With these rugged virtues Allan H. Dickson possessed a heart of infinite tenderness. His was an unusual combination of traits. Earnest, bold, aggressive; yet thoughtful and considerate toward others. Deeply absorbed in all the questions of the time, a reader and student, yet a warm hearted, genial companion and friend. Loyal to his convictions and bold in defending them, yet tolerant toward the honest opponent. Learned, thoughtful, aggressive, yet kind and gentle.

Mr. Scott:—The virtue of Allan Dickson's life was this: That he showed how much good a man can do by remaining faithful to first principles, and how easily and lastingly good character, steadfastness of purpose, and simplicity make the attainment of reputation. We can truly and reverentially pronounce upon him this judgment: *Fortiter, Fideliter, Feliciter.*

Mr. Nichols:—Touched by these pleadings, the tender, loveful, and loving heart of Mr. Dickson always applied to the wounds of sorrow in others the sweetest cordials of human sympathy and kindness. Yes, with gentle words and cheering countenance he could give con-

solation and hope to the grief-smitten souls of others, but when engulfed in the billows of his own great sorrow, death alone could furnish him a haven of rest. Dear friend, farewell. May the choicest blessings of heaven reward your kindness to your fellow men in this life and the immortal companionship of the spirits of your little children on the farther shore gratify the highest yearnings of your divine affections.

Mr. Bennett:—His noble qualities as a kind and affectionate husband, father, and citizen, have been manifested to some of us in his proffered sympathies on occasions of domestic affliction, the full import of which he, from personal experience, well understood. Those who have thus become best acquainted with the keen sensibilities and sympathies of our departed brother will wonder less at the serious shock he himself received a few days ago in the death of his only son, and the fatal result to him which has called us together to-day. We, both as individual citizens and as members of this bar, may well mourn his loss.

Mr. Strauss:—When he began his work in this community of Wilkes-Barre, twenty years ago or thereabout, he was a stranger to all of us. It was a time when the spirit of progress was advancing in the city; the new blood that came from many quarters was making itself felt. By force of his sense of public duty he naturally enrolled himself with progressive men and from that day until the day of his death he remained a leader among them in this city. Whatever concerned the community concerned him; whatever concerned any man in the community interested Mr. Dickson if it were right that he should be interested by it. He deemed nothing human foreign to himself. He was ever an earnest man, never a trifler; he was ever a genial man and a gentleman.

Mr. Woodward:—The death of such a man in the full ripeness of his career—immaturity passed, but no decay begun—is a great loss. The community in which he lived knows that he was an unselfish and diligent citizen, who was always at work for the public good when called upon to serve them in a representative capacity. His clients knew that he was a wise and prudent lawyer, learned and honorable, who could never tread in paths that were not straight and clean, and open. The bench and the bar knew him as an exemplary and distinguished

member of a noble profession, which needs such men to keep its standard high. And we all know and will remember him as a Christian gentleman, with whom we are glad to have been associated and whose character and influence have bettered the world in which he lived.

Such earnest expressions of appreciation of a man, given by his closest colleagues, leave little more to be said.

Mr. Dickson's antecedents were Scotch, his ancestry tracing to David Dickson, born 1583, one of the regents of the University of Glasgow. The Dicksons were one of the border clans, one of the mottoes being *Fortes fortuna juvat* (Fortune favors the brave), another *Cubo sed curo* (I sleep but watch). The family was known as the "famous Dicksons," and are of frequent mention in Scotch records. The clan is descended from the Keiths, Earls Marshall, one of the most powerful families of Scotland when, with the exception of the royal family, the title of Earl was the highest in the kingdom. The Keith family had so many possessions that it was at one time said that they could journey from the north to the south of Scotland and sleep every night in one of their own castles.

John Dickson, grandson of David Dickson, the regent, was born about 1673, married Jane Dodd, and settled in Ireland, in County Down. His eldest son, James Dickson, had a son, Alexander, born in 1776, who married Sarah McKee, and by her had ten children. By a second wife, Margaret Harding, he had six children. In June, 1837, this Alexander Dickson came to the United States, bringing his family and settling at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, New York. In 1837 he moved to Lansingburg, New York, and there died April 2, 1871, aged ninety-five years. Hugh Sheridan, seventh child of Alexander Dickson and his first wife, Sarah McKee, was born in 1813. He mar-

ried Sarah Margaret Stoever, who bore him four children: Elizabeth, married Reverend Samuel T. Lowrie; Ellen, married Colonel W. P. Wilson; Frederick Stoever, author of "Dickson's Blackstone", "Dickson's Commentaries", "Dickson's Kent", and an analysis of "Kent's Commentaries"; and Allan Hamilton.

Allan Hamilton, son of Hugh Sheridan and Sarah Margaret (Stoever) Dickson, was born in Utica, New York, November 14, 1851, died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1893. He prepared for college at Wyer's Preparatory School in West Chester, Pennsylvania, and entered Yale University in 1868, but in the first half of his sophomore year was compelled to leave the university on account of poor health. After a season of travel in Mexico he returned home, and in 1871 reentered Yale, finishing his sophomore studies. He then went abroad, studied German at Heidelberg, and attended university lectures at Berlin. He also toured Switzerland and Italy, returning to the United States and Wilkes-Barre in 1872. In January, 1873, he began the study of law under the direction of Henry M. Hoyt, of the Luzerne county bar, having previously registered as a law student with Wayne MacVeagh in West Chester. On September 14, 1874, he was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, and from that date was actively and prominently identified with that bar. He was duly admitted to the Superior and Supreme Courts of the State and to the Federal Courts of the district, conducting a large practice in all. He boldly attacked corruption in public affairs, and became the open foe of the "powers that prey". He won enviable standing at the bar, and was held in high esteem not less for his great personal worth than for his ability as a lawyer and advocate. He was a member of the bar associations of the

district, and of various social, philanthropic and political organizations. No man had warmer, truer friends, and no man ever more truly benefited the community in which he lived.

Mr. Dickson married, November 12, 1874, Kate Swetland Pettibone, born September 27, 1851, daughter of Payne (2) and Caroline M. (Swetland) Pettibone, her father a leading banker, business man, railroad official, and churchman. Mrs. Dickson is a descendant of John Pettibone, of French ancestry, who came from England in 1650 and who settled at Windsor, Connecticut. The Wyoming Valley settler was Noah Pettibone, born April 16, 1714, who settled in the valley in 1769. He married, in 1745, Huldah Williams. His son, Oliver, was in Forty Fort at the time of the massacre, left the valley soon afterward, but returned in 1788 and bought land adjoining his father's. He married, in Dutchess county, New York, Martha, daughter of Dr. Barnabas Payne, who bore him thirteen children, eleven of whom married and reared families. His son, Payne (1) Pettibone, married Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Lee) Tuttle, of the Morris county, New Jersey, Tuttle family. Payne (2) Pettibone, son of Payne (1) and Sarah (Tuttle) Pettibone, was born December 23, 1813, died March 21, 1888. He became one of the leading business men of the Wyoming Valley, and was one of the foremost laymen of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married, October 3, 1837, Caroline M., daughter of William Swetland, banker of Pittston and extensive land owner and coal operator. He was a son of Belding and Sally (Gay) Swetland, and a grandson of Luke Swetland, a Revolutionary soldier, and the first of the Swetlands to settle in the Wyoming Valley.

Children of Allan Hamilton and Kate

Swetland (Pettibone) Dickson: Caro Pettibone, died in childhood; Dorothy Ellen, married Major Frank Darte; Hugh Sheridan, died in childhood. Mrs. Dickson survives her husband, a resident of Wilkes-Barre, a lady of culture and fortune.

MINER, Charles A. and Sidney R.,

Men of Affairs, Public Benefactors.

When in 1858 the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society was formed for the purpose of preserving historical data, sites, and records, Charles Abbott Miner was one of the charter members. During the forty-five years of his life membership he filled the offices of vice-president, president, and trustee, his interest and services materially promoting the welfare and usefulness of the Society. In 1892 his son, Sidney Roby Miner, was elected a member of the Society and two years later was elected recording secretary, an office he held until his death twenty years later. Through legacies left by them, father and son are enrolled upon the list of benefactors, and both, through their pens, left valuable contributions to the literature of the Wyoming Valley.

This interest in the preservation of history by her two noble sons was not the only or greatest benefit the Wyoming Valley received from them. Their lives were lives of usefulness and honor, the father a merchant, miller and public official; the son a lawyer, orator and writer. Both were eminent in their spheres, both were men of sterling character and worth, and both are lovingly remembered.

The Miner ancestry is traced from early New England settlers, among whom stand preëminent Thomas Miner (1630), a captain in King Philip's War; John Ross, of Ipswich, Massachusetts (1635);



Chas. A. Weaver

and George Abbott, of Andover, Massachusetts (1635). In England the family has been traced to the thirteenth century, to Henry Miner, who died in 1359, a record of whose services to his king, his coat-of-arms, etc., is preserved in family archives. In the tenth generation of the family in England, Thomas Miner, in 1630, came to America, landing at Salem, Massachusetts. Five American generations—Thomas, the founder; his son, Clement (1); his son, Clement (2); his son, Hugh; and his son, Ensign Seth Miner, resided in New England, the sons of Ensign Seth being the pioneers of this branch in the Wyoming Valley. Ensign Seth Miner, born in New London, Connecticut, 1742, died January 15, 1822, and is buried in the old graveyard at Doylestown, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Susquehanna Land Company, and as such had a claim to land in Pennsylvania so long in dispute between Pennsylvania and Connecticut. His son Charles was deputized to go to the Wyoming Valley to look after his father's interests, and later he induced his brother Asher to join him. This Asher Miner was the grandfather of Charles A., and the great-grandfather of Sidney R. Miner.

Asher Miner, born in Norwich, Connecticut, March 3, 1778, was of the sixth generation of his family in America. He was a printer, and after coming to the Wyoming Valley worked at his trade on the newspapers of his day and founded the "Luzerne County Federalist," issuing the first number January 5, 1801. He later sold his interest in "The Federalist" to his brother Charles, and moved to Doylestown. There he founded and issued first, July 7, 1804, the "Pennsylvania Correspondent and Farmers Advertiser," later known as the "Bucks County Intelligencer." He succeeded in establishing this enterprise upon a profitable

basis, and for twenty-one years remained its proprietor and publisher. He was postmaster of Doylestown for several years, having the postoffice in his printing house, and also there engaged in merchandising. He resigned as postmaster in 1821, sold his newspaper in 1824, and moved to West Chester, Pennsylvania, there joining his brother Charles in publishing the "Village Record." In 1834 the brothers sold "The Record" and returned to Wilkes-Barre, where Asher Miner died March 14, 1841. He married, May 19, 1800, Mary Wright, who bore him thirteen children.

Robert, the third child of Asher and Mary (Wright) Miner, was born at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1805, died December 10, 1842. He began working in the mill owned by his father at the age of fourteen years, and for a number of years taught school in Plains township. After his marriage he again took charge of the mill owned by his father at Wrightsville (Miner's Mills), operated it until it was destroyed by fire in 1826, and then rebuilt it. In 1833 he bought the "Wyoming Herald;" in 1837 merged it with the "Wyoming Republican," then being published at Kingston, but, in 1836 entered the employ of the newly created Hazleton Coal Company as clerk. Later he became secretary of the company, also acting as treasurer, and in 1840 he engaged in the mining and shipping of coal as a member of the firm of Pardee, Miner & Company. He married Eliza, daughter of Stephen and Abigail (Searle) Abbott, who bore him three children.

Charles Abbott Miner, eldest son of Robert and Eliza (Abbott) Miner, was born in Plains township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1830, died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and was there buried July 27, 1903. After com-

pleting an academic education at Wilkes-Barre and West Chester he entered the business with which his father and grandfather had been connected, and in turn passed it to his son, Asher. All his active business life was devoted to the milling business, and until his retirement he operated the mill at Miner's Mills, built by his father on the site of the old mill built by Thomas Wright, owned by his grandfather, where flour was made in 1795. He was the first president of the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association, and one of the leading men of the milling industry. In 1890 he prepared and read a most interesting, valuable paper before the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, entitled "The Early Grist Mills of Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania."

While his milling interests were of paramount importance, Mr. Miner was closely identified with many Wilkes-Barre activities of note. For twenty-five years he was a director of the Wyoming National Bank, ranking as vice-president at the time of his death, and for fifteen years he was president of the Coalville (Ashley) Street Railway Company. He was president of the board of directors of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital from its organization, was at one time president of the Luzerne County Agricultural Society, and president of the board of trustees of Wilkes-Barre Academy (later the Harry Hillman Academy), an institution in which he had deep concern, as he had in all educational matters. For many years he furnished the Miner Prizes for declamation at the Academy, and was ever zealous in securing better educational advantages for young men and women. Mr. Miner was a veteran of the Civil War, enlisting in Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged, ranking as sergeant, July 26, 1863. He was a Re-

publican in politics, serving his party as representative from Wilkes-Barre in the Pennsylvania Legislature from 1875 until 1880. His dignified and able service in the House was endorsed by his district, and in 1881 he was the nominee of his party for State Senator, but was defeated at the polls by his Democratic opponent, Eckley B. Coxe. In 1877 he had served by appointment as a member of the Second Geologic Survey of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Miner was a charter member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, organized in 1858, and for forty-five years was intimately in touch with the Society and its work. He was chosen president in 1881, was vice-president, 1887-1890, and a trustee, 1887 to 1903. He was a life member of the Society and a benefactor, using his means and his talents to aid the Society in its purposes. A man's contemporaries are the best judges of the value of his life to the community, and the following extract from the "Wilkes-Barre Leader," published on the day of his funeral, July 27, 1903, faithfully reflects the sentiments of his city:

All that was mortal of Hon. Charles A. Miner was this afternoon consigned to its last resting place. In the death of Mr. Miner Wilkes-Barre has indeed sustained a severe loss. A public-spirited, philanthropic citizen, he was ever ready to help in advancing the welfare of the city and its inhabitants. His personal side was particularly lovable to all who knew him and his business integrity was a strong example to many of the younger business men of the community. The deeds of Mr. Miner will live in this city for many a long day. After all, they are the most lasting tributes to a citizen's memory. But it would not be amiss to erect in the public square or on the river common, or some such appropriate spot—the property of the people—a monument to Mr. Miner's memory, something for boys and girls of coming generations to look up to and to inspire in them the same noble traits and characteristics which made Charles A. Miner one of the best citizens Wilkes-Barre ever had.

Resolutions of similar purport were passed by the governing boards of the Wyoming National Bank, St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, Conyngham Post No. 97, Grand Army of the Republic, and the State Millers' Association. The private outpouring of grief was manifested through hundreds of letters, coming from near and far, to members of the family.

Mr. Miner married, January 19, 1853, Eliza Ross Atherton, born in Wyoming borough (now), March 10, 1831, daughter of Elisha and Caroline Ann (Ross) Atherton. Mrs. Miner is a descendant of James (1) Atherton, who settled in Wyoming in 1762, married Elizabeth Borden, and left a son, James (2) Atherton. James (2) married Lydia Washburn, who bore him thirteen children. One of these children, the sixth, Elisha, born in Wyoming, May 7, 1786, died April 2, 1853. He married, February 3, 1828, Caroline Ann, daughter of General William and Elizabeth (Sterling) Ross, who were married October 10, 1790. Eliza Ross, daughter of Elisha and Caroline Ann (Ross) Atherton, married Charles Abbott Miner. Children: Elizabeth, born in 1853, died November 22, 1902, a gentle, Christian lady, greatly beloved; Robert, died young; William Ross, died young; Asher, married Hetty M. Lonsdale, he is a leading business man, and prominent citizen; Sidney Roby, of further mention; Charles Howard, M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1893, Bachelor of Arts, Princeton University, 1890, married Grace Lea Shoemaker.

Sidney Roby Miner, son of Charles Abbott and Eliza Ross (Atherton) Miner, was born in Wilkes-Barre, July 28, 1864, died there June 14, 1913. He prepared at Harry Hillman Academy, whence he was graduated, class of 1884, then entered Harvard University in the fall, graduat-

ing Bachelor of Arts, class of 1888. Choosing the profession of law, he studied in the University of Pennsylvania Law Department, 1889-1890, and on June 16, 1890, was admitted to the Luzerne county bar. He at once began practice in Wilkes-Barre and so continued until his death. He was a director of the Miner-Hillard Milling Company until his death, but his tastes were literary and professional.

Baptized January 3, 1869, and confirmed March 30, 1890, in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, by Right' Rev. Nelson S. Rulison, D. D., he became a member of the vestry in 1904, serving until his death, and for ten years he represented the parish in the conventions of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania and the Diocese of Bethlehem, an earnest, devout churchman.

His fraternal and club associations were numerous. He was a Master Mason of Land Mark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion of Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; a sir knight of Dieu le Vent Commandery, Knights Templar; and a noble of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs were the Wyoming Valley Country, Westmoreland, North Mountain, and Harvard, of New York. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, from 1893 until his death, holding membership through right of descent from Revolutionary ancestors—Ensign Seth Miner, Sergeant William Searle, private James Atherton, private John Abbott, private Constant Searle, and private (later General) William Ross.

His connection with the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society began with his admission as a member in 1892, and continued without interruption until

his death. In 1894 he was elected recording secretary, and for nearly twenty years he held that office. He inherited the historic tastes and interests of his father, which led him at times to preserve for the Society the printed result of his research. His historical paper on Colonel Isaac Barre, published by the Society in Volume VI. of their Proceedings, is an exhaustive sketch of that distinguished officer and friend of the colonies. He also delivered an address before the Wyoming Commemorative Association (of which he was a member) on July 3, 1894, entitled "Who Was Queen Esther?" that was published by the Association. He was a life member of the Society, and after his death, having left a legacy of two thousand dollars to the Society, was placed on the list of benefactors.

Mr. Miner married, June 25, 1909, Lydia Atherton Stites, daughter of Rev. Winfield Scott and Lydia (Atherton) Stites, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, who survives him.

The following beautiful tribute to Sidney R. Miner is from the pen of his friend and law partner, Colonel Franck C. Darte, and in it he most faithfully portrays the character of his dead friend:

Mr. Miner belonged to the conservatively minded, generously endowed, high-thinking men of the community. Never physically vigorous in a comparative sense, he was rather inclined to the quieter ways and the more studious walks of life, though, as opportunity presented, both in his own way, and in his attitude otherwise, he showed a large sympathy with those diversions which in one guise or another bring people into the free communion with nature in her visible forms. He was one of the charter members of the North Mountain Club, and it had been among his chiefest delights for years to enjoy the winter or the summer rambles in this mountain region where giant old trees, dashing brooks, and deep mountain chasms refreshed the spirit of the visitor.

Even before his college days, through his course at Harvard, and in after life, he has

shown delight in the reading of solid books, and his mind was familiar with and exulted sympathetically in the great thoughts of great men.

His friendships were wide in scope and they were rare in quality and this was very largely because he himself was a friend—constant, loyal and thoughtful. Many instances there are that it were possible to quote, that showed a keen sympathetic interest both in the joys and the sorrows of those he numbered as intimates and acquaintances. And this was always of comfort to those who had learned in many ways that his loyalty was a part of himself and always to be depended upon. He was one of those rare natures that added to friendships riches, and that never lost friends—for he had the enduring qualities that held them. This is not to say that he was without strong opinions. But he engaged in argument rather for the sake of the truth to be developed than for mere argument's sake, and he respected the views of others, even when holding fast his own.

The high intellectual appeal, the appeal of duty, of conscience, of the development of the wholesome and the uplifting in individual and in community—these were some of the indices of his character. He was a valuable member of several social, fraternal, and charitable organizations and though his enthusiasm was of the quieter sort as far as outward signs go, it was enduring and constant. He had much to do with organizing the Harvard men of this vicinity, and more generally, in varied interests, his services found recognition in the many official parts he was called upon to play.

Moreover there was great wholesomeness and a fine fibre in his personal relations. He could be ranked as instinctively on the right, the high-minded side of a proposition, and this characteristic is perhaps growing a little more rare in an age when there are so many vagaries as to thought and action even among reasonable men. As indicated, he had come to large sympathy and to considerable participation in several of the important avenues of good in the community.

To these high qualities, as a citizen and a man, Mr. Miner added an integrity and symmetry of character in his profession that was universally recognized. The thing never seemed, in choosing between the worthy and the opposite, to be a matter of turning aside temptation. With such as he there never seemed to be any temptation. What seemed to him right had become as facile as second nature.

In his death, which considering years and



Benjamin Reynolds

averages, is untimely and marked with some particularly sad features, the whole community will recognize the loss of a cultivated, loyal, high-minded citizen, lawyer, churchman, and friend. He had many of the most excellent traits of a distinguished ancestry, and there will be widespread regret that he could not have been spared for many years of illuminating personal example, and of valued services in the many places that had known and profited by his interest, activity and companionship.

REYNOLDS, Benjamin,

Financier, Man of Affairs.

Benjamin Reynolds came from a family distinguished in the annals of the Wyoming Valley. His father, Judge William Champion Reynolds, was one of the strong public and business men of his day, and the father of four sons—Colonel George Murray Reynolds, Charles Dennison Reynolds, Sheldon Reynolds and Benjamin Reynolds—all leaders and men of prominence.

Each generation of the family, from William Reynolds who came with his sons to the Valley in 1769, has furnished men of high standing and of value to their community. After peace came between the warring factions and Pennamite and Yankees began the work of rebuilding their devastated valley the Reynolds family at once became prominent in official and business life.

William Reynolds, from whom spring the Wyoming Valley family, was born in Kingston, Rhode Island, fourth in descent from William Reynolds, of England, who in 1629 settled in Salem, Massachusetts, after a short residence in Bermuda. In 1637 he joined Roger Williams in Rhode Island, and became one of the founders of that colony. He was succeeded by his son James, a landowner and constable of Kingston, who in turn was succeeded by his son James, who

married Mary Greene, daughter of James and Deliverance Potter Greene.

James Reynolds and Mary Greene were the parents of William Reynolds, the pioneer ancestor of the Wyoming Valley family. William Reynolds married Deborah, daughter of Benjamin and Humility Coggeshall Greene, through whom descent is traced to John Greene and John Coggeshall, first Governor of Rhode Island, famous as builders of the Rhode Island Colony.

In 1769 William Reynolds moved to Pennsylvania, taking possession of lands allotted him under the Susquehanna Company, later acquiring much property by purchase. He resided in Plymouth until the battle of Wyoming, in which he took part with his son William, whose name is enrolled on Franklin's list of those slain in the massacre. William Reynolds died at Plymouth in 1792, aged nearly one hundred.

David, the second son of William and Deborah Greene Reynolds, was born in Rhode Island, June 17, 1734. He resided in Plymouth until obliged to flee from the Indians. He died at Plymouth, July 8, 1816. David Reynolds married (second) in 1779, Mrs. Hannah Andrus Gaylord, widow of Charles Gaylord, a Revolutionary soldier.

Benjamin Reynolds, only child of David and Hannah Andrus Gaylord Reynolds, was born February 4, 1780, during the flight of his parents from Plymouth, and amid surroundings of the severest cold and storm. He was brought to Plymouth by his parents about 1785, and there resided until his death, February 22, 1854. He was engaged in mercantile business, served as sheriff by appointment, and for nearly fifty years held the office of justice of the peace. He was a member of the Masonic order, and a warm supporter of school and church. He married Lydia

Fuller, second child of Joshua and Sybil Champion Fuller, of Mayflower descent, and through whom descent is also traced to Lieutenant Champion, of Connecticut. She died August 29, 1828.

William Champion Reynolds, eldest child of Benjamin Reynolds and Lydia Fuller Reynolds, was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1801; died at his residence on South River street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1869. Educated at private schools, he was prepared to enter Princeton College, ill health, however, compelling the abandonment of this course. At an early age he became a business partner of Henderson Gaylord, a connection existing until 1835, when he engaged in business alone—mining and shipping coal. In 1836 and 1837 he served in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and advocated those means of internal State improvement that have been so beneficial. On March 15 he was appointed one of the Associate Judges of Luzerne county. He became president of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Company, now a part of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. He was director of the Wyoming National Bank, and one of the original members of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. Judge Reynolds married, June 19, 1832, Jane Holberton Smith, born at Plymouth, April 3, 1812, a daughter of John and Frances Holberton Smith, of Revolutionary and Colonial descent. His father and his brother, Abiga, were the pioneer miners and shippers of anthracite as early as 1808, when they shipped over two hundred tons from Plymouth to their factories in New York. John Smith was born in Derby, New Haven county, Connecticut, April 22, 1781; died May 7, 1852.

Benjamin Reynolds was born on Christmas Day, 1849, in Kingston, Penn-

sylvania, the youngest child of Hon. William Champion Reynolds and Jane Holberton Smith Reynolds. He received his education in private schools at Wilkes-Barre, to which place he moved with his family in his thirteenth year. Soon after his graduation from Princeton University in 1872 he entered the Peoples' Bank for the purpose of a course in business, remaining there for two years, after which he became cashier of the Anthracite Bank. Mr. Reynolds brought new ideas and fresh energy to the bank; was instrumental in interesting other capitalists and was such a wholesome addition to its strength that in 1890 he was elected president. Under his wise, conservative yet progressive management, the bank wonderfully increased in usefulness and standing showing enormous gains in every department, and becoming one of the strong financial institutions of the State. In 1912 a merger was accomplished with the Miners' Savings Bank, the consolidating interests continuing as the Miners' Bank, with Mr. Reynolds as president and director until his death, April 4, 1913.

He had other important business interests, and served as a director of the Hazard Manufacturing Company; the Wilkes-Barre & Wyoming Valley Traction Company, and the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, of New York, etc. He was a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society and of the Westmoreland Club. In political faith he was a Democrat and in religious belief a Presbyterian.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre, held in the office of Conyngham & Company, in the bank building, April 7, 1913, with Directors Derr, McClintock, Ryman, Harvey and Conyngham present, Vice-President Derr presiding, the following resolutions prepared by the spe-



Declarator Smith

cial committee and presented by the chairman, Mr. McClintock, was adopted:

The death of our beloved President, Benjamin Reynolds, in the midst of the formative period of our history, when we are changing from two modest institutions into a strong, virile bank with broadened powers and wider scope and influence, comes with crushing weight upon us. He, more than any other member of this Board, was filled with the potent possibilities for our successful future and to his masterful personality we looked for the full and effective fruition of our plans. We still realize the courage and force he showed in his fight against weakness and lassitude, when instead of succumbing to his failing physical powers his brave front and ready hand veiled our eyes and caused us to overlook what the cost in effort must have been to him. By his long and diligent training in his chosen work he had been well qualified for his task. No training, however, could supply his natural gifts of honesty, strict uprightness, sound judgment, fearlessness, singleness of purpose and persistent in his ideas of right and justice and with all of them his cheerful sunny nature and great personal charm making a rare union of happy qualities as fine and true as they are unusual. It is with heartfelt sorrow that we pay our tribute to his memory and express our deep sense of personal loss to our institution and we tender to his stricken family our tenderest and sincerest sympathy in their hour of grief and pain.

Benjamin Reynolds married, December 17, 1879, Grace Goodwin Fuller, daughter of Hon. Henry M. and Harriet Irwin Tharp Fuller, of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, who survives him, with one daughter, Edith Lindsley Reynolds.

Henry M. Fuller was a son of Amzi Fuller, a prominent lawyer of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, until 1841, when he moved to Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, January 11, 1822. He was born in Kent, Connecticut, October 19, 1793, and died September 26, 1847; son of Captain Revilo Fuller, fifth in descent of the Mayflower family of that name. Amzi Fuller married, February 10, 1818, Maria Mills, born

April 7, 1799, died August 24, 1885, a daughter of Colonel Philo and Rhoda Goodwin Mills, of Kent, Connecticut. Henry M. Fuller, born at Bethany, Wayne county, June 3, 1820, died in Philadelphia, December 26, 1860. He was graduated with highest honors from Princeton College, class of '38, at the age of eighteen years. He then pursued a course of legal study and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar January 3, 1842. He had a distinguished public career, beginning in 1842, when as a Whig he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. In 1849 he was the nominee of the Whig party of the State for Canal Commissioner, and in 1850 was elected to Congress, and served in the thirty-second Congress. He was defeated for reelection by Hendrick B. Wright, but in 1854 was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress over this same opponent. In December, 1855, Henry M. Fuller was a candidate for Speaker of the House, put forward by the Whig and Know-Nothing party, he and Nathaniel P. Banks being the most prominent candidates. After two months of contest, during which one hundred and thirty-three ballots had been taken, Mr. Banks was declared elected. After the expiration of his congressional term in March, 1857, Mr. Fuller moved with his family to Philadelphia, and there resided until death. He was one of the most able men in the State, and won national reputation.

Mr. Fuller married Harriet Irwin Tharp, who died at Wilkes-Barre, July 18, 1890, daughter of Michael Rose and Jerusha Lindsley Tharp and the mother of two sons and five daughters.

SMITH, Stephen D.,

Musical Composer.

The life of Stephen Decatur Smith, devoted for many years to business and to

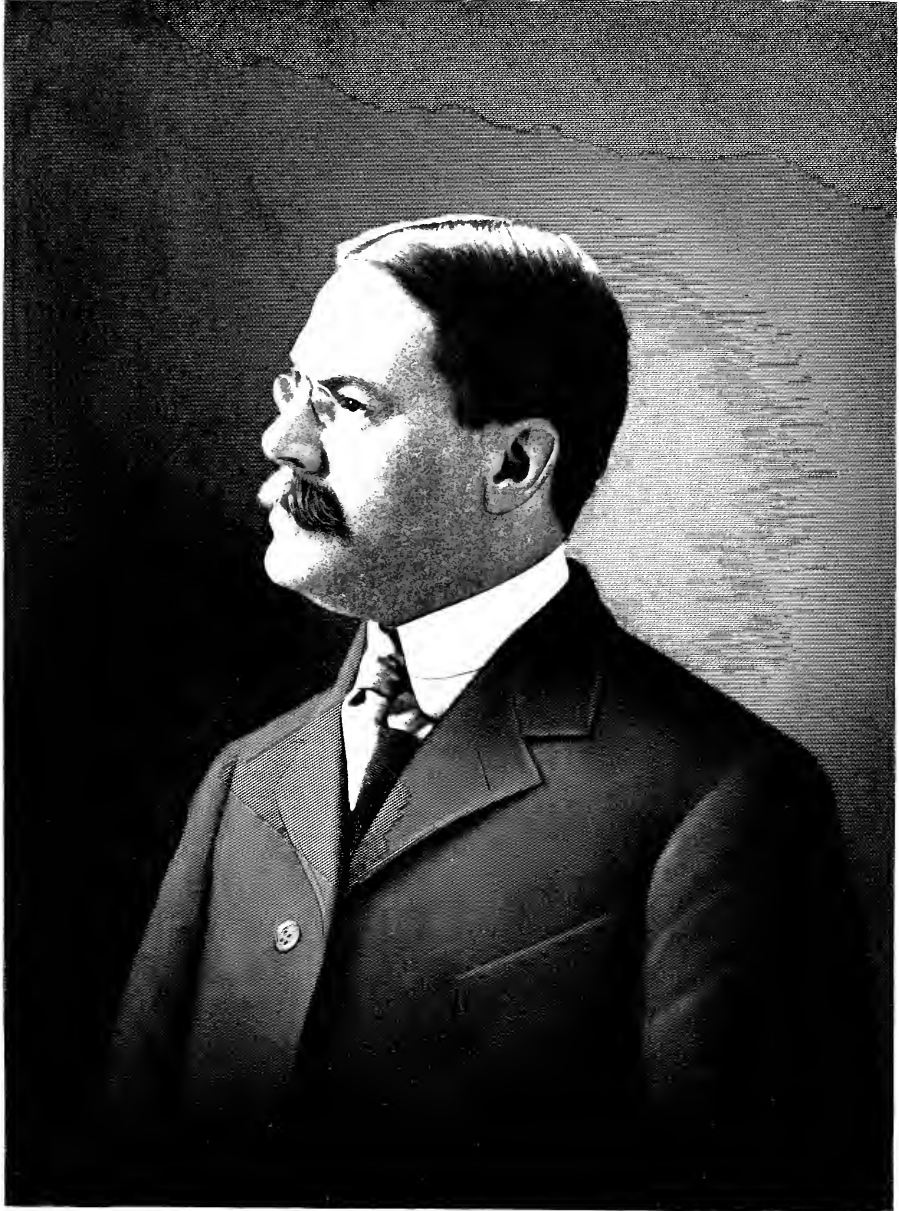
the advancement of art, came to a tragic ending when on the 19th of March, 1908, he passed away in the Jefferson Hospital as a result of injuries sustained on the evening of the 18th of February, when he was run over by a cab at Broad and Walnut streets, Philadelphia. He was then eighty-seven years of age. Of artistic nature and temperament, his life consisted of ennobling influence in its devotion to all that is refining and uplifting as opposed to the crude and coarse. For half a century he had been widely known as a composer of music, nor was his name an unfamiliar one in literary circles.

Mr. Smith was born in Philadelphia, April 5, 1820, and came of a family long distinguished in art and literary circles. His father, Francis Gurney Smith, was a writer of note, and belongs to one of the old Philadelphia families, as did his wife, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Mackey. He was one of the founders of the Musical Fund Society, his father was a friend of Commodore S. Decatur, in whose honor his son was named.

In the acquirement of his education, Stephen Decatur Smith attended the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated as a civil engineer. His first work in a professional capacity was with the Southern Railroad Company, and on the completion of the building of its line he continued with the company as a draftsman for a short period. He afterward became connected with the glass and iron business, and remained in active association with the latter for many years, or until his retirement in 1905, during which period keen discernment, capable management and wisely directed industry brought him substantial success.

In other fields, Mr. Smith was even more widely known. His ability as a composer was recognized for half a century, and he was closely identified with

musical interests in Philadelphia. He was regarded as an authority upon questions relating to music and musicians, and was a constant patron of concert and opera and an enthusiastic worker in all branches of musical activity. His compositions displayed rare ability and wide range. His name was deeply engraved on the lives of those who had done much for the promotion of culture and talent in this city. He was a stockholder and one of the original subscribers to the Academy of Music, a guarantor of the Philadelphia Musical Festival Association and one of the originators of the old Abt Singing Society. His fame as a composer spread abroad, and he gained distinction especially by setting poems and ballads to music. This was to him merely a recreation and matter of interest, for he never wrote for profit. Whenever he read a poem that appealed particularly to him, he arranged music for it, and, if his friends liked the arrangement, it was theirs for asking. He composed in all over eighty songs, all of high artistic order. One of the best known of his compositions was the arrangement of Kingsbury's famous old ballad of "The Three Fishers." He simply signed his initials to the music, but nevertheless the song brought him much fame, for soon after it was published it was being sung all over the country. Another of his compositions and a great favorite in Masonic circles is his arrangement of George H. Boker's "Lay Him Low," a song that is always used in Masonic lodges of sorrow, and frequently at military funerals. He was a close personal friend of Mr. Boker and other distinguished men of the times. Song after song came from his pen, but for none of these did he receive or accept remuneration. His compositions included a long list of war songs, among which were Tennyson's "Bugle Song," and



J. Decatur Smith Jr.

"Home They Brought Her Hero Dead." He composed music for "Why, Soldiers, Why," the words of which were written by General Wolf before the battle of Quebec, also for "The Peace of the Valley is Fled." In his musical writings alone he bequeathed to the world at large something which has distinct value and will to the end of time.

On the 25th of April, 1860, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Elizabeth Mayland Cuthbert, a daughter of Samuel and Anna (Mayland) Cuthbert, of Philadelphia. They became the parents of two sons: Stephen Decatur, who was born September 28, 1861, and died December 17, 1909; and Percival, who was born July 5, 1864, and passed away February 23, 1872. The elder son was very prominent socially and was well known in the literary world as a reviewer of books. At one time he was on the literary staff of one of the country's best known magazines. He completed his literary education by graduation from the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1884, and, like his distinguished father before him, he left an indelible impress upon literary circles. He married Florence Eustis, and to them were born two sons: S. Decatur Smith (3rd), died at the age of two years; Percival C. Smith; and a daughter, Florence Eustis, who died in infancy.

Stephen Decatur Smith died of pneumonia at his apartments in the Rittenhouse, December 17, 1909. Only about a year and a half before, his father had passed away at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. The family is noted for longevity, Stephen D. Smith, Sr., and all of his brothers living to celebrate their golden wedding. Both father and son occupied a prominent place among the men of intelligence whose interests reached out broadly into the thought realm and found

pleasure in the solution of vital questions and problems as well as in the delicate imagery of the writer, musician and poet.

Mrs. Stephen D. Smith, who died December 27, 1913, was the grandmother of Percival C. Smith, whose father's and grandfather's steel plates accompany this sketch. As further evidence of family longevity, it may be noted that Mrs. Stephen D. Smith, wife of Stephen D. Smith, Sr., died at the age of eighty-one years, while her mother lived until ninety-three years of age. Mr. Percival C. Smith is also a literary man, and promises to uphold the family traditions.

PARDEE, Ariovistus,

Founder of Pardee Scientific Department.

His ancestors settled in New Haven, Connecticut, and were mother and son refugees from France to England and thence to the New Haven Colony about 1648.

Ariovistus Pardee was of the seventh generation from George, the New Haven settler, and was born in the town of Chatham, Columbia county, New York, November 19, 1810, but his earliest recollections were of his father's farm in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, New York, a few miles north of New Lebanon Springs, where he led the usual life of a farmer's boy until his twentieth year. His education was limited to what he learned at his father's fireside and the ordinary district school, though fortunately he had for a time the advantage of an excellent teacher in the Rev. Moses Hunter, a Presbyterian clergyman, who to eke out a scanty salary taught a district school one or two winters. He was then fifteen years old, and this teaching about finished his school education, though he was an industrious worker at his books in his leisure time at home.

In June, 1830, he made application through his friend, Edwin A. Douglas, for a situation under him and Canvass White, Esq., the chief engineer of the Canal Company, in the engineer corps of the Delaware and Raritan Canal in New Jersey, with good hopes of success, as Mr. Douglas was a townsman and had known him from a child; but he was met with the, to him, disheartening news, that the company had decided to employ none but Jersey men in the subordinate positions. A day or two after he received another letter saying that if he came on at once he could have the position of rodman. Receiving the letter on Saturday, he left home before daylight on the Monday morning following, joining Mr. Douglas and his corps on the preliminary survey a few miles above Trenton. With him he remained until the canal was finally located, when he was stationed at Princeton, with George Tyler Olmstead, who had charge of the middle division of the canal. There he remained until the fall of 1831, when he was sent as sub-assistant to Ashbel Welch, Esq., at Lambertville, on the Delaware and Raritan canal, remaining there until May, 1833, when he was sent, still under Mr. White and Mr. Douglas, to Beaver Meadow, Pennsylvania, to make the survey and location of the Beaver Meadow railroad from the mines of that company to the Lehigh canal at Mauch Chunk. After several changes in the engineer corps the entire charge of the road was given to him, and in the fall of 1836 it was finished and the shipment of coal commenced, when he resigned his position, and in the month of February, 1837, he took up his quarters at Hazleton, under the Hazleton Railroad & Coal Company, having previously located a railroad from the Hazleton coal mines to the Beaver Meadow railroad at Weather-

ly. He finished that road, and commenced shipping coal in the spring of 1838, continuing in the employ of the Hazleton Railroad and Coal Company as their superintendent until 1840, when he commenced business as a coal operator, which he continued to the time of his death, also engaging to a considerable extent in iron and lumber.

He founded the Pardee Scientific Department at Lafayette College, giving in various sums and at various times approximately \$500,000. He died at Ormonde, Florida, March 26, 1892.

Of his sons, the eldest, Ario Pardee, Jr., was graduated as a civil engineer from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and at the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted as captain of Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, resigning at its close in 1865 as commander of a brigade in General Sherman's army. He died in 1898.

Calvin, the second son, graduated from Rensselaer Institute also, and enlisted at the outbreak of the Civil War, but was invalided home in 1862 with typhoid fever, and after many years engaged in coal mining, has now retired from active business.

The third son, Israel Platt, was graduated from Lafayette College in 1874, and is now president of the Hazleton National Bank at Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

Barton, the fourth son, is a retired lumberman.

The fifth son, Frank, graduated from Lafayette College in 1879, and is engaged in the coal mining business at Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

SHOEMAKER, Levi I., M. D.,

Physician, Hospital Official.

Far from the land of his birth and the scenes of the activities of his useful life, Dr. Shoemaker passed to the care of the



Levi J. Koehnke

Great Physician, but neither time nor distance can dim the memory of that kindly, courteous gentleman who was so dear to all who knew him.

Dr. Shoemaker was the sixth child of Lazarus D. and Esther Waller (Wadhams) Shoemaker, of Wilkes-Barre, grandson of Colonel Elijah Shoemaker, and great-grandson of Lieutenant Elijah Shoemaker, of Wyoming, lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth Regiment Connecticut Militia, who was murdered by Windecker in cold blood at the Wyoming Massacre, July 3, 1778, after the action was over. He was also a descendant of Colonel Nathan Denison, colonel of the Twenty-fourth Connecticut Regiment, who commanded the left wing at Wyoming under Colonel Zebulon Butler on that fatal July 3rd. Colonel Denison's daughter, Elizabeth S., was the wife of Colonel Elijah Shoemaker to whom she was married in 1800. Dr. Shoemaker also traced descent to Hendrick Jochem Schoonmaker, of the Dutch family of New York who came to New York in the military service of Holland in 1655. The line of descent is through the founder's son, Jochem Hendrickse Schoonmaker, an original settler of Rochester, New York; his son, Benjamin Schoonmaker, an early settler in the province of Pennsylvania, and one of the pioneers of the Wyoming region; his son, Lieutenant Elijah Shoemaker, the "Wyoming Martyr"; his son, Colonel Elijah Shoemaker, sheriff of Luzerne county and colonel of militia; his son, Lazarus Denison Shoemaker, A. B., Yale, class of 1840, member of Congress, and most conspicuous in the financial and industrial development of the Wyoming Valley, a lawyer of high repute, and a tireless worker for philanthropy, charity and the church. He married, October 10, 1848, Esther Waller Wadhams, daughter of Samuel and Clorinda Starr (Catlin) Wadhams.

Levi Ives Shoemaker was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1859, and died at Bad Nauheim, Germany, September 27, 1909. He prepared in private school in Wilkes-Barre, and Hopkin's Grammar School, New Haven, Connecticut, then entered Yale University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of '82. Choosing medicine as his profession, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of M.D., in the class of '86. He began the practice of his profession in Wilkes-Barre as junior resident-physician at the City Hospital, and during the following two years gained experience there and at the Pennsylvania and University hospitals in Philadelphia. In May, 1888, he began private practice in Wilkes-Barre, but was ever connected with hospital work. From 1890 until 1908 he was a member of the medical staff of the City Hospital, and from 1899 to 1909 consultant to the Mercy Hospital; was physician to the Luzerne County Humane Society; and the Wilkes-Barre Home for Friendless Children; and surgeon to the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central railroads.

From 1902 until 1909 he was a member of the board of trustees of the State Asylum at Danville; member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, 1888-1909, and its president in 1904; member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, American Medical Association, and the American Academy of Medicine. He joined the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society in 1894, and in 1905 was elected its vice-president. His business relations were with the Second National Bank, which he served as a director from 1895, and with the Spring Brook Water Company, of which he was a director from 1893 to 1896.

Through his patriotic ancestry he gained membership in the Pennsylvania

Society Sons of the Revolution. His fraternity was Delta Kappa Epsilon and Wolf's Head of Yale; his clubs, the Graduates of New Haven, the Westmoreland and Country of Wilkes-Barre. In religious preference he was a Presbyterian, in politics a Republican.

Dr. Shoemaker ever retained a deep interest in Yale, and in his will devised a remainder interest in practically his entire estate, to the Medical Department of the University. In 1909 he went abroad and in Germany was fatally stricken. The following tributes to his memory voice the sentiment of all who knew him.

Resolution adopted by Luzerne County Medical Society, on the death of Dr. Levi Ives Shoemaker, September 27, 1909:

He became a member of this Society, September 5th, 1888, and served as president for the year 1904. He was a regular attendant at our meetings, always showed a great interest in the welfare of the Society, and was a frequent contributor to the library. He was also a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the American Academy of Medicine, and the American Medical Association. He was noted for his devoted services to the poor of this Valley and was universally beloved by them.

His winning smile and cheerful manner made him dear to all. He was honest in giving his opinion. Generous in impulse and a true gentleman. His death came as a great shock to all his friends although his health had been impaired for the past few years.

We deeply mourn his death and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family.

Resolutions adopted by the Second National Bank, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That the following resolution upon the death of Dr. Levi Ives Shoemaker be approved and accepted:

The directors of this bank record with deep sorrow the death of Dr. Levi Ives Shoemaker which occurred at Bad. Nauheim, Germany, September 27, 1909.

Dr. Shoemaker and his father, before him

were identified in a business way with the bank ever since its organization in 1863.

He was elected as director in 1893 and served as such, continuously, until his death. His careful and conservative business judgment was always at the service of the institution, and in his unostentatious way he was always vigilant in caring for and guarding the trusts committed to him.

Although of a retiring nature, he was kind and courteous to those with whom he came in contact, and made of them sincere friends who will greatly mourn his early taking off.

Dr. Shoemaker married, November 27, 1889, Cornelia Walker Scranton, who survives him. She is a daughter of Joseph Hand Scranton and his second wife, Cornelia Walker, a daughter of Judge William Walker, of Lenox, Massachusetts. Mrs. Shoemaker descends from John Scranton, who came from Kent, England, to Guilford, Connecticut, in 1639, his descendants founding the city of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Shoemaker's life ended in its prime and at the very height of his usefulness. His professional ability was recognized as of the highest, and in the sterling quality of his manhood there was no flaw. Short as was his life, it was filled with good deeds, worthy of emulation.

SHOEMAKER, George,

Man of Exalted Character.

George Shoemaker, descendant of one of the original colonists of the Hudson River settlement, was born at Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1844. He was never extensively connected with the larger business enterprises of the Wyoming Valley, nor was he known to the community at large through commercial activities or political associations. He was regarded among a large circle of relatives and friends as one whose interests were centered in his home, and in the chosen companionships of years,



George Thoma

whose word was sacred, and whose uprightness and characteristic courtesy, with their cognate qualities, had fused harmoniously into a nature both charming and altogether winning. His tastes were domestic and simple, his nature genial, and all combined to suggest in him a personality which his friends were fond of describing as "a gentleman of the old school." He was held dear among those who knew him best, and was thoroughly appreciated by all who understood his refined and cultivated traits. To these friends he, in turn, gave a full measure of loyalty and devotion. He was prepared in the liberal arts course for college, but at this point he turned to the study of law, rather more, as it came about, for the extension of his own mental equipment, than with the intention of active practice. His law reading, however, enabled him to intelligently and ably care for his own private interests, and the leisure he gained in escaping a business routine he devoted to the pursuits congenial to his tastes.

George Shoemaker was descended from Dutch ancestors. Hendrick Joachim Schoonmacher, the founder of the American family, came to these shores from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1655, and as a representative of the Dutch East India Company. His descendants have gradually extended over much of the United States, and many of this branch of the family, carrying the name in various altered forms, have been men of large accomplishment and of eminent position in all walks of life.

Benjamin Schoonmacher, grandson of Joachim, came to the Wyoming Valley from the Hudson River district well before the Revolution. A great-grandson of Benjamin, Elijah Shoemaker, and great-grandfather of George Shoemaker of this writing, gave his life to his coun-

try. Others of the family connection endured their share of the Colonial hardships and of the Revolutionary perils. Benjamin Schoonmacher, grandson of the American founder of the family, married Elizabeth Depuy, of Huguenot descent. The father of George Shoemaker, himself named George, was prominent among the earlier coterie of engineers who surveyed the rich lands of the Wyoming Valley, and who extended their operations into the mountains which were at that time, as they had long been, favorite haunts of Indian hunters.

Early in the nineteenth century the old Shoemaker homestead was built at Forty Fort, at about the time that Thomas Jefferson was elected as third President of the United States. In this old homestead there lived continuously five generations of the family, and thus it became an historic landmark, as it remains at this writing (1916). It was here that George Shoemaker, whose career is traced in these pages, was born. The line of descent from Hendrick Joachim Schoonmacher was through Joachim (2) Hendrick Schoonmacher, also of the Hudson river settlements; his son Benjamin, founder of the family in the Wyoming Valley, and who married Elizabeth Depuy, the Huguenot; his son, Lieutenant Elijah Shoemaker, born 1752, who as an officer of the Wyoming company attached to the Connecticut line dared the British and Indians at the battle of Wyoming against overwhelming odds, and who was killed in action that day, July 3, 1778; his son Elijah (2) who like his father and grandfather lived at Forty Fort homestead and in turn passed it on to his son George, the civil engineer and prominent business man.

George (2) Shoemaker, son of George and Rebecca W. (Jones) Shoemaker, was born in the old homestead as already

stated. He was educated at the Presbyterian Institute, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and at Freehold (New Jersey) Academy. On completion of his college preparatory course he read law with his uncle, Lazarus Denison Shoemaker, an eminent lawyer of Luzerne county, and was in due time admitted to the bar. He never followed active practice. At Forty Fort, surrounded by neighboring friends, and having a wide acquaintance among the prominent families of the valley, he spent his days, many of them in the quiet companionship of his beloved books, and in the benign influences of the culture he so naturally assimilated and so largely acquired. He gave many years to active interest in, and service as trustee and member, of the Kingston Presbyterian church. And though he was among the humblest of believers, and chary of advancing personal religious experience, his character showed throughout the years the ennobling influences of his religious principles. His home was among those that perpetuated the reputation of the historic Wyoming Valley for the genius of hospitality among its people.

He had a reasonable pride in the association of his family with the stressful periods of American history. In July, 1900, he became a member of the Sons of the Revolution—an order formed to memorialize the deeds of honored sires, and to make potential in the latter days the heroism and sacrifice of the fathers. He gained admission to the Sons through two ancestral lines, being a grandson both of Lieutenant Elijah Shoemaker, mentioned above, and of Colonel Nathan Denison, born 1742, died 1809, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment Connecticut Militia, and commander of the left wing at the battle of Wyoming. It was Colonel Denison who, with the commander of the British and Indians, arranged the

articles of capitulation of Forty Fort. These articles assured to the Americans a surrender with the honors of war, and protection for the women and children. But the agreement was ruthlessly traversed, and the terrible massacre of the helpless after the surrender, darkens one of the most pitiful pages of American history. The sacrifice was not however in vain, for on hearing of the savage and atrocious cruelty, public opinion in England was arrayed against the ministry, and against a further prosecution of the war.

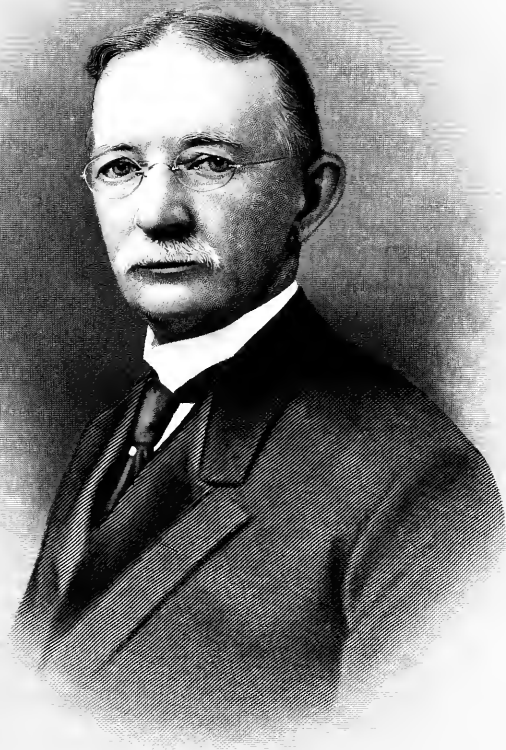
Mr. Shoemaker married, October 10, 1872, Anne Elizabeth, daughter of John Dorrance and Martha A. (Goodwin) Hoyt, of Kingston, the Hoyt forbears having been among the early settlers of the Wyoming Valley. He died suddenly in the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, February 3, 1910.

So passed the life of one whom many recall as a friend of tried and true quality, and as a man of exalted character. The remembrance of him is woven through with gratitude for his many virtues, his uprightness, his loyalty to family and community associations, and for the immediate response that could ever be expected of him to every obligation laid upon the man of heart and conscience. He used his ample means as a trust, and to contribute to the happiness of those about, rather than to centre the opportunities thereof on mere selfish gratification. He rests in Forty Fort cemetery beside many of his kith and kin, and in an acre long associated with the departed of an ancient and honorable family.

SHOEMAKER, Charles Jones,

Estimable Citizen.

The subject of this writing was the bearer of an historic name, a name that had its intimate association with the



Charles J. Thorneker

earlier colonial life of this country, and that has been prominently known through the various stages of American history. Many of this descent have been active and useful men and women, generous sharers in religious, political, and social life, wherever they have fared. Charles J. Shoemaker represented in himself much of the personal quality of those who had learned their life's lesson in the school of strenuous endeavor. The Shoemakers were among the earliest blazers of the trail, and tillers of the soil. They had no inconsiderable share in the wars of the Nation, and they have consistently assumed and have borne with dignity and in honor the burdens and responsibilities of the individual citizen.

Charles Shoemaker (brother of George Shoemaker, whose biography and ancestry are elsewhere sketched in these pages) was descended from Hendrick Joachim Schoonmacher, who came from Holland to New Amsterdam (New York) in 1655, as representative of the East India company. His grandson Benjamin journeyed from the Hudson River settlements to Pennsylvania well before the Revolution. He married Elizabeth Dupuy, of Huguenot descent. (For the ancestral chain see sketch of George Shoemaker).

The original Shoemaker estate in the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, included an entire square mile of fertile acres, extending from the Susquehanna river on the east to the mountains on the west, and closely adjoining the venerated spot where the dread scenes of the Massacre of Wyoming were enacted July 3, 1778, and the night following. In fact the heroic band sallying forth from the old stockade at Forty Fort to meet the savage invaders traversed the Shoemaker lands. On this original estate five generations of the family were born, down to

and including both George and Charles J. Shoemaker, and a part of this area is still in possession of the Shoemaker heirs.

This spot in the storied Wyoming Valley has naturally held its charm for the family descendants, inasmuch as Elijah Shoemaker, great-grandfather of Charles, was among the victims who fell in the earlier hours of the battle at Wyoming. And it was another ancestor, Colonel Nathan Denison, who in that battle—called massacre, because of the hideous cruelties visited upon the American captives—commanded the left wing of the outnumbered Americans. The original Denison lands adjoined the Shoemaker estate on the north.

Elijah Shoemaker's son, also named Elijah, built the Shoemaker homestead, about 1810, on the estate, and bordering the old road called Wyoming avenue, at first a trail connecting the Susquehanna river settlements. The ancient house, practically unchanged as to exterior or interior, is still standing, in excellent preservation (1916).

Charles J. Shoemaker was born on the old estate December 5, 1847. He died September 1, 1915. His father and mother were George Shoemaker, Sr., and Rebecca W. Shoemaker.

He was prepared for Williams College, but was unable to follow out his desire of university training because of an affection of the eyes which demanded particular care as to their use. Yet he never ceased to be a student, and his knowledge of the world's literature and of men and things was continually translated into a vital force of culture which inured to his own serenity of mind, and made him always a notable personality in the association among people of acquirement and taste. His education was augmented also and to a certain extent moulded, by extensive and frequent travel in all parts

of the world. A particular development of his observation was his appreciation and enjoyment of the best in pictorial art. In his later years, through the attention required in business concerns, he became a recognized authority on finance and investment, in which his well stored and wonderfully retentive memory served.

Though his bent had always been manifested in following the world's exalted thought, and though his mental attainments were proverbial among his fellows and easily recognized by the casual acquaintance, his personality was impressed upon the community in attributes which are esteemed, in ultimate analysis of character, beyond mere mentality. He was in the best sense, without taste for controversy or the least suspicion of cant, a religious man. For many years of his life he was actively concerned in the interests of the First Presbyterian Church of Kingston. His bequests to charities and benevolences indicated a man in whom the impulse to good living and right thinking had proceeded from the depths of a wholesome altruism.

Further than this, the graces of his character, the essential guilelessness of his mind, the personal value he gave to associations among men, endeared him to his friends and advanced him high in the estimate of the community. To a mind well stored he added the charm of a strong and ingratiating character—a character swayed by idealism, persuaded by the softening influences of religion and of humanity. Here was a type of man ever dependable, whose word was as strong as his signature, a man to whom truth was an instinct and honor a shibboleth. Ever courteous and kindly, invariably consistent and thoughtful, his name stood for qualities that the modern world is like to ascribe as among the sterling attributes of the fathers. The glory

of American tradition was strong in him, and he was qualified, in the balance and blend of his traits, to convey to the younger generation the best of what has been taught and sought in the pioneer days of American struggle. Like his brother, George Shoemaker, he was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and identified with many of the associations that attract the man of social instinct and business sagacity. He held for many years a directorate in the Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre.

He rests in old Forty Fort cemetery among those of his name, who, in their day, gave a large response to the call of duty and of responsibility.

REYNOLDS, Abram H.,

Man of Enterprise.

The pioneer of the Reynolds family in Pennsylvania was William Reynolds, who was born near the close of the seventeenth century in Kingstown, Rhode Island. He was fourth in descent from William Reynolds, who is presumed to have been originally from Gloucestershire, England, and then of Bermuda, whence he immigrated about 1629 to Salem, in the Puritan colony of Massachusetts Bay. He was a member of the First Church of Salem, Massachusetts, under the ministry of its aged pastor, Samuel Skelton, and of his successor, Roger Williams, with whom he was associated in the early settlement of and founding of Providence Plantations. In 1637 he was one of the signers of the "Compact," and in July, 1640, signed with thirty-eight others at Providence an agreement for a form of government, a royal charter being granted four years later for the incorporation of the Providence Plantations. William Reynolds became prominent in the affairs of the



A. H. Reynolds

little colony, and owned considerable land within its borders. In 1646 he sold his Providence possessions and moved to Kingstown, Rhode Island, where a few years later he died.

James (1) Reynolds, son of William Reynolds, the founder, and Deborah Reynolds, was born about 1625, and took a prominent part in boundary conflicts between the adjoining colonies, and in May, 1677, was carried off by a Connecticut party and for a time imprisoned at Hartford. He held several important public offices, and owned considerable land in Kingstown and East Greenwich. He died at Kingstown, Rhode Island, in 1702.

James (2) Reynolds, son of James (1) and Deborah Reynolds, was born in Kingstown, Rhode Island, October 28, 1650. He married, February 19, 1685, Mary Greene, daughter of James and Deliverance (Potter) Greene and granddaughter of John and Joan (Tattersall) Greene, of Warwick, Rhode Island, the Potters, Greenes and Tattersalls, all distinguished Rhode Island families.

William Reynolds, of the fourth American generation, son of James (2) and Mary (Greene) Reynolds, was born about 169—, at Kingstown, Rhode Island, died at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, in 1792. He was antedated in the Wyoming Valley a few months by his son Benjamin. He and his son David came in 1769. Under the distribution plan adopted by the Susquehanna Company, William Reynolds was assigned to Plymouth, and in the spring of 1772 he established his home within the limits of the present borough of Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Later he acquired other lands in the same township by purchase, and at the time of his death possessed a large amount of real estate. In 1777, although of great age, he enrolled in the "Alarm List," Third Company, Twenty-fourth

Regiment, Connecticut militia, and with his company took part in the battle of Wyoming, his youngest son, William Reynolds, Jr., being killed in the battle. When the retreat of the Americans began, William Reynolds, Sr., escaped from the bloody field with a comrade, saw later service, then retired from the Valley until the Revolutionary War and the "Second Pennamite-Yankee War" were over. In 1785 he returned to his home in Plymouth. He married, September 18, 1729, Deborah Greene, daughter of Benjamin and Humility (Coggeshall) Greene, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island.

David Reynolds, third child of William and Deborah (Greene) Reynolds, was born in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, June 17, 1734, died at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1816. He came to the Wyoming Valley in 1769, endured all the hardships of the Revolutionary and Pennamite Wars. He took part in defending the Valley against the British and Indians, and was one of the Connecticut settlers expelled from the Valley during the Pennamite War. His flight from Wyoming in the winter of 1780 was during a severe snow storm, and on the journey to safety his son Benjamin was born. He returned to Plymouth in 1785, and there resided until his death.

He married (second) in 1779, Mrs. Hannah (Andrus) Gaylord, born in Connecticut, widow of Charles Gaylord, of Plymouth, who died in 1777, while serving in the Continental army.

Benjamin Reynolds, only child of David and Hannah (Andrus) Reynolds, was born during the flight of his parents from the Wyoming Valley, February 4, 1780, died at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1854. He was a leading general merchant of Plymouth for many years; sheriff of Luzerne county, by appointment of the Governor, 1832-1833;

justice of the peace for many years; and for half a century one of the substantial, representative men of Plymouth. He was an earnest promoter of those twin agencies of civilization, religion and education, doing much for both causes. He married (first) March 22, 1801, Lydia Fuller, born November 5, 1779, in Kent, Litchfield county, Connecticut, died in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1828, daughter of Joshua and Sybil (Champion) Fuller, a descendant of the "Mayflower" Fullers. Her mother, Sybil Champion, was a descendant of Lieutenant Henry Champion, of England, who settled at Saybrook, Connecticut, as early as 1647, was one of the early settlers of Lyme, Connecticut, and a soldier of the French and Indian War. Benjamin and Lydia (Fuller) Reynolds had nine children: William Champion, Chauncey Andrus, Hannah, Clara, Elijah Wadhams, Joshua Fuller, George, Abram H. (whose career follows), and Emily Elizabeth.

From this New England ancestry sprang Abram H. Reynolds, in whose veins coursed the blood of Puritan, pioneer and patriot. He inherited the sturdy spirit of his sires, their inflexible will power, their courage and patriotism, their virtues of honesty, energy and uprightness and their ability.

Abram H. Reynolds, eighth child and sixth son of Benjamin and Lydia (Fuller) Reynolds, was born at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1819, died at Kingston, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1890. He was prepared at Plymouth Academy for Dickinson College, where he was graduated. He early became associated with his brothers in their business. He was a business man of the highest type, and was highly regarded by his associates, who trusted implicitly his judgment and confided safely in his honor.

During President Buchanan's admin-

istration, he was postmaster of Kingston, and for several years was secretary-treasurer of the old Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Company prior to its absorption into the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western system. He was connected with many of the enterprises of his day, and bore his full share in the upbuilding of a prosperous community. After his retirement from mercantile life he was for many years engaged in the coal business. He retained elasticity of step, his vision and hearing, erect bearing and unimpaired mental faculties until his last illness, giving little evidence of his seventy-one years. His moral character was above reproach and his word was as his bond. He was for many years a true exponent of the Christian life, belonging to the Presbyterian church of Kingston, serving a long period as trustee of the church and as its treasurer.

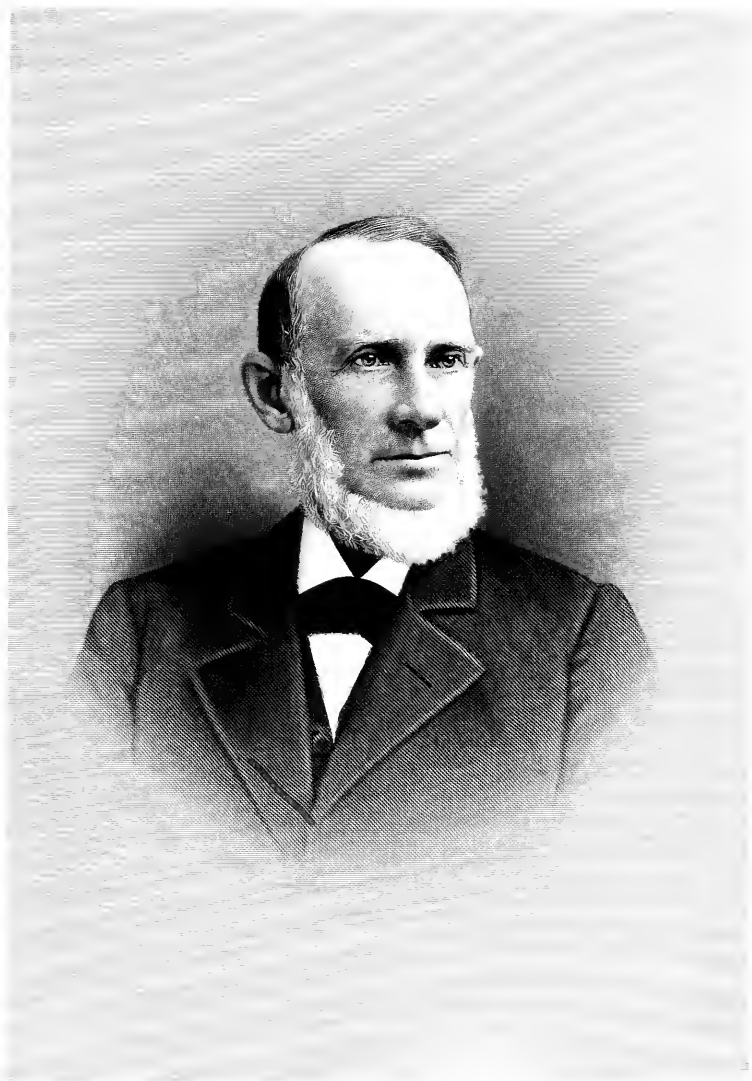
Mr. Reynolds married, in 1862, Elizabeth Shepard Hoyt, daughter of Ziba Hoyt, sister of John Dorrance Hoyt and Henry Martyn Hoyt, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1879-1883, and a descendant of Simon Hoyt, who came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, in September, 1628, and was one of the founders of Windsor, Connecticut, in 1636, and a deacon of Rev. Thomas Hooker's church, and also a descendant of Rev. Ard Hoyt, the missionary, who was ordained pastor of the Wilkes-Barre and Kingston church in 1806.

Children of Abram H. and Elizabeth (Hoyt) Reynolds: Charles Hamilton, died August 22, 1901; Emily Fuller, died February 6, 1900, and John Herbert.

HOYT, John Dorrance,

Useful Citizen.

Of the eighth American generation of this family founded in Massachusetts by Simon Hoyt in 1628; grandson of "Dea-



John D. Hays

MATTHEW
Captain-General and

To

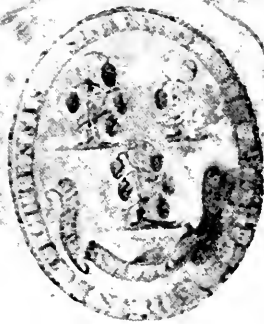
Daniel

YOU being by
of the first Company

reposing special Tru-
duct, I DO by Vir-
joint and impow-
Charge, as their
fice and Trust, ex-
Arms, according to
by the Laws of the
commanding them
serve all such Ord-
either from me,
hereby reposed in

GIVEN under
the 3^d Day

By his Excellency's Com



GRISWOLD, ESQUIRE.
Commander in Chief in and over the STATE of
CONNECTICUT in AMERICA.

Hoyt. — GENT. GREETING.

General Assembly of this State accepted to be *Lieutenant*
Commandant in the 16 Regiment of Militia in this State

Confidence in your Fidelity, Courage and good Con-
formity to the Laws of this State, me thereunto enabling, ap-
point you to take the said *Command* into your Care and
to discharge that Of-
fice carefully and diligently to discharge that Of-
fice your inferior Officers and Soldiers in the Use of their
Rules and Discipline of War, ordained and established
keeping them in good Order and Government, and
to obey you as their *Lieutenant* — and you are to ob-
serve the Directions as from Time to Time you shall receive,
as from your superior Officer, pursuant to the Trust

and, and the Public Seal of this State, at *New Haven*
November — A. D. 1784.

Matthew Griswold

Wyllis Secretary.

con" Daniel Hoyt, the founder of the family in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania; son of Lieutenant Ziba Hoyt, an officer of the war of 1812, and brother of Henry Martyn Hoyt, Governor of Pennsylvania, John Dorrance Hoyt could claim all the prestige accruing from illustrious family connection. To his paternal ancient and honorable ancestry he added a maternal line of equal strength, his mother, Nancy Hurlbut Hoyt, being a granddaughter of Christopher Hurlbut, a soldier of the Revolution, and of distinguished family.

But these were but the advantages of birth, John D. Hoyt possessing in himself the qualities of mind, body and soul that carried him true and brought him the high esteem of his fellow men, among whom his years, seventy-seven, were passed, and the approval of his own conscience.

The American founder of the family, Simon Hoyt, came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, in September, 1628, with Governor Endicott, and during his subsequent life was concerned in the founding and settlement of seven different towns, including Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Windsor, Connecticut. There has been a strong religious strain in his descendants, and, if heredity can be trusted, its origin was in this sturdy pioneer ancestor who in 1636 is recorded as a deacon in Thomas Hooker's church at Windsor.

Five generations after Simon Hoyt, a direct descendant, Daniel Hoyt, was born in Danbury, Connecticut, on May 2, 1756. There he lived, and married Anne Gunn. In 1794 he came to the Wyoming Valley, settling at Kingston, Luzerne county, where he died in 1824. The religious zeal of Simon Hoyt, the founder, shone forth in this pioneer of the sixth American generation, who served the first Presby-

terian church organized in Kingston in 1819, as deacon, and was known throughout the length and breadth of the Valley as "Deacon Hoyt."

Ziba Hoyt, sixth child of Daniel Hoyt, the Pennsylvania founder of the family, was born at Danbury, Connecticut, September 8, 1788, died at Kingston, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1853. He was brought by his parents to Kingston in 1794, and there spent his after life. He was a man of unusual abilities, a prosperous farmer, well known throughout the Valley for his pure life and upright character. Like his father, he was a leading member of the Kingston Presbyterian church, and for many years was a ruling elder. When the second war with Great Britain broke out, he was second lieutenant of the Wyoming Volunteers Matross Artillery Company, organized in Kingston township in April, 1810. With his company, numbering thirty-one men, he embarked on a raft, April 13, 1813, and by way of river and land arrived at Erie, Pennsylvania, May 5, following, the company then numbering ninety-five men. He saw active service, and in the battle of the Thames he commanded the Matross Artillery. After fifteen months' service the company was mustered out and sent home. Lieutenant Ziba Hoyt married, at Kingston, January 23, 1815, Nancy Hurlbut, whose father, Christopher, was a soldier of the Revolution, and of an early Wyoming Valley family.

John Dorrance Hoyt, son of Lieutenant Ziba and Nancy (Hurlbut) Hoyt, was born at Kingston, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1819, died there June 16, 1896. His early life was spent on the home farm, his preparatory education obtained in the Kingston schools. Later he took a classical course at Lafayette College, then returned to Kingston, where his after life was spent in usefulness as a business

man and citizen. The quality of his manhood and his citizenship cannot be more clearly nor deservedly described than the following tribute from the Rev. Ferdinand Von Frug, pastor of the Kingston Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Hoyt was a member and a ruling elder:

He was a man of remarkable soundness, and perfection of character. He was modest and retiring in his disposition—not in any sense ostentatious or self-asserting and yet no man in the entire community exerted an influence more deciding or more healthful. It was simply the result of his great and good character, which everybody knew to be genuine and true and which was felt in every circle in which he moved. Coupled with this, was a clear mind, sound judgment and an honest purpose to do right. He was with all and above all a Christian, a firm believer in God and his word. No man was freer from human frailties than John D. Hoyt, no one in whose everyday life there was exhibited more of the nobleness of genuine manhood, plain, straightforward, honest and true. He was a model man and his life a benediction to those who knew him best.

Although keenly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen and deeply interested in public affairs, Mr. Hoyt never sought political honors, and beyond exercising the franchise took little part in public affairs. His greater pleasure was to sympathize with and succor the unfortunate and the needy; and to advance the cause of the church of which he was a prominent member and liberal supporter nearly his entire life, the godly spirit of his ancestors descending to him in a marked degree.

Mr. Hoyt married (first) Martha A., daughter of Abram and Sarah (Myers) Goodwin. He married (second) Elizabeth, a sister of his first wife. The first wife, Martha, bore him three children: Anne Elizabeth, married George Shoemaker, of Forty Fort, Pennsylvania; Abraham G.; Martha, married Dr. Fred-eric Corss. Mr. Hoyt's second wife, Eliz-

abeth, bore him six children: Augusta, Edward E., Henry M. (2nd), of Reno, Nevada, and three who died in infancy—John Dorrance, Jr., Mary C., and Frank.

NESBITT, Abram,

Man of Large Affairs, Philanthropist.

On December 26, 1914, Abram Nesbitt, of Kingston, Pennsylvania, celebrated his eighty-third birthday. Length of years is honorable, but when a career of usefulness and blessing to one's fellows attends the years, they become a veritable crown, and he who wears it is singled out as one upon whom honor is most worthily bestowed. When one year old, Abram Nesbitt was brought by his parents to Wilkes-Barre, where he was educated, perfected himself in a profession, engaged in many and varied business enterprises, aided in the organization of the Second National Bank, was its vice-president, 1871-1877, and since the latter date has been its honored and capable president. Kingston has been his residence for sixty-six years, and since its incorporation as a borough in 1857 its schools, churches, municipal affairs, and business interests have been closely connected with the life of Abram Nesbitt. It would be hard to find an enterprise in Wilkes-Barre or Kingston, public or private, that has not benefited by his interest, while Nesbitt Hall, at Wyoming Seminary, and Nesbitt Hospital, at Kingston, are splendid evidences of his generous interest in his fellow man. He is one of the progressive, energetic men of to-day, although the past history he has helped to create would require a volume to chronicle. He is as closely in touch with things of to-day as the youngest business man of his city, and with this interest carries the wisdom and experienced judgment that the years alone can give.

The Scotch name of the family was

Nisbet, and was borne by five of the name who died a martyr's death on the scaffold for conscience's sake. The American founder was James Nisbet, who sailed from Leith, September 5, 1685, in the ship "Henry and Francis," landing at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, December 20, 1685. Later he moved to Woodbridge, and in 1690 to Newark, where he married, and about 1720 died, leaving a son, Samuel. This Samuel wrote his name Nesbitt, and was a weaver by trade. He was born in Newark in 1697, married, in 1717, Abigail, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Ward) Harrison, and died in Newark, March 12, 1733.

With James Nisbitt, born June 15, 1718, died July 12, 1792, eldest son of Samuel and Abigail (Harrison) Nesbitt, the history of the family in the Wyoming Valley begins. He was a soldier of the colonial army during the French and Indian wars, and lived in Connecticut and Orange county, New York, coming to the Wyoming Valley in 1769, one of the one hundred and ninety-six settlers enrolled at Wyoming, June 2, 1769, "to man their rights." He was active in the Pennamite wars, took active part in the Revolution, was one of the first justices of the peace under appointment by Connecticut, and one of the first judges of the Common Pleas under Pennsylvania authority, serving in both offices until his death in Plymouth, July 2, 1792. He married, in Newark, in 1748, Phoebe Harrison, born in 1728, died February 17, 1802, his second cousin, daughter of Stephen Harrison. Twelve children were born to them, Abram, the eighth, born while they were yet living in Fairfield county, Connecticut.

Abram Nisbitt, son of James and Phoebe (Harrison) Nisbitt, was born September 12, 1763, and with his parents came to the Wyoming Valley in 1773. He was hardly more than fourteen years of age at

the battle of Wyoming, yet with other boys and a few old men formed the garrison of Shawnee Fort. He fled with his mother and others on the day of the battle and did not return to Wyoming until late in the year 1779. He enlisted in March, 1780, in Captain Franklin's company, Connecticut militia, and for a year was in the Continental service. When the "Second Pennamite War" began he was one of the foremost of the younger men who sustained the Connecticut party, and suffered greatly. He died in Plymouth, January 2, 1847, in his eighty-fourth year. He married, at Plymouth, May 25, 1787, Bethiah Wheeler, born January 1, 1770, died in Plymouth, January 16, 1851, just past her eighty-first birthday. She was the daughter of David and Sarah (Banks) Wheeler, a descendant of the Wheeler and Banks families of Fairfield county, Connecticut, that later settled in Newark, New Jersey, where the old Wheeler mansion, begun in 1769, stood for many years at the corner of Market and Mulberry streets. With the children of Abram Nisbitt the spelling of the name again became Nesbitt.

James Nesbitt, son of Abram and Bethiah (Wheeler) Nisbitt, was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1790, died in Wilkes-Barre, October 9, 1840. He was a man of unusual business ability and accumulated a large estate. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Wyoming Bank, of Wilkes-Barre, and from 1835 until 1840 was engaged in mercantile business in Wilkes-Barre, in partnership with Charles B. Drake, their place of business first on the east side of the square, later a frame building on West Market street. He also engaged in coal mining and farming operations. He was captain of the First Battalion, Second Regiment, Ninth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, tax collector in 1816, and assessor

of Plymouth township in 1824, elected sheriff in 1832, on the anti-Masonic ticket, served three years, and in 1835 was elected to the State Legislature. Prior to his election as sheriff, Captain Nesbitt resided on his farm in Plymouth township, but after entering office he occupied a commodious home on East Market street, Wilkes-Barre, between Washington and Fell streets, and there resided until his death. He married, November 12, 1815, Mary Shupp, born June 2, 1791, died at the home of her son, Abram, in Kingston, December 3, 1864, daughter of Colonel Philip and Catherine (Everett) Shupp. Colonel Philip Shupp, of German parentage, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and about 1806 moved to Luzerne county, where in 1808 he erected a grist mill on Shupp's creek, which for many years was the principal mill in Plymouth. In 1817 he made his son, Philip (2), a partner. He died in 1835. Children of Captain James Nesbitt: Mary Ann, born September 15, 1826, died May 4, 1857, married, September 9, 1845, Samuel Hoyt, a descendant of Simon Hoyt, one of the founders of Windsor, Connecticut; Abram, of further mention.

From such sturdy, patriotic and capable ancestors sprang Abram Nesbitt, son of Captain James and Mary (Shupp) Nesbitt. He was born at the Nesbitt homestead in Plymouth township, Luzerne county, Thursday, December 29, 1831. When he was one year old his parents moved to Wilkes-Barre, and there at the East Market street home, erected by his father while sheriff, he spent his youth. He was educated at Deacon Dana's Academy and Wyoming Seminary, alternating his attendance until 1849, when he left school and began the study of surveying. He had moved with his mother to Kingston in 1849, and there he has since resided. Studying surveying with his brother-in-law, Samuel Hoyt, he was Mr.

Hoyt's trusted assistant before he was twenty-one years of age, and he soon began professional work independently, being busily engaged until 1864. Then he retired to give his entire attention to his business interests, but for several years thereafter he was called upon as an expert to advise and to testify.

In 1863 he formed the connection that has continued unbroken to the present. In that year he aided in organizing the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, was chosen a member of the first board of directors, and from November, 1863, when the bank opened for business in the Cahoon building on West Market street, he has through successive reëlections been a member of the board. In January, 1871, he was elected vice-president, and in January, 1877, was elected president, thirty-eight years having now been spent as the executive head of this strong and highly rated financial institution.

In 1884 he became interested in the organization of the Wyoming Valley Coal Company, and was elected a director, and later vice-president. In 1887 he became one of the largest stockholders and organizers of the Spring Brook Water Company, was director and treasurer of the company until 1896, when the company merged with the Wilkes-Barre Water Company and the Crystal Spring Water Company, forming a new corporation, the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, with main offices in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Of this company Mr. Nesbitt has been a director since November, 1897. He has been president of the Gas Company of Luzerne county, a corporation formed in 1898 by the consolidation of the Consumers' Gas Company and the Wilkes-Barre Gas Company, with a charter covering nearly every town and city in Luzerne county. He is also president of the Wilkes-Barre Electric Light Company, president of the Wilkes-Barre Theatre

Company, owning "The Nesbitt," Wilkes-Barre's leading theatre, a director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, treasurer of the Wyoming Valley Cutlery Works, president of the People's Telephone Company, and intimately connected with the foremost industries of the Wyoming Valley, whatsoever their nature.

All visitors to Wilkes-Barre remark upon the excellence of its system of street railways, all arriving and departing from the "Square," serving all parts of the city and suburban territory promptly and efficiently. This system, noted as one of the best managed and operated in the United States, was inaugurated in 1909, when all the street railway lines in the city were consolidated as the Wilkes-Barre Railway Company. This consolidation was largely accomplished through the personal efforts of Mr. Nesbitt, who was chosen the first president of the company, an office he yet holds. During the six years he had been head of the company, almost the entire system has been rebuilt or extensive repairs made. The equipment has been greatly improved and vast extensions built that serve new territory. In fact, he has given Wilkes-Barre an electric street car service that not only serves Wilkes-Barre residents, but connects the city by a quick, reliable medium with all suburban towns of note, a system unexcelled anywhere.

From 1857, the date of Kingston's incorporation as a borough, Mr. Nesbitt has been intimately identified with its official as well as its business life. He also served Luzerne county for over a quarter of a century as member of the board of directors of the Central Poor District, as treasurer and president, his work in that field showing in the well equipped, comfortable and humanely conducted farms, homes, and retreats for the poor and unfortunate of the district.

Wyoming Seminary, where part of his school years were passed, has ever had in him a devoted, generous friend. He has served as trustee since 1883, and as vice-president of the board for several years. In 1892 he met the needs of the seminary in a most characteristic manner by an announcement that he would erect an additional building for the advanced purposes of the seminary. This building was dedicated at the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of the seminary during commencement week in June, 1894, and the name "Nesbitt Hall" officially bestowed. His latest public gift is Nesbitt Hospital, given to Kingston, in 1913. So a long life has been spent, filled to the brim with useful effort and worthy accomplishment. His qualities of mind and heart have impelled him to use his wealth wisely, and while, as one of the foremost men of the valley, he has been subjected to the public gaze for many, many years there is no smirch upon his honor, his name is a synonym for integrity and enterprise, and the universal respect of the community in which he resides is his. The personal traits that distinguish him are modesty, alertness of mind and body before the years retarded his movements, plainness of living and the cleanliness of his daily life, its freedom from strong language and total abstinence from drink or tobacco. He is the generous, steadfast helpful friend, gentle and affectionate in nature. In politics he is a Republican, in religious belief a Methodist, he serves Kingston Methodist Episcopal Church as trustee, and by liberal contributions from his means and business ability advances the prosperity of the church of his choice. He is a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Abram Nesbitt married, in Kingston, September 2, 1862, Reverend R. Nelson, D. D., officiating, Sara Myers Goodwin, born in Kingston, September 30, 1832,

died February 22, 1894, third and youngest daughter of Abram and Sarah (Myers) Goodwin, a descendant of Abraham Goodwin, the first of the name in the Wyoming Valley. Abraham Goodwin married Catharine King in 1783 and in the spring of 1784 settled in Kingston township, there residing until 1794, when he purchased a farm in Exeter township, near the Kingston line. He there died July 18, 1822; his wife died October 24, 1814, and both are at rest in Forty Fort Cemetery. Their son, Abram (as he wrote his name) was a merchant and farmer of Kingston, later moving to Bradford county, where he was associate judge, 1841-44. He returned to Kingston and there died May 15, 1880, in his ninetieth year. He married, November 12, 1812, Sarah Myers, born September 25, 1792, died March 4, 1867, daughter of Philip and Martha (Bennet) Myers. Philip Myers, born in Germany in 1759, was brought to America in 1760 by his parents, who settled in Frederick, Maryland. He served as a private in the Maryland line, Continental Army, and fought at Germantown, as did his elder brother, Lawrence, an officer. Philip and Lawrence Myers settled in the Wyoming Valley, Philip in Kingston, where, July 15, 1787, he married Martha Bennet, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Jackson) Bennet, the Bennets a family that experienced much of the woe and suffering forced upon the early Wyoming Valley settlers.

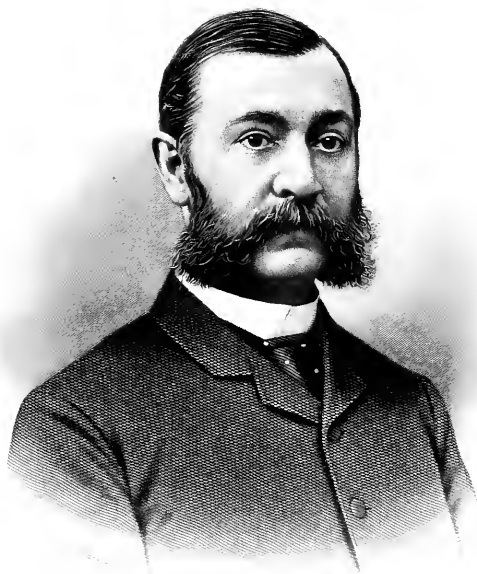
Children of Abram and Sara Myers (Goodwin) Nesbitt: 1. Walter J., died in infancy. 2. George Francis, born in Kingston, January 24, 1865, died November 27, 1900. He was a graduate of Yale University, A. B., class of '87, and in 1890, after study under the eminent lawyers, E. P. and J. V. Darling, of Wilkes-Barre, was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, practicing until his death. He was

director of the Second National Bank, director of the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, and member of the Westmoreland Club. He shared his father's interest in the welfare of Wyoming Seminary and manifested that interest in a substantial way. He was one of seven friends of the seminary who presented to the institution the athletic field at the corner of Chestnut and Pringle streets, Kingston, that was formally opened May 12, 1894. He also established two cash prizes to be awarded annually for the best and second best original orations delivered by students at the Washington's Birthday public exercises. 3. Abram Francis, born November 18, 1866, educated at Wyoming Seminary and for several years has been the strong right arm upon which his father has leaned in the conduct of his varied business interests. 4. Ralph, born January 9, 1869, died February 18, 1875. 5. Sara, married, March 28, 1875, Hugh Clayton Smith, a lawyer of Wilkes-Barre. 6. Frederick, born June 23, 1875, entered Lafayette College, class of '96, but in the middle of his senior year left college to become a partner in the Easton Foundry and Machine Company, of which he is treasurer. He married, November 20, 1900, Margaret K. Lachenour.

CARHART, Phineas MacMiller,

Financier, Man of Sterling Character.

Fifteen years have elapsed since the earthly career of Mr. Carhart ended, but his memory is green as the flowers that bloom perennially at his grave. Although born in a neighboring State, he finished his education in Kingston, Pennsylvania, and there spent the last thirty-five years of his life engaged in the banking business, rising through merit from the position of clerk in a private bank to that of cashier of one of the principal national



F. C. Curran

banks of Wilkes-Barre. He was highly honored and esteemed in the business world by all with whom he came in contact. In church and in the Sunday school of Kingston Methodist Episcopal Church as trustee, class leader, teacher and superintendent, his earnestness and devotion found full and free expression. He was an able business man, sterling in his integrity, pure and upright in his private life, a loyal useful citizen, a Christian whose example led men to strive for better things.

Mr. Carhart was of English descent, tracing his American ancestry to Anthony Carhart, of Cornwall, England, who was private secretary to Colonel Thomas Dongan, Governor of New Amsterdam (New York), 1682-83. The line of descent from the founder was through his son, Thomas Carhart, his son Robert Carhart, his son, Cornelius Carhart, who was chaplain of the Third Regiment, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, militia, in 1777, and major of the Second Regiment of Hunterdon county troops, commissioned April 20, 1778. Major Carhart had a son, Robert, also a soldier of the Revolution serving with New Jersey troops from 1775 to 1783; whose son, William P. Carhart (born 1779, died 1863) had a son, Theodore Carhart, the father of Phineas M. Carhart. Theodore married Rachel Albright, and resided in Belvidere, New Jersey, where his son, Phineas M., was born.

Phineas M. Carhart was born September 21, 1842, died in Kingston, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1901. He obtained his early training in the public schools, completing his studies at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, in 1867, having been a student there for two years. He began business life as clerk in the private banking house of Bennett, Phelps & Company, Wilkes-Barre, was promoted teller, then

cashier, holding the latter position until that house liquidated in 1879. During those twelve years he had proved his quality, and had found favor with the banking public. When Bennet, Phelps & Company closed out their business, the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre secured his services, retaining them from 1880 until 1885. In October of the latter year he was appointed teller of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, was promoted to the position of cashier April 12, 1887, and held that important post until his death. Nearly thirty-five years of his life were thus spent, his record unstained by unworthy act, his character shining the more brightly under this severest of tests, under which so many men have fallen. No man in the Wyoming Valley was held in higher esteem and no man more justly deserved his reputation.

While a student at Wyoming Seminary, Mr. Carhart was converted and became a member of Kingston Methodist Episcopal Church. From that time until his death he met every Christian obligation squarely, and fulfilled them gladly. He was a tireless worker for the church, and gave loyal service to every department. He taught the adult Bible class for several years, and was leader of the Sunday school work as superintendent for several more. He served the church as secretary and treasurer, and was a popular class leader, a form of Christian service peculiar to the Methodist church. To his personal service he added liberal contributions to all the church benevolences and support. He was a member of the Royal Society of Good Fellows No. 19, of Wilkes-Barre, and of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, elected October 4, 1895.

Mr. Carhart married, at Kingston, May 23, 1872, Elizabeth Helme, daughter of

Frank Helme, who survives him with an only daughter, Helen Helme, wife of Jared Warner Stark, of Detroit, Michigan.

The following tribute was presented to Mrs. Carhart by the directors of the First National Bank, the beautiful brochure bearing in letters of gold the words "In Memoriam," and on the last page the seal and the signatures of president, William S. McLean, and secretary, Charles P. Hunt.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of The First National Bank of this city, called to take action upon the death of our late cashier, Mr. P. M. Carhart, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The expected has come to pass. Our cashier so long a sufferer has passed away. Mr. Carhart has been connected with this bank for more than fifteen years, first as teller, October 1, 1885; assistant cashier, January 12, 1886; and cashier from April 13, 1887, to the date of his death.

Since September, 1899, he has been a constant, patient sufferer, and while we deplore his death just in the prime of life, we feel that it must have been a great relief, and that our loss is his gain. During his connection with this bank, Mr. Carhart has always been characterized by the manners of a Christian gentleman, conscientious and faithful in all the duties appertaining to his position, intelligent and clear-headed, understanding well the business over which he presided with dignified urbanity. We feel that it is but proper and fitting to place upon our minutes the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we are again called upon to record the death of an officer of this bank, we would most seriously add our estimation of his worth and character and convey to his family our deepest sympathy under this severe affliction.

From his brethren of the official board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church came the following tribute, beautifully engrossed and bound in leather, bearing the signatures of Abraham Nesbitt, C. Bach, W. R. Billings, C. W. Laycock and Leonard Murdock:

Quarterly Conference of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Kingston, Pennsylvania,

which was held in the church edifice Monday evening, May 13, 1901, unanimously authorized the following resolutions regarding the decease of Brother Phineas M. Carhart.

Whereas, our Heavenly Father, in His wise providence, has removed from our midst Phineas M. Carhart, a brother respected and beloved, we desire to express our sorrow in this bereavement, and our appreciation of the life and character of the deceased, and our Christian sympathy for his afflicted family. Brother Carhart was a man whom all that came to know must respect. His life appeared to be above reproach. We shall miss his counsel in our official meetings, his prayers and testimony in the prayer circle, and his sound advice and ardent exhortation in the class. We know, however, that most of all, he will be missed from the home. Our prayers are offered for the consolation of Divine grace in behalf of those who were so dear to him, and we wish to record that in our sorrow we find comfort in the memory of so good a life, and his life a benediction to us. In Christian influence he still lives among us, while in the new and Heavenly kingdom we trust that he lives a citizen, faithful, obedient and happy. For these comforting assurances we are grateful to our blessed Lord.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Conference and that an engrossed copy be presented to the family.

SON, William Hanna,

Head of Important Industry.

In the hurry and stress of American business life often too little time is given to the personal relation, and often men of large affairs make but little personal impression upon the lives of those in their employ. But in December, 1913, an incident of exceptional pathos and useful lesson was enacted at the plant of the Sheldon Axle Company in Wilkes-Barre when the funeral train bearing the casket of the chief who had fought so well and so bravely passed slowly between a mile of sorrowing employees lining both sides of the track. This action of love, respect and sorrow was decided upon by special vote of the men as a touching tribute to their chief, William H. Son, whose

triumphs they had shared, whose friendship they valued, whose memory they honored. Those four thousand silent mourners who stood with uncovered heads while the train slowly bore him away, spoke eloquently of the deep impress he had made upon their lives, and was a fitting tribute to a man who loved his fellow men.

A son of John W. and Agnes (Bowie) Son, William H. Son united the Holland strain of his paternal ancestors with the Scotch blood of his mother's family. He was born in Ames, New York, May 18, 1863, and died at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1913, after a lifelong connection with manufacturing in the State of his birth and in Wilkes-Barre. Educated in the schools of Amsterdam, New York, he was a youth of eighteen years when he laid aside his books for the practical things of life and entered the employ of D. W. Shuler & Company, of Amsterdam, manufacturers of springs. In the period between his entrance in 1881 and until 1892 he served in every department of the factory, attaining to such a degree of efficiency and knowledge that he was made superintendent, for several years being entrusted with the entire management of the plant. He was valued by his employers, and through considerate and manly treatment of those under his direction won their respect and affection. Upon the death of D. W. Shuler, head of this business, Mr. Son formed an association with the Sheldon Axle Company, of Wilkes-Barre, contracting for the erection of a plant for the manufacture of springs. The scope of the business thus inaugurated in connection with the manufacture of axles widened so rapidly and proved such a profitable line to carry in conjunction with the axle business that generous provisions were made for its development and growth. Under Mr. Son's direction a superior

grade of carriage spring was placed upon the market, the worth of which was speedily impressed upon carriage builders, with the result that the Sheldon product usurped almost entirely the place of the cheaper grades that had been formerly in use. The immediate popularity of automobiles afforded a new field for the activities of the company, and here the same success attended their efforts as in the former operations. In 1901 Mr. Son's estimate of the required output of the factory was placed at two thousand tons, while nine years later, in 1910, the company manufactured and sold of carriage springs alone eighteen thousand tons. In 1908 Mr. Son accepted the vice-presidency and general managership of the Sheldon Axle Company, in whose marvelous growth he had played so important and so conspicuous a part, and continued in the discharge of the duties of these offices until his death. In his managerial capacity he was as thoroughly and completely in touch with all of the mammoth Sheldon plant as he had been with his own department years before and his administration of his responsible office showed the tireless nature of his industry, the strength of his intellect, and the height of his ideals. To his work he gave of his best, and the attribute that makes him worthy of position with the greatest men of industry and business of to-day, was his appreciation of the necessity for close coöperation between employer and employee. At no time in his rise from ordinary station to authority was he above consideration of the welfare of those below him, and he used the term below in no other sense than that of authority in business. In that fact lay the secret of much of his industrial success.

Mr. Son had few business interests outside of the Sheldon Axle Company, but for some time served the Dime Savings

Bank as a director. He was a member of the Society of Auto-Engineers, and also belonged to the Knights of Pythias, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Wilkes-Barre Auto and the Westmoreland and Franklin clubs. His circle of friends was wide, and held within its limits many of the most prominent men in business and civil life of the locality. He was a gentleman of cultured tastes and pleasing manner, the courtesy and kindness of his address, the outward reflection of a heart filled with good will and friendship toward all. His intimate acquaintance was a privilege prized by those who knew its delights, and to these his death was a severe blow.

William H. Son married (first) Emma Rida Shadbolt, who bore him one daughter, deceased; (second) February 28, 1900, Mary Elizabeth Whittaker, of Amsterdam, New York, who survives him, a resident of Wilkes-Barre.

HOWE, Lyman H.,

Pioneer in Moving Picture Business.

Now that the value of "moving pictures" as an educational force and a widely popular form of entertainment is so firmly established, let us not forget the pioneers who with faith in the invention, took it with all its crudities and imperfections, risked and lost fortunes, but finally established it as the greatest medium on earth for the dissemination of a true knowledge of the world and the inhabitants thereof. Among these pioneers who encouraged the inventors to perfect their ideas and who taught the public the value of the "screen" as an educator and an entertainer, Lyman H. Howe, of Wilkes-Barre, stands preëminent. He is to-day one of the most prominent figures in the amusement world, his agents literally scouring the world for films, his several companies exhibiting in every part of

the United States, thereby conferring pleasure and benefit upon millions. Books can tell of the wonders of the world, lecturers can narrate the wonders they have seen, but by his enterprise and genius Mr. Howe has brought these things to us and has made them as real as when they were imprisoned in the camera. Did his work end with entertainment it would be all sufficient, but when the educational value is added, the moving picture becomes a university, teaching old and young the wonders, glories and beauties of nature and of created life on the earth, beneath the earth, under the sea, and in the air. He has, in the development of his immense business, traversed the Old and New Worlds, seeking and securing attractive views and locations, and as an expert in the mechanical and electrical details of his work has few equals. He has expanded and developed his natural talent with the years until as executive and business manager he duplicates his success as a purveyor to the great public of useful, pleasing, and popular entertainment.

Wilkes-Barre, the place of his birth, is the home center of his great business, a four-story building on West River street being necessary to house properly its many departments. His beautiful modern home, exquisitely furnished and adorned, is on Riverside Drive, Wilkes-Barre, the scenes of his boyhood proving more attractive to him than the usual resorts of the wealthy.

Lyman H. Howe was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1856, son of Nathan G. and Margaret (Robins) Howe, a direct descendant of Puritan ancestors. Nathan G. Howe was born in Boylston, Massachusetts, August 10, 1810, died in Wilkes-Barre, October 18, 1873. He came to the Wyoming Valley in 1835, settling at Kingston, and as manufacturer, contractor, and builder attained prominence.



Lyman A. Howe

Among his works were the first water works at Laurel Run and the laying of the first system of water pipes for Wilkes-Barre, the building of the Delaware & Hudson railroad from South Wilkes-Barre to Plymouth, and other sections of railroads at Nanticoke, and the creation of the beautiful river Common from the unsightly South street river bank. He was engaged in many other business enterprises, ranking among the "builders of Wilkes-Barre," and holding the esteem of his townsmen. He married, in 1840, Margaret, daughter of John and Margaret (Garrison) Robins, who was born in Hanover township, Luzerne county, August 30, 1814, died in Wilkes-Barre, October 15, 1898.

Lyman H., eighth and youngest child of Nathan G. and Margaret (Robins) Howe, spent his youthful days in Wilkes-Barre, acquiring his education in the public schools and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. His natural artistic ability asserted itself early, and at once had its effect upon his business relations, his attention being turned to sign painting. Subsequently he formed a partnership with J. J. McCormick in this line under the firm name of Howe & McCormick, the business they founded at Bowman's Corner on the Public Square and West Market street, developing into a concern employing a large force of men. Both of the partners later entered different paths of activity, Mr. Howe becoming a traveling salesman. The panic that then swept the country compelled him to retire from the road, and for three years he was in the employ of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Leaving the railroad, he began his career as a caterer to the public entertainment, and there found his true sphere, one in which he has won world-wide fame. His first venture was with Robert M. Colburn, with whom he purchased a

miniature coal breaker. They improved and perfected it until they had a faithful working model of a complete coal mining industry, and together they toured the State of Pennsylvania, exhibiting their model. Disaster attended them, their venture failed, and they returned to Wilkes-Barre through the aid of friendly freight train crews. But Mr. Howe believed in his project and, arranging with his partner for sole ownership, began anew his attempt to prove to the public that his "breaker" was an entertaining and instructive exposition of coal mining. Finally he interested the officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and for nine years the "breaker" was one of the popular attractions at Glen Onoko, that interesting mountain resort near Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. Ultimately he sold the "breaker" to the Reading Railroad Company for the purpose of exhibiting it at the World's Fair, in Chicago, in 1893. Before Mr. Howe disposed of the "breaker" he became interested in Edison's phonograph, during the winter seasons being engaged in giving exhibitions, and was one of the first persons to demonstrate the possibility of entertaining a large audience with a phonograph by using a horn. His nine years of success as an exhibitor at Glen Onoko had brought him both experience and capital, so that when he disposed of the "breaker" to the Reading Railroad Company, he then gave his entire attention to phonographic entertainment, and later was attracted to Edison's Kinetoscope while visiting the World's Fair in Chicago. The Kinetoscope was then in its infancy, but Mr. Howe saw in it new possibilities, and quickly conceived the idea of casting pictures upon a screen. Communicating with Mr. Edison upon the subject, that inventor told him that he would in the course of time construct a machine that would make this idea a reality. After

waiting two years Mr. Edison did make such a machine, named it the Vitascope, organized a company to handle the invention, and through his agents, Raff & Gammon, informed Mr. Howe that he might have the first choice of territory in which to exhibit. His terms were \$5,000 for the State of Pennsylvania, exclusive of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. This price Mr. Howe deemed exorbitant for so small a territory, and he then built a machine along his own lines that was more satisfactory to him than anything he could obtain elsewhere at that time. In 1896 he organized his first company to exhibit moving pictures. With this company he toured the New England and Middle Atlantic States, and so won his spectators that he returned again and again to the same localities, making semi-annual visits. The success of his exhibitions created an ever-increasing demand from other States, and in 1902 he organized another company to cover Maryland, Virginia, and the Middle Western States. This company duplicated the success of the first, and in 1904 another company was formed to tour the far west and northwest. Later years have but added to the magnitude of his enterprises, and his companies have now consolidated under two distinct branches as the Lyman H. Howe Attractions and the Lyman H. Howe Films Company. The earth has been laid under contribution, and the results of the travels of Mr. Howe and his lieutenants have been given to his countrymen in the form of moving pictures, travelogues and lectures. In 1911 Mr. Howe admitted as partner his former manager, S. M. Wilkinshaw, who had long been identified with Mr. Howe's moving picture activities, and who in the past few years has relieved Mr. Howe of many of the burdens of active management and at the present time is managing and directing Mr. Howe's entire moving picture interests.

Mr. Howe is closely connected with Wilkes-Barre enterprises, and makes every effort to advance the interests of his native city. On June 17, 1913, Mr. Howe was tendered a testimonial dinner by the Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce, on which occasion he was presented with a silver loving cup and beautifully engrossed resolutions expressive of his fellow members' appreciation of his services as general manager of the first Greater Wilkes-Barre Industrial Exposition. He is a director of the Miners' Bank, chairman of the River Improvement Committee, president of the Susquehanna River Improvement Association of the Wyoming Valley, chairman of the Art Jury, member of the Chamber of Commerce, and elected president of that body October, 1915; belongs to Lodge No. 61, and to chapter, commandery and temple of the Masonic order in Wilkes-Barre, and is a noble of Irem Temple, of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York. In all these fraternal and business bodies he is highly regarded and popular, his genial, affable nature endearing him to his fellows, his public spirit, wide experience, and executive ability gaining him the highest standing among men of affairs.

One of the greatest public recognitions of Mr. Howe's achievements came in the action of the authorities of the Panama California Exposition at San Diego, California, when July 7, 1915, was given over to his honor as "Lyman H. Howe Day." Mr. Howe was represented at the Exposition by Mr. C. P. Bosworth, a fellow citizen of Wilkes-Barre, who, on Mr. Howe's behalf, presented the historian of the exposition with moving picture prints of the principal incidents of the day-to-day operation of the Panama Canal. These pictures, which required three months in the making, were only made complete through the coöperation of Secretary of

War Lindley M. Garrison, and show each step in the passing of a steamer through the canal, the occupation of the canal by the United States army, incidents of army life in the jungle, and scenes at Colon and Panama City. The pictures were enclosed in a copper box, so sealed that the films should be in an excellent state of preservation when opened in 1965, as intended, and viewed by the people then living at San Diego. In addition there was placed in the receptacle a moving picture record of the day at the exposition. In this unique and original manner Mr. Howe made acknowledgment of the courtesy of the directors of the exposition. It is interesting and worthy of mention that the detailed account of "Lyman H. Howe Day" at the San Diego Exposition received at the Wilkes-Barre office of the Western Union Telegraph Company was the longest telegraph circuit ever made up out of Wilkes-Barre to handle a message, the wire being routed from Wilkes-Barre to New York, Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, to San Diego. The wire was a special to the Wilkes-Barre "Times-Leader," and the operator who received it stated that notwithstanding the great amount of mileage represented the Morse characters from the San Diego operator came in perfectly.

Mr. Howe married, September 26, 1888, M. Alice Koehler, daughter of Franklin and Susan (Newhard) Koehler, of Allentown, Pennsylvania. Both Mr. and Mrs. Howe are members of the First Church of Christ (Scientist). Their only child is an adopted son, Lyman Harold, born May 23, 1901.

BIXBY, Charles W.,

Prominent Citizen.

The paternal ancestry of Mr. Bixby traces to Joseph Bixby, an Englishman,

and maternally to Thomas Welles, both of whom came from England in the year 1637, the former settling in Massachusetts, the latter in Connecticut. Thomas Welles, whose English ancestry dated to the tenth century, came as secretary to Lord Saye and Seal and later became very prominent in the public life of the colony of Connecticut, serving in many high positions, and for a period of five years, 1655-1659, inclusive, was deputy-governor and governor. The Welles line of descent from Governor Thomas Welles to Charles Fisher Welles is given in full elsewhere in this work.

Joseph Bixby, the founder of his line in America, was born in Little Waldenfield, Suffolk, England, about 1620, and in 1637 came to New England, settling at Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he lived until 1660. He then moved to Rowley, a village that later was incorporated as Boxford. He was a large landowner, selectman, sergeant of Rowley "train band" and in 1675 fought with his company in King Philip's war. He died April 19, 1700, leaving a widow, Sarah (Wyatt-Heard) Bixby, who died June 3, 1704. The records of that period refer to the Bixbys, Joseph and Sarah, as "noted people for the day," and that Bixbys were remarkable for great energy, force and moral purity. The name Bixby is given as of Danish origin.

Benjamin Bixby, son of Joseph and Sarah Bixby, lived with his wife, Mary, at Topsfield, Massachusetts, where he died about 1725, leaving among other children a son, Samuel, who was baptized June 12, 1689, and died in 1741. He settled, about 1716, in what is now Millbury, Massachusetts, then Sutton, and is named as one of the eighteen original heads of families that settled in that town and as a landowner. He married, May 14, 1718, Martha, granddaughter of Joseph

Underwood, and daughter of Thomas Underwood.

Samuel (2) Bixby, son of Samuel (1) and Martha (Underwood) Bixby, was born September 9, 1721, and is said to have been the first white child born in Sutton. He married (first) Lydia, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Fuller) Bond; (second) Mrs. Rebecca Bartlett; (third) Mrs. Huldah Towne, who died February 4, 1843, aged one hundred and four years. He died in 1809.

Sampson Bixby, son of Samuel (2) and Lydia (Bond) Bixby, was born in 1759, died February 11, 1847. He was a soldier of the Revolution as shown by the records of the War Department, at Washington, and according to family tradition attained the rank of lieutenant. In his application for a Revolutionary pension—which was granted—made on October 16, 1832, he stated that he was born at Sutton, Massachusetts, May 3, 1759, and that he was living in Sutton when he first entered the army and until 1785. He then moved to Stratton, Vermont, where he lived about thirty years, then moved to Painted Post, New York. He enlisted in the latter part of August, 1776, serving until November. In December of that same year he volunteered, serving six weeks. In August, 1777, he was drafted for service in the militia and during his four and a half months spent with the army under this enlistment saw hard service in the field, being at Saratoga when Burgoyne surrendered. In July, 1778, he again volunteered for a term of six months. At the time of making his application for a pension he was seventy-three years of age, and with the application presented affidavits signed by men who had served in the army with him. Sampson Bixby was a farmer. In Stratton he aided in organizing the first congregational church, serving as one of the deacons, and at Painted Post, New York,

he also served the church as deacon. His first settlement at Campbell, New York, was in 1812, and there he and his sons began several new settlements. In 1816 he located in Painted Post, where he probably was living at the time of his death. He married, April 27, 1786, Sarah Richardson, born in Sutton, Massachusetts, November 16, 1762, died September 15, 1819, daughter of Ralph and Sarah (Bartlett) Richardson.

Salmon Bixby, son of Sampson and Sarah (Richardson) Bixby, was born in Stratton, Vermont, in 1792, died in Steuben county, New York, in 1843. He came to Steuben county in 1812 with his father and was one of the pioneer settlers of that section. He married Lucy French.

George M. Bixby, son of Salmon and Lucy (French) Bixby, was born in Steuben county, New York, October 30, 1820, died at Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1880. At an early age he went to Rochester, New York, there was educated and lived until his marriage, being engaged for several years in operating a hardware store which he owned. After his marriage, in 1852, he moved to Wyalusing, where for many years he conducted a lumber manufacturing and general store business. He then became interested in banking and for several years prior to his death was engaged in that business. He married, May 3, 1852, Jane Mary Welles, born December 8, 1820, died May 3, 1869, daughter of Charles Fisher and Ellen J. (Hollenback) Welles, of Wyalusing. Children: Maynard, now residing in Salt Lake City, Utah; Charles W., of further mention; George H., deceased; and Ellen W., deceased. These children are descendants in the eighth generation of Joseph Bixby, Governor Thomas Welles, William Pynchon, the founder of Springfield, Massachusetts, and in the third generation of Colonel Matthias Hollenback, an early settler of



William A. McLean

the Wyoming Valley and a survivor of Wyoming battle and massacre.

Charles W. Bixby, son of George M. and Jane Mary (Welles) Bixby, was born in Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1854. His early education was obtained in public and private schools but his preparation for college was under the instruction of Rev. David Craft, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Wyalusing. In September, 1872, he entered Lafayette College, where he was graduated analytical chemist, class of 1876. For one year after graduation Mr. Bixby traveled in the far west, then returned to Pennsylvania, located in Wilkes-Barre and began his business career that has continued without interruption in that city until the present time. He entered the employ of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre in January, 1879, as deposit bookkeeper, later became general bookkeeper, holding those positions until October, 1882. In January, 1884, he accepted the position of general bookkeeper with the People's Bank, of Wilkes-Barre, continuing with that institution until March, 1896, having then been for a few months assistant cashier. In March, 1896, he resigned his bank position, becoming treasurer of the Hollenback Cemetery Association, forming a connection with his uncle, Edward Welles, as secretary and agent. For twenty years this association continued and was only dissolved by the death of Edward Welles, March 8, 1914. Since that date Mr. Bixby has been trustee of the Edward Welles estate. During these years of active business life he has held positions of trust other than those named. He was treasurer of the Glen Summit Hotel and Land Company, 1887 and 1888, and was also treasurer of Glen Summit Association and Glen Summit Company, and for six years was treasurer of the Wyoming Historical and Geological So-

ciety. He has been a member of Phi Delta Theta college fraternity for the past forty-two years, member of Wyoming Valley Country Club, deacon of the First Presbyterian Church, Wilkes-Barre, an independent Republican.

Mr. Bixby married, June 25, 1883, Anne B. Davis. Children: Ellen Welles, born December 4, 1884, married Robert F. Carpenter, of Cleveland, Ohio; Edward Welles, born August 3, 1886, now a practicing physician of Wilkes-Barre. Edward Welles Bixby was educated at Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre, and Princeton University, being a graduate of the latter, Bachelor of Arts, class of 1907. He then pursued a course of study in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1911, standing second in a class of one hundred and fifty students and winning the F. A. Packard prize of one hundred dollars for excellence in clinical medicine. He then spent nearly three years in professional work at Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, then located for the practice of his profession in Wilkes-Barre, where he is laying a firm foundation for a career of future usefulness. He is one of the public school medical inspectors, and for one year has been regimental surgeon of the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard, ranking as lieutenant. At the United States examination during the last drill season his rating was the highest attained by any regimental surgeon in the National Guard.

McLEAN, William Swan,

Lawyer, Financier, Man of Enterprise.

For half a century McLean and the First National Bank, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, have been names closely associated, three members of the family serving on the board of directors and two

of them as president, the first president being James McLean; the present executive, William S. McLean, having served since 1889. The idea of a national bank in Wilkes-Barre was first practically put into operation by Alexander McLean, James McLean, his son, Thomas Long, his son-in-law, and Joseph Brown. On June 1, 1863, the directors of the First National Bank, of Wilkes-Barre, Alexander McLean, James McLean, Joseph Brown, Alexander Gray, and Thomas Long were elected, the institution being the thirtieth national bank organized in the United States. On the same day James McLean, then about thirty-eight years of age and extensively engaged in the coal business at Summit Hill, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, was elected president of the board. James McLean died January 29, 1864, as the result of a railroad accident. Alexander Gray was the second president, elected February 10, 1864, and resigned September 22, 1864, Alexander Gray at that time was largely interested in the coal business, and had been superintendent of the old Baltimore Coal Company for many years. Charles Parrish, for many years and up to his death one of the foremost men of the Wyoming Valley, succeeded Alexander Gray as president, having been elected September 22, 1864, and resigned July 27, 1885. Mr. Parrish was succeeded by Hon. E. C. Wadhams, a business man and ex-State Senator, who had the confidence of the whole community. Mr. Wadhams was elected president July 27, 1885, and served until his death, January 19, 1889. He was succeeded by William S. McLean, a member of the Luzerne county bar, son of Alexander McLean.

This record is one of great interest, and one that reflects deepest honor upon the two sons of Alexander McLean, James and William S., the former having the distinction of launching a successful in-

stitution, the latter of successfully navigating the troubled seas of finance for twenty-five years, gaining national reputation as a financial captain. This would in itself constitute an honorable record worthy of any man, but it is only a part of William S. McLean's life work, yet to be completed. The law was his choice, and for nearly half a century he has practiced his profession in Wilkes-Barre, for twenty-four years, was solicitor for the city in addition to a large private practice, official duties of various nature, prominence in Democratic politics, and the presidency of a sound financial institution. Honors have come to him from his party, from his business associates, and from his fellow citizens, honors culminating in his election in 1910 and re-election each succeeding year to the presidency of the Wilkes-Barre Clearing House Association by the heads of the member banks. It is a key to the enduring qualities of Mr. McLean's character and personality that in his native city, where best known, he is most highly honored and best appreciated.

William S. McLean is a son of Alexander McLean, a Scotch-Irishman, born at Fernlaestra, on the river Bann, in Londonderry, Ireland. Alexander McLean came to the United States in 1820, locating at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in coal mining operations. He possessed one hundred pounds sterling as capital, and shortly after his arrival entered into a contract with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to transport their coal, mined at Summit Hill, to Mauch Chunk, using teams and wagons, delivering the coal to the boats that then floated it down the rivers to Philadelphia. When the competition of the "gravity road" made his services unnecessary in the transportation of the coal, he entered into another contract with the same company to mine its coal,

being the first man to contract in such a manner with that company. He continued his mining contracts until 1848, then moved with his family to the farm on the old Careytown road, a property he had purchased in 1839. There he built a fine mansion in the colonial style, and there resided until his death in 1868, at the age of sixty-eight years. This farm is now included within the corporate limits of the city of Wilkes-Barre. He became one of the important men of his day and took active part in public as well as business affairs. For many years he was president of the Central Poor District of Luzerne county. He was largely responsible for the organization of the First National Bank, of Wilkes-Barre, of which his son, James McLean, was the first president, and served on its first board of directors. He was a man of strong, determined character, and the father of sons who worthily upheld the honor of the family name. He married Elizabeth Swan, who bore him ten children who arrived at years of maturity: James, Samuel, Martha, Leslie, Mary, Elizabeth, George; William Swan, of further mention; John M., and Margaret A.

William Swan McLean was born at Summit Hill, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1842. He prepared for college at Dana's Academy, Wilkes-Barre, then entered Lafayette College, whence he was graduated with honors as valedictorian, class of '65, and on receiving his Master's degree, three years after his graduation, he was selected by the faculty to deliver the Master's oration. He chose the profession of law, studied under the preceptorship of B. G. Nicholson, of Wilkes-Barre, and in 1867 was admitted to the Luzerne county bar. He at once began practice, and has attained unusual prominence as a lawyer of learning, ability and probity. He has been admitted to all State and Federal courts of his dis-

trict, has a large private practice, and has been connected with much of the most important litigation tried in Luzerne courts. He is a member of the various legal associations, and has not allowed business interests to interfere with his usefulness as a lawyer.

Mr. McLean was elected president of the First National Bank, of Wilkes-Barre, January 20, 1889, and still is the honored head of that solid financial institution. His trained legal mind and inherited business instinct have united in forming the wise, conservative financier, and he is recognized as a tower of strength to the bank whose destinies he guides. He is a member of the associations of financiers, and in their deliberations has frequently taken part, speaking authoritatively from years of experience. In 1910, after the death of George S. Bennett, Mr. McLean was elected president of the Wilkes-Barre Clearing House Association, an honor that has been repeated each succeeding year. This evidence of the confidence reposed in him by the bankers of the association is most gratifying to him personally, and testifies to the strength of his position among financiers. He is the trusted legal and financial adviser of hundreds who look to him to guide them safely past all danger points and to improve their opportunities for investment.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. McLean has been the nominee for judge of Luzerne county, but in 1879 and 1895, years in which he was the candidate, factional disturbances within the party caused his defeat, although he led his party by two thousand votes. During the Civil War he served with Pennsylvania troops, ranking as corporal. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Landmark Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; She Kinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Dieu Le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar. He belongs to the Westmore-

land Club, of Wilkes-Barre, and is an attendant of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. McLean married, November 21, 1871, Annie S. (now deceased), daughter of George H. and Margaret B. Roberts, of Philadelphia. Children: George R., William S. (2), Margaret, and Percy C.

SPRAGUE, Levi L.,

Clergyman, Educator, Author.

As student, principal of the College of Business and president of Wyoming Seminary, the Rev. Levi L. Sprague, D. D., has been connected with that institution since 1866. To estimate the value that his energy, moral power, leadership and fine understanding of the needs and aspirations of young people has been to the seminary is impossible, but the lives of the students who have gone from his wise Christian teaching testify to the depth of his interest and his devotion to the important work of training young people for their parts in the life of the nation. An ordained minister of the Gospel and a member of the Wyoming Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, he has ministered to the spiritual as well as to the intellectual needs of the students, and insofar as has lain in his power has fostered in the hearts of his graduates a love and respect for the teachings of the Great Master while imparting the lesser learning of mortal minds. That the institution to which he has devoted his life has prospered and has been an important factor in shaping the lives of thousands, is due in a large measure to the single-minded devotion, wisdom and ability of Dr. Sprague, who since 1882 has been its president. Neither the ministry nor pedagogy formed any part of Dr. Sprague's early life plans, for his aim was the law, and he spent considerable time in preparation, but, becoming convinced that his duty was to preach the gospel, he aban-

doned the law and prepared for the ministry. His appointment by his conference to the seminary as its minister allowed him to continue as principal of the College of Business connected with the seminary, therefore his entire ministerial work as well as his work as a teacher has been with Wyoming Seminary, that, with its splendid equipment, stands as a monument to the builders thereof, chief of whom is its honored president. Dr. Sprague's fame is not confined to the seminary, for as the author of standard text books, as a contributor to leading periodicals, and as a lecturer he is known throughout the nation. As a preacher he has filled many pulpits with great acceptability, and holds the unlimited esteem of his brethren of the ministry, of his fellow workers in the cause of education, of the laity, and of the great student body who have attended Wyoming Seminary during his long term as principal and chief executive.

Levi L. Sprague was born in Beekman, Dutchess county, New York, December 23, 1844, son of Nelson L. and Laura (Spencer) Sprague. He is a descendant of Jonathan Sprague, who settled in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1675, son of William Sprague, of Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1652, and with forty-six others settled on a land grant of five thousand acres in East Greenwich, Rhode Island.

Nelson Sprague moved from New York to Archbald, Pennsylvania, in 1847, later moved to Gibson, Pennsylvania, then to New Milford, Susquehanna county, in each town engaged in work at his trade of carriage making. In 1858 impaired health caused his retirement to a farm at Le Raysville, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and later to Otsego, Michigan, where he died in 1881. During these years of changing residence, Levi L., the son, was educated under private teachers, and most fortunately they were men who



L. L. Sprague

were eminently qualified for so important a task as the training of the mind of youth. He was fourteen years of age when the family located on the Le Raysville farm, and there he came under the instruction of Chester P. Hodge, a former student of Wyoming Seminary and a graduate of Union College, who was conducting a private school. For three years he studied under Mr. Hodge, a superior teacher, who guided the development of his mental and moral nature, while the out-of-door work on the farm built up the physical man. At the age of seventeen years he began teaching in the public schools nearby, but each year attended Le Raysville Academy for one term, also devoting one term to a business course at Eastman's College at Poughkeepsie, New York. He thus added yearly to his own mental equipment and gained teaching experience that at the age of twenty years brought him the appointment as principal of the Le Raysville Academy, Professor Hodge having been admitted to the bar and having located in the west. Mr. Sprague continued as principal for two years, then in the spring of 1866 resigned and enrolled as a student at Wyoming Seminary, then under the presidency of Dr. Reuben Nelson, from whom he gained an inspiration that exerted a powerful influence on his after life. After completing his student course, Mr. Sprague was elected principal of the College of Business, a department of the seminary. At this time he began the execution of a long formed plan, and, registering as a law student in the office of W. W. Ketcham, he pursued a course of legal study. For eighteen months he performed this double duty as principal and law student, developing an almost passionate love for legal study. But, becoming convinced that he was called to preach the gospel, he abandoned the law,

substituting a course in theology. He pursued his studies in divinity in connection with his teaching until 1874, then passed the required tests, and was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He became a member of the Wyoming Conference, and since 1874 has each year been appointed by the presiding bishop to Wyoming Seminary, forty-one years of uninterrupted pastorate. He continued as principal of the College of Business until 1882, then was elected president of the seminary, which position he yet most capably fills. Of his influence upon the thousands of students no estimate can be made, as that is barred from human eye, but of the material prosperity that has followed his executive management there is ample evidence. The enrollment of the students has increased each year, the yearly number attending being more than double that of his early management. Nelson Memorial Hall, Nesbitt Science Hall and the Caroline M. Pettibone Gymnasium have been added to the seminary buildings; "Wyoming Field," a splendid athletic ground, to the acreage; and over three hundred thousand dollars to the permanent endowment fund. Truly, as the good doctor reviews the material result of his labors, the retrospect can bring him nothing but satisfaction and thankfulness that his work has been so blessed.

Personal honors have come to him from institutions of learning that have noted his usefulness as teacher and preacher. Allegheny College, in 1879, conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon him, and Wesleyan University that of Doctor of Divinity, in 1886. He has been a member of the board of trustees of Wyoming Seminary since 1882, and of Syracuse University since 1884. Since 1874 he has been a member of the Wyoming Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal

church, is now a trustee of the conference and for many years has been a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He is the author of standard text books in general use, including "Practical Bookkeeping" (1872), "The Practical Speller," and "The Practical Grammar," the last named in collaboration with Professor E. I. Wolff, of the English department of Wyoming Seminary. He is a member of many societies, religious, educational and scientific, and is a frequent lecturer before learned bodies. He is a most pleasing speaker, earnest and convincing, striving not for oratorical effect but to make his message clear, whether delivered from pulpit or platform. He contributes largely to church and educational periodicals, and is as interesting and as helpful as a writer as he is as lecturer or preacher. His genial, social nature delights in the society of his fellows and he has entered heartily into the fraternal life of his community, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order, and to the purely social body, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His is a well rounded character, the weight of his responsibilities as teacher, preacher and executive not obscuring the social side of his nature but on the contrary bringing it into stronger relief. His friends are legion and with their love goes the deepest respect and admiration for his qualities both of heart and mind.

Dr. Sprague married, December 22, 1869, Jennie E. Russell, of Otsego, New York, of a prominent central New York family. Children: Emory Russell and Laura. The son, Emory R., is a graduate of Wyoming Seminary, class of '97, Syracuse University, class of 1900, and of Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Doctor of Medicine, class of 1904. He has since 1904 been engaged in the

practice of his profession at Syracuse, New York, where, on June 7, 1904, he married Helen Breese Graves, of that city. They have one child, Elizabeth.

HAND, Isaac Platt,

Representative Attorney-at-Law.

The years of the professional connection of Isaac Platt Hand with Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, number nearly half a century, a period in which he attained to proud and eminent position in the legal fraternity of the Wyoming Valley. While laying deep and firm the foundations upon which he has reared an extensive practice and worthy reputation, Mr. Hand readily accepted the duties and responsibilities, social, political and civil, that have bound him with strong ties to the life of Wilkes-Barre, and his service as private citizen, party leader, and public official has been the source of much good to his city and county. In the multiplicity of his associations and the absorbing nature of his professional activity it is most difficult to name his major interest, although it is a fair assumption that this is in matters educational, for with such affairs he has long been in close touch. Indeed, in his more youthful days, after the close of his college years, he spent two years in pedagogical pursuits, being from 1865 to 1867 principal of one of Scranton's schools. Later he manifested continued interest through his service in official capacity to two of Wilkes-Barre's educational institutions, long continued service on the city board of education, and his present office as trustee of his *alma mater*, Lafayette College, a position he has held since 1892. Nor is he the first of his name to yield loyal service to Lafayette, for his father, the Rev. Dr. Aaron H. Hand, was long a trustee of that institution, which honored him with the de-

gree of Doctor of Divinity. Mr. Hand serves Lafayette with fidelity and zeal, and in person and with his means, with every power at his command, advances the welfare of the college with which many of the best memories of his early life are inseparably intricated. In his active, useful life he has caused his associates and friends to expect much from him in many fields, and in earnest, purposeful, and upright effort he has fulfilled their aspirations for him.

Mr. Hand is a descendant of an old English family that has had a place in American history from the earliest colonial times, his American ancestor, eight generations removed, being John Hand, of Maidstone, County Kent, England. This John Hand was a landowner in two parishes of his county, and upon coming to America settled on Long Island, where there is record of him in March, 1644. Soon after this date he and others founded the town of East Hampton, Long Island, and the bequests provided for in his will, dated January 24, 1660, show him to have been a man of wealth and property unusual for that day. He married Alice Stanbrough, and died in East Hampton in 1663. From him the line of descent to Isaac Platt Hand is through his son, Stephen, who died in 1693; his son, Stephen (2), born in 1661, died in 1740; his son, John, baptized in 1701, died in 1755, and his wife, Hannah; his son, John (2), born January 31, 1725, and his wife, Rebecca; his son, Aaron, born April 27, 1773, died October 27, 1832, who married Tamar Platt, born in 1773, died January 16, 1854, daughter of Epenetus and Anna Bostwick Platt, the ceremony being performed at Kingsbury, New York, August 17, 1795. Their son, Aaron Hicks Hand, was the father of Isaac Platt Hand, of Wilkes-Barre.

Rev. Dr. Aaron Hicks Hand was born in Albany, New York, December 3, 1811,

and after there pursuing studies for a time entered Williams College, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, whence he was graduated, class of 1831. Then matriculating at the Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey, he was graduated from that institution in 1837, and from 1842 to 1845 was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Berwick, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, having been ordained into the ministry of the Presbyterian church upon the completion of his theological course. At the end of this time Rev. Dr. Hand's failing health necessitated a more favorable climate, and the family took up its residence in Florida. The warmth and mildness of the southern seasons so far recruited his physical forces that at the end of six years he was able to return to his work in the north, and was appointed to a charge at Greenwich, New Jersey, where he ministered for twenty years. He was a consecrated and faithful minister, an able and forceful preacher, and won loving place in the hearts of his parishioners and acquaintances. He was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by Lafayette College, whose destinies he helped to shape as a member of the board of trustees. He married, in Norwich, Connecticut, August 13, 1838, Elizabeth Boswell, whom he met in the year of his graduation from Princeton Theological Seminary while visiting a brother, Bayard Hand, a leading lawyer of Savannah, Georgia. She was a daughter of John L. Boswell, who until his thirtieth year was a sea captain, when he left the sea and became a ship owner, gaining success, wealth and prominence. The Boswells' part in the early history of New England and Connecticut is one that well bears comparison with the leading names of that section.

Isaac Platt Hand, son of Rev. Dr. Aaron Hicks and Elizabeth (Boswell)

Hand, was born in Berwick, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1843. His preparatory study was at Media, Pennsylvania, after which he entered Lafayette College. His work at this institution was interrupted by a short term of enlistment in Company D, Thirty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Emergency Militia, mustered in June 29, 1863, at Reading, and mustered out at same place, August 7, 1863. After his graduation from Lafayette in the class of 1865, Mr. Hand accepted a position as principal of the Hyde Park School, Scranton, Pennsylvania, an office he filled for two years, for the following two years, serving as clerk of the Scranton City Council.

Reading law in the office of Hand & Post, he was on November 15, 1869, admitted to the bar, and until December, 1870, practiced in Scranton, at that latter date moving to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since maintained his residence and his professional practice. For six years he was the junior partner of the law firm of Wright & Hand, and after the dissolution of this partnership continued in independent practice. He has won standing in professional life, respect in the eyes of bench and bar, and confidence among a large clientele, whose causes he has represented with success and ability.

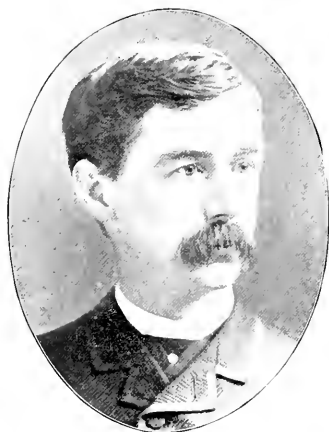
Mr. Hand has always participated in public and political affairs, always as one interested in the welfare of city and party rather than as one desirous of personal prominence or position. For nine years he was a member of the Wilkes-Barre Board of Education, during that time serving one term as its president, and since 1884 he has been many times chairman of the Luzerne county Republican committee. His political influence has been of value to his party, and for the strength and prestige of the Republican organization he has labored diligently and to good effect. In 1880 Mr. Hand be-

came a director of the Harry Hillman Academy, an office he held for many years, and for twenty years he occupied the same position in relation to the Wilkes-Barre Institute, being all of this time secretary of the board. In the present service of Mr. Hand to Lafayette College as trustee there is continued more than sixty years of association between that institution and his family. Lafayette has in him a friend and supporter whose interest and concern for her lofty place in the scholastic world has no limits, a son and champion upon whom she can always rely. Mr. Hand's professional activity has curtailed his business interests, which are summed up in his directorship of the People's Bank, of Wilkes-Barre, and his treasurership of the Dolph Coal Company. For many years he was a trustee of the Presbyterian Church (First), of Wilkes-Barre.

Isaac Platt Hand married, May 3, 1871, Mary Lyman Richardson, daughter of John Lyman and Catharine (Heermans) Richardson, her father a well-known educator and first superintendent of the Luzerne county schools. Mrs. Hand is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, the Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Dames, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and is prominent in Wilkes-Barre's social life and in the philanthropic and educational work of the Wyoming Valley. Children: Kathleen; Isaac Platt, Jr., deceased; Bayard, married Margaret Colton; Laura, married Hamilton Farnham, deceased; Richardson; Joseph Henry; Emily, married Olin Derr; and Philip Lyman.

McALARNEY, Charles Wesley,
Eminent Lawyer.

Many years ago, when Mr. McAlarney was in active legal practice a contempo-



CHAS. W. McALARNEY



rary said of him: "He is a safe counsellor, a zealous advocate, with the result of securing to himself the advantage of a large and constantly increasing clientage." As the years progressed he grew in power and rose to the front ranks of his profession, known not only in his own county of Luzerne but to the legal fraternity throughout the State. The same contemporary continues: "His temperament is of the conservative order, modified by only so much of the sanguine as is necessary to the prosecution of all work deliberately undertaken. To the client who trusts him he is the soul of faithfulness, a fact that accounts in part for the lucrative practice he enjoys and for the gratifying success that attends his efforts in the courts." To fidelity was added learning, quick perception, zeal, and eloquent speech, all uniting in a most charming personality. His persuasive eloquence and convincing delivery was not confined to the court room, but in political campaigns he was one of Democracy's most sought for orators. No man was more highly esteemed and none possessed a more devoted circle of friends.

Mr. McAlarney was a son of John McAlarney, born December 8, 1805, in the parish of Streat, County Longford, Ireland, died in Mifflinsburg, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1876. He came to the United States in 1819, a lad of fourteen years, found a home in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and there passed his youth acquiring an education. He taught school in early life then engaged in lumbering and manufacturing. He resided in Harrisburg, Milton, Selinsgrove, and Mifflinsburg, his death occurring in the last named town. He married Catherine Wilson, born in Donegal township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, died in February, 1891, daughter of Thomas Wilson, and granddaughter of Thomas Wilson, a descendant of an old Maryland family.

Charles Wesley McAlarney, seventh child of John and Catherine (Wilson) McAlarney, was born in Mifflinsburg, Union county, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1847, died in Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1904. He was educated in the public schools and Mifflinsburg Academy, pursuing a four years' course at the latter institution. He engaged in mercantile life in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, for one year after leaving school, then for six years taught in the public schools. His elder brother, Joseph C. McAlarney, was then one of the foremost young lawyers of the Dauphin county bar, another brother, Dr. William M. McAlarney, was a successful physician, and their influence or example no doubt decided Charles W. to adopt a profession. He began the study of law in the office of his brother, Joseph C., at Harrisburg, and under the preceptorship of that eloquent young pleader spent two years in hard legal study. On May 13, 1873, he passed the required examination successfully and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar. He continued in legal association with his brother, in Harrisburg, until 1875, then began independent practice in Plymouth, becoming a member of the Luzerne county bar, February 7, 1876. His rise at the bar was rapid, and soon his practice was very large in Luzerne county courts, frequently calling him to argue cases in neighboring counties, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and other States. He held to the strictest of legal ethics, was the soul of devotion to clients' interests, was highly esteemed by his professional brethren and fully trusted by those for whose rights he contended under the law. His arguments were models of clearness and eloquence, his facts fairly stated, his deductions drawn from the soundest legal basis. Cultured, eloquent, logical, and unfailingly courteous, he was an ideal advocate and a dangerous

opponent. "Safe and sound" could have been coined for him, so truly do those terms apply to his legal quality.

A lifelong Democrat, he was a bulwark of strength to his party, and but for his health would have accepted a proffered elevation to the county bench. He worked for party success in the council chamber and on the platform, his eloquence and popularity having turned the balance in close campaigns. He was a member of the County and State Bar associations and among his hosts of friends none held him in more devoted esteem than those of his own profession. In 1904 he made an extended tour of the west, hoping to regain health and strength, but the vital forces were exhausted and death came on October 1 of that year. He always cherished an affection for the town of his birth and the home of his youth, Mifflinsburg, and at his request he was there laid at rest.

Mr. McAlarney married, May 27, 1836. Clara R. Shonk, who survives him, a resident of Plymouth. Children: John, died in infancy, and Helen Amanda.

Mrs. McAlarney is the youngest child of John J. Shonk, who died May 1, 1904, aged eighty-nine years, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens, of German descent paternally and of Welsh lineage maternally, his mother's family tracing to the year of 900. John and Dorothy (Rosky) Shonk, both born in Germany, came to this country in 1790, settling at Mount Hope, Warren county, New Jersey. Michael Shonk, the second son of John and Dorothy Shonk, was born on the ocean in 1790, and until 1821 lived with his parents at Mount Hope and there married. In 1821 he settled in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, where he lived the remainder of his life. John J. Shonk, second son of Michael Shonk, was born at Mount Hope, Warren county, New Jer-

sey, March 21, 1815, died in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1904. From boyhood he was a worker, passing through all phases of a coal miner's life. In 1854 he began in business for himself, was a lumberman, engaged in tanning, finally devoted himself to the operation of coal properties and became one of the largest operators of his day. He was also largely interested in railroad enterprises and was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. He was a man of large fortune, highest integrity, broad intelligence and public spirit, aiding all good causes and generous in his benefactions. He was a Republican in politics, a devoted Methodist, and prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. John J. Shonk married (third) Amanda, daughter of Thomas Davenport, of French-Dutch lineage, who died December 8, 1892, aged seventy-three years. Children: Albert D., George Washington, of whom further; Elizabeth, married E. F. Stevens; and Clara R., married Charles Wesley McAlarney.

George Washington Shonk, son of Hon. John J. and Amanda (Davenport) Shonk, was born in Plymouth, April 26, 1850, died August 14, 1900. He was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, and Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, class of '73. He read law in the office of the Hon. H. B. Payne, and was admitted to the bar, September 29, 1876. Mr. Shonk was successful in business and legal practice, was a prominent Republican in his day and took active interest in the party's affairs. In 1880 he was chairman of the Republican county committee and in 1890 was the Republican nominee for Congress and was elected over his Democratic opponent, John B. Reynolds, notwithstanding the county was strongly Democratic, in which office he served with distinction

and honor. On August 15, 1880, he married Ida E., daughter of Joseph Klotz, of West Pittston, by whom were two children: Herbert Bronson and Emily W.

SNYDER, John T.,

Successful Business Man.

The success that marked the life of John T. Snyder did not come from inherited wealth, unusual opportunity, or fortunate speculation, but from natural ability, combined with industry, economy, good business management, and uprightness. For thirty-five years he was engaged in the hardware business in Luzerne, Pennsylvania, and during that time he was rarely absent from his post of duty. He possessed a strong will and a strong mind, was ambitious, not to amass great wealth, but to transact an honorable business, to lead a clean life, and to merit the confidence of his fellowmen. He dealt justly with all, ordered his life according to Divine teachings, and when the end came he was ready. The good man leaves many invisible monuments to his memory, deeds of kindness, words of encouragement, a helping hand extended, and the memory of John T. Snyder is hallowed by many such. His life is an example to young men who would rise in the world upon the sure foundation of character, industry and economy, for these were the virtues upon which John T. Snyder built.

This branch of the Snyder family came to Pennsylvania from New Jersey, George and Sarah (Robinson) Snyder, locating in the Wyoming Valley at a time when settlers were few. Samuel Snyder, third son of George Snyder, was born in Plymouth township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1826. The first twenty-five years of his life were there spent, farming being his occupation. In 1851 he located at Lehman, Luzerne county, and there for five years engaged in lumbering

operations. In 1856 he returned to Plymouth and afterward went to Poke Hollow, there engaging in mining enterprises. In 1868 he built a shop in Plymouth and there conducted a tinsmithing business for several years prior to his retirement. He prospered in his various activities and acquired extensive property interests in Plymouth. He married, April 22, 1848, Susan Rittisbaugh, who bore him five children: George R., Charles P., John T., of further mention; Stella S., and Cora H.

John T. Snyder, son of Samuel and Susan (Rittisbaugh) Snyder, was born at Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1856, died at his home in Luzerne, in the same county, December 30, 1914. He pursued courses of study in the public schools, then entered Wyoming Commercial College, and there completed his educational preparation for the battle of life, graduating February 19, 1874. He learned the trade of tinsmith and in 1878 opened an establishment in Luzerne, Pennsylvania, devoted to tinsmithing in all its branches and the sale of hardware. His beginning was modest, but by hard work and perseverance he gradually built up a good business that finally expanded to very large proportions, the largest of its nature in that section of Luzerne county. Outside of his hardware business he had many interests, one of which was the Luzerne Manufacturing Company, builders of the Electric Lighting Rotary Coal and Rock Drilling Machines. He acquired large real estate holdings, and several years prior to his death erected the largest brick building in Luzerne, the home of the Honeywell Furniture Company, also the buildings of the First National Bank, the United States Post Office, Luzerne Hardware Company, Frantz & Son, grocers; Haight's Drug Store, and the Haddock's Supply Company. He was public spirited, aiding to bring prosperity to Luzerne

in every legitimate way, and as one of the most influential and prominent men of that section bore well his part. Mr. Snyder was an attendant of the First Church of Christ (Scientist) and did a great deal for the promotion of that faith. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was interested in all that pertained to the social and religious life of the town.

He married, June 14, 1905, Agnes M. Llewellyn, daughter of David N. and Sarah (Phillip) Llewellyn, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, of Welsh ancestry. Mrs. Snyder survives her husband with one daughter, Evelyn J.

JENNINGS, William N.,

Octogenarian, Capitalist.

A wonderful life is that of William N. Jennings, of Wilkes-Barre, octogenarian, traveler, successful lumberman and capitalist. Wonderful in its beginning, in its achievement and in its present unusual activity. When a young man of twenty-one he made a wonderful journey by raft, railroad, packet boat, portage railroad, steamer and ox team from his home in Mehoopany, Pennsylvania, to Nevada City, California. This journey took him by rail and river to St. Louis, Missouri, across the states of Kansas and Nebraska, before there was a farm house in either state; along the Platte river valleys up the Sweetwater river valley, through the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, across the Little and Big Sandy rivers, across the Green river desert to the Bear river at Soda Springs; from the headwaters of the Humboldt to the Sink, then across the sixty miles of desert to the Truckee river and from the source of that river across the Sierra Nevada to Nevada City, having been four months on the journey and arriving September 15, 1850. California was admitted a state in that

year, and shortly after his arrival Mr. Jennings cast his maiden vote for state officers and for a capital location. Four months more in California made his Pennsylvania home very attractive to his vision, and going to San Francisco he took passage in a sailing vessel for Panama and home. Forty-one days later the vessel put into a Central American port, Realijo, where with several others he went ashore. From thence he journeyed by horseback to Grenada on Lake Nicaragua, thence by small steamer to San Carlos, down the San Juan river in a dugout to Greytown, thence by steamer "Crescent City" to New York, calling at Kingston, Jamaica. From New York he proceeded to his Pennsylvania home, having been gone about one year.

This wonderful journey was but the beginning of a long life of activity and success, but it gave him an experience, a breadth of vision, a conception of the greatness of his own land, of its people, its resources and its opportunities, that henceforth nothing small, nothing trivial, was worthy of his notice. He dealt largely and prospered abundantly, accumulated a fortune through his own efforts, and when the success he had so fairly won came to him, the spirit that sent him on a voyage of investigation to California led to more extended travels. He has visited nearly every state in the Union, the islands of the Caribbean sea, England, and the countries of Continental Europe, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. Five states, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Minnesota, have had his name among their owners of real estate and many places have known him as a resident. His principal business for many years was the manufacture and sale of lumber and in this he was very successful. Now at the age of eighty-six years he has a wealth of ex-



WILLIAM N. JENNINGS

perience in many lands, accumulated under varied conditions, to draw upon for the entertainment of his many friends, and a retrospective view accorded to few men.

He is a son of Paul Bishop Jennings, born at Holt, Wiltshire, England, in July, 1795, who, like his son, was a man who won fortune through his own tireless efforts. He earned the money that brought him to this country; worked his way to near Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and there began lumbering operations as a hired hand. He became foreman of a gang of men putting logs into the Lehigh; then a small contractor in the same line; moved to Luzerne county, bought a farm, grist and saw mill; worked the timber on his purchase into lumber; finally owning a large cleared farm and general store at what is now North Mehoopany, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. He was a valued citizen of the town in which he lived and public-spirited to a marked degree. Originally a Democrat he voted for Abraham Lincoln and henceforth acted with the Republican party. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife, Elizabeth (Tuttle) Jennings, born in 1796, died in 1893, was the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Lee) Tuttle, her father a farmer and business man. They were married in 1826 and were the parents of seven children, three of whom died in early life. Two sons, Joseph T. and William N., and daughters, Caroline and Mary Ann, all living to become the heads of families. Paul Bishop Jennings died in December, 1864.

William N. Jennings, the second son of Paul Bishop Jennings, was born at Tuttle town, Kingston, Pennsylvania (now Fortyfort), March 3, 1829. He was educated in a public school and Wyoming Seminary, remaining his father's assistant until attaining his majority. He then de-

termined to see something of the world he had studied about in school, the gold fever then raging in the east determining him to go to California. That wonderful journey previously outlined ended in 1851 and brought him back to Pennsylvania, strong in his love for his native state. In 1851 he joined with his elder brother, Joseph T. Jennings, in the purchase of two thousand acres of timber lands at what is now Jenningsville, and in August, 1852, under the firm name of Jennings Brothers built a saw mill and for several years was engaged in converting his timber into manufactured lumber, marketing his product at lower Susquehanna river towns, rafting it down the river. To avoid this expense he came to West Pittston to market his lumber and there resided eight years. In the fall of 1865 he moved to Wilkes-Barre, there continuing the same business, having for about three years Samuel H. Sturdevant as a partner. In the spring of 1871 he sustained a heavy loss by a cloud burst, which caused a flood that carried away several dams. He spent three years at Mehoopany repairing damages, returned to Wilkes-Barre in the fall of 1873 and there continued the sale of lumber with John Welles, as partner, until the spring of 1877. He spent a year at Tunkhannock, going in the spring of 1878 to Bradford, McKean county, Pennsylvania, the centre of the great oil boom. He was living there when Bradford was incorporated a city, and there for three years was engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber. He returned to Wilkes-Barre in 1882, purchased a residence on West Union street which he has occupied until the present, save when on his many tours of travel, or at his summer home at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania. His home is an ideal one in location, elegance and refinement, and was presided over by a gracious hostess, the devoted wife and

mother; host and hostess in former years particularly, there dispensing a charming hospitality to their host of friends by whom they were loved and respected.

William N. Jennings married, September 13, 1853, Sarah A. Hicks, born June 16, 1830, died January 1, 1911, daughter of Daniel and Eleanor (Sutphin) Hicks, who died when she was quite young. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings celebrated their golden wedding in 1903 and each recurring year until the death of Mrs. Jennings brought them the felicitations of their many friends. Children and grandchildren have made that home merry and yet gather there, but the three sons, Cortez Hicks, Bishop Worth, William L., and the adopted daughter, have all married and founded homes of their own, at distant points. Cortez Hicks Jennings is a successful lumberman and national bank president at Grantsville, Maryland. Bishop Worth Jennings is president of the Hendricks National Bank at Hendricks, West Virginia, a successful lumberman at Jenningson, Tucker county, that state, a town built and owned exclusively by himself and brother; he was a member of the State Legislature two terms, refusing renomination. William L. Jennings is engaged in business with his brother in Jenningson. Eleanor Hicks, the adopted daughter, married Dr. N. A. Rinebolt and resides at Athens, Pennsylvania.

WELLES, Theodore Ladd,
Mining Engineer.

In both paternal and maternal lines the branch of the Welles family of which Theodore L. Welles, of Wilkes-Barre, is representative, traces to the Puritan, Lieutenant John Hollister. Thomas Welles, the American ancestor, was a lineal descendant of the Essex branch of the

Welles family in England, a family of "high rank in Normandy and England with royal intermarriages for several centuries." Thomas Welles came to New England in 1636, and became a man high in public position in Connecticut, holding every important position in the colony, was several times acting governor, deputy-governor, and governor, and at the time of his death, January 14, 1660, was deputy-governor and regarded as one of the wealthiest men in the colony. The line of descent is through Samuel Welles, fourth son of Governor Thomas Welles; his son, Captain Samuel Welles; his son, Thomas Welles; his son, John Welles; his son, George Welles, the pioneer of the family in northern Pennsylvania, 1798; his son, Charles Fisher Welles, a prominent man of his day; his son, Rev. Dr. Henry Hunter Welles, a minister of the Presbyterian church, father of Theodore L. Welles, of Wilkes-Barre.

George Welles married Prudence Talcott, a descendant of Lieutenant John Hollister, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Samuel Welles, the two lines reuniting in the marriage of George Welles and Prudence Talcott. The Talcotts, Holyokes, and Pynchons were related by marriage, these families all being among the earliest settlers of the Connecticut Valley. George Welles, the Pennsylvania ancestor, came in 1798, died in Athens, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1813, a man of influence, of strong and upright character. His second son, Charles Fisher Welles, born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, November 5, 1789, died at Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1866. He married Ellen Jones Hollenback, daughter of Matthias and Sarah (Burritt) Hollenback. Charles F. Welles was prothonotary, clerk of courts, register and recorder of Bradford county when it was first organized, was active in politics, and part

owner of the "Bradford Gazette." In his later years he devoted himself to farming and the management of his private estate.

Rev. Henry Hunter Welles, D. D., third son of Charles Fisher Welles, was born at Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1824, died at Fortyfort, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1902. He was a graduate of Princeton College, class of 1844, studied theology at Princeton Theological Seminary, and was ordained a minister of the gospel by the Presbytery of Susquehanna, August 29, 1850. He was installed pastor of the Kingston Church, June 12, 1851, and for twenty years he was its spiritual head, the first and only pastorate he ever held. From 1871 he was active in ministerial work in various fields, wherever duty called him, and during his active life of more than fifty years was never idle. Only three members of the large Presbytery of which he was so long a member exceeded him in length of service. He was the first stated clerk of the Presbytery of Lackawanna, founded the Sunday school from which sprang a prosperous church, and was ever engaged in the Master's work. He was president of the Alumni Association of the Princeton Theological Seminary, a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and during his years, seventy-eight, was the manly gentleman and Christian, greatly beloved and highly honored. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was bestowed upon him by Lafayette College in 1899. He married, October 12, 1849, Ellen Susanna, daughter of General Samuel G. Ladd, of Farmington, Maine. Children: Henry Hunter (2), a lawyer; Theodore Ladd, of further mention, and Charlotte Rose.

Theodore Ladd Welles, second son of Rev. Dr. Henry Hunter and Ellen Susanna (Ladd) Welles, was born at Fortyfort, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1862. He obtained his preparatory education in the

public schools, the Hill School, at Pottstown, and Wilkes-Barre Academy. He entered Princeton University, but withdrew to matriculate at Lafayette College, whence he was graduated mining engineer, class of '84. After graduation he entered the engineering office of Major Irving A. Stearns, continuing until October 1, 1885, then accepting an engineering position with the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company. In July, 1886, he resigned to become engineer with the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company, remaining in Clearfield until 1890, then returned to Wilkes-Barre as mining engineer for the Hollenback Coal Company, remaining in that employ for nine years, during four of which he was also superintendent of the Kidder Coal Company. In 1899 he became superintendent of the New Mexico Fuel Company, with headquarters at Capitan, New Mexico, but after one year he returned to Clearfield as manager of the O'Shanter Coal Company, in 1901 becoming superintendent of the United Barium Company, of Niagara Falls, New York. During his stay at Clearfield Mr. Welles, in addition to his duties as manager of the O'Shanter mine, conducted a general engineering business and was engineer of the borough of Clearfield in 1901-02. On July 4, 1904, he began his partnership with H. S. Smith to engage in engineering operations, again locating in Wilkes-Barre, with offices in the Coal Exchange Building. Smith & Welles are well-known and highly rated as civil and mining engineers, transact a large business, and have performed a great deal of work highly creditable to their professional ability. Mr. Welles is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Engineering Society of Pennsylvania, the National Geographical Society, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons, and the

Westmoreland Club, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

He married, October 29, 1890, Katharine A., daughter of John F. and Rebecca (Reed) Weaver; their children are: Theodore Ladd, Jr., born April 15, 1892, is a graduate of Cornell University, class of 1913, degree of Civil Engineer, and is now in the engineering department, State Board of Health, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Ellen R., born December 19, 1894; John W., born August 30, 1896; and Carol E., born December 29, 1898.

LOEB, August B.,

Financier, Philanthropist.

By far the greater part of the years of Mr. Loeb's valuable life was spent in Philadelphia, where he was known as the honorable upright banker, the open handed philanthropist, the hospitable host and genial companion. For about a quarter of a century he was a member of the official board of the Tradesmen's National Bank, and as president of that institution was well and favorably known to the world of finance. For thirty-five years treasurer and director of the Jewish Hospital, he gave to that philanthropy valuable, unselfish service; how valuable and how unselfish may best be realized by a knowledge of the fact that it was largely through his efforts that several large additions to the group of buildings comprising the hospital were made possible. One of these buildings, the Mathilde Adler Loeb Dispensary, stands as a memorial to his wife, who died in 1875.

August B. Loeb, son of Benjamin and Babette Loeb, was born at Rhein Hassen, Germany, June 16, 1841, and died at his summer home, Ventnor, below Atlantic City, New Jersey, August 23, 1915. He became a resident of Philadelphia at an early age, there obtaining a good education in the public schools. He became

associated in business with his brother, Edward and Moses, and for several years prior to 1888 was engaged with them in the manufacture of cream of tartar in Jersey City, and in the wholesale leather business in Philadelphia, with offices on Arch street. He retired from active business about 1890. He was for many years the intimate friend of George H. Earle, Jr., the banker, and on his advice and suggestion Mr. Loeb in April, 1893, became a director of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania. In 1895 he became a director, and shortly thereafter vice-president of the Tradesmen's National Bank of Philadelphia, his life from that time forward being intimately connected with that and other financial institutions of his city.

It was the Tradesmen's National Bank, however, with which he was most closely connected, his service on the board of directors extending over a period of twenty years, and as president from January, 1910, until his death. Other financial and business corporations that availed themselves of his well demonstrated managerial ability, and with which he served as director were the Market Street National Bank, the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, the Real Estate Trust Company, and the South Chester Tube Company. He was a wise and capable banker, thoroughly understanding the laws governing finance, and closely following those laws in all his banking operations.

In 1906 he succeeded John M. Mack on the directorate of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, serving as a member of that board until the fall of 1910, when he resigned six months after the retirement of his friend, George H. Earle, Jr., as municipal representative on the board.

Mr. Loeb's official connection with the Jewish Hospital began in 1878 as chairman of the executive committee of the



A. B. Cook

board of directors. In 1880 he was elected treasurer, and in that office and as director he served most faithfully, his efforts in behalf of the institution terminating only with his death. He was able to accomplish a great deal for the benefit of the hospital, that perhaps being the public cause that lay nearest his heart, although he was interested in many other philanthropies. He was a Republican in politics; his club, the Mercantile.

Mr. Loeb married, in Philadelphia, August 2, 1868, Mathilde Adler, who died July 7, 1875. The following children survive: Mrs. S. Selig, Mrs. Albert Wolf, Oscar D. Loeb, and Howard A. Loeb.

LOEB, Howard A.,

Man of Affairs.

On August 27, 1915, Howard A. Loeb was elected president of the Tradesmen's National Bank, of Philadelphia, that office having been left vacant by the death of his father, August B. Loeb. Although one of Philadelphia's youngest bank presidents, Mr. Loeb is eminently qualified to fill this position, as he had been a member of the board of directors for several years, and served as vice-president for eight years previous to his election to the presidency.

Howard A. Loeb was born in Philadelphia, July 25, 1873, son of August B. and Mathilde (Adler) Loeb. He was educated at the Friends' Central School until he entered the University of Pennsylvania. There, after a five years' course in mechanical and electrical engineering, he was graduated with the class of 1893, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1893 and that of Mechanical Engineer in 1894. Soon after graduation he was made a member of the firm of Francis Bros. & Jellett, consulting and constructing engineers, with whom he remained until 1907, at which time he took up the

duties of vice-president of the Tradesmen's National Bank, and assisted his father in the management of that institution, continuing as such until his election to the presidency, August 27, 1915.

Mr. Loeb has other important business connections. He is a director and member of the executive committee of the Securities Corporation General, chairman of the executive committee of the Kentucky Traction and Terminal Company, of Lexington, Kentucky, and of the Pennsylvania Lighting Company, of Shamokin, and is also a director in a number of industrial corporations.

Mr. Loeb married, in Philadelphia, March 16, 1897, Hortense Fleisher.

STEGMAIER, George J.,

Prominent Business Man.

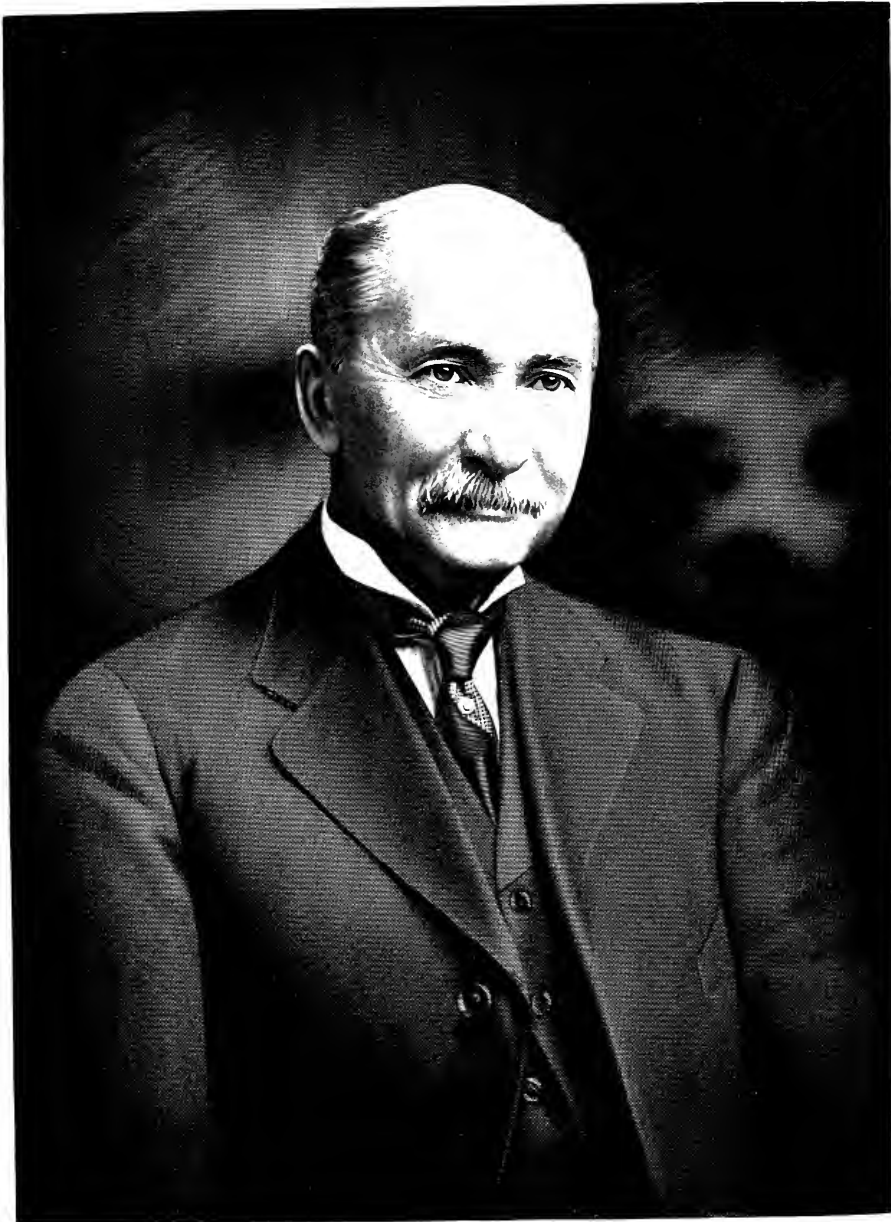
Prominently identified with the business and public life of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, during his entire mature life George J. Stegmaier left behind him the record of a most useful busy life. His business activity was shown in the many enterprises with which he was officially connected, and his public service in the important offices he held through the votes of his fellow citizens; while his social humane nature is best testified to by his connection with many social organizations, the fire department, Mercy Hospital, and the fact that no call upon his sympathy was ever made in vain. He was one of the world's workers, and to the Stegmaiers, father and sons, Wilkes-Barre is indebted for much of her industrial prosperity.

George J. was a son of Charles Stegmaier, who was born in Gmund, Württemberg, Germany, October 7, 1821, died in Los Angeles, California, August 11, 1906. At the age of fifteen years Charles Stegmaier was apprenticed to a brewer, became an expert, and until 1849 followed

his calling in his native land. In the latter year he came to the United States, where he found employment with the brewing firm of Engle & Wolf, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He remained in Philadelphia until 1851, then engaged with John Reichard, who sent him to Wilkes-Barre, where he superintended the brewing of the first German lager made in the Wyoming Valley. Later he was in the employ of George Lauer in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, but in 1857 he returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he began business for himself in a small brewing plant on Hazel street. He was successful, and later formed a partnership with George C. Baer, under the firm name Baer & Stegmaier. The panic of 1873 brought about the financial downfall of the firm, but soon afterward Mr. Stegmaier resumed business with his son, Christian J., as partner, under the firm name of Stegmaier & Son. The former prosperity of the firm was soon regained, and the business so largely increased that in 1895 the Stegmaier Brewing Company was incorporated with Charles Stegmaier as its first president, an office he held until his death. He was most progressive in his methods, and was not only a successful business man, but kindly hearted, charitable, and public-spirited. He loved the Fatherland, but he fully imbibed the spirit and principles of his adopted land, and was an American to the core. He had many business interests of importance, and at his death was a director of the First National Bank, of Wilkes-Barre. He married, February 4, 1852, at St. Mary's parsonage, Wilkes-Barre, Reverend E. A. Shaughnessey officiating, Kathleen Baer, who bore him five children: Charles J., Christian E., George J., Fred J. and Louise. Two of the sons survive, Charles J. and Christian E., both residents of Wilkes-Barre. The daughter,

Louise, married Philip Forve, of Los Angeles, California.

George J., son of Charles and Kathleen (Baer) Stegmaier, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1858, died in Karlsbad, Austria, May 20, 1910. He was educated in St. Nicholas' Parochial School, Wilkes-Barre, and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, completing his studies a graduate of the latter institution. He began his active business life as an apprentice in the Ashley shops of the New Jersey Central Railroad, and continued in the shops of the Pennsylvania railroad at Altoona, but later abandoned mechanical work to become associated with his father, beginning as bookkeeper. Later he became a partner in the firm of C. Stegmaier & Son, and after the incorporation of the Stegmaier Brewing Company became secretary, a position he held at the time of his death. He was closely associated with his brothers in the many enterprises that have made the Stegmaier name noted and held in high esteem for liberality, public spirit, and many manly qualities. For a time he was half owner of the Wilkes-Barre "News;" was a director of the First National Bank; director of the Susquehanna Brewing Company, president of the Stegmaier Realty Company, director of the Fenwick Lumber Company, and a large stockholder in the Wales Adding Machine Company. With his brothers and Abram Nesbitt he successfully resisted the efforts to absorb the last company, and retained it as an independent plant for Wilkes-Barre. From early manhood Mr. Stegmaier took a deep interest in political affairs, became one of the local leaders of the Democratic party, and during the years 1888-89 represented his district in the Pennsylvania House of Assembly, serving on important committees. He also served his city as treasurer, and was one of the strong, influential men of his party.



Thos. M. Connick.

For sixteen years he was an active member of the fire department, and for two years its efficient chief. He was one of the principal founders of the Wilkes-Barre Baseball Club, was a prominent figure in the Luzerne County Fair Association, and for many years was president of the Wilkes-Barre Driving Club. Fraternally, he was connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Eagles, and was a member of the Press Club and the Concordia Society, of Wilkes-Barre. He was in poor health for some time, and in the spring of 1910, with his wife and children went to Karlsbad, Austria, in the hope of benefit, and there died. He was a member of St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Church, a liberal and devoted friend of that organization.

The following resolutions were adopted by the directors of the First National Bank, of Wilkes-Barre, and are a true expression of the high regard in which Mr. Stegmaier was held:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to have removed from our midst the Honorable George J. Stegmaier, a member of our board of directors; it therefore becomes our sad duty to note his death upon our minutes as a tribute to his memory.

George J. Stegmair, who died at Karlsbad, Austria, May 20, 1910, was among the foremost of our townsmen. No man was more strongly wedded to the welfare of our city; to him Wilkes-Barre was the queen of cities and her people the choicest of citizens. Every deserving effort to enlarge the industries of his native city met with his heartiest support. He had a lovable disposition, he was a great friend of the poor, he was a loyal husband and fond father, he was a good citizen and an honest man. He died in the prime of his life and in the midst of his usefulness. No man ever died in our city with more friends and less enemies, except, perhaps, his lamented father. Therefore be it

Resolved—First, That as members of this board we keenly appreciate the loss we have sustained in the death of Mr. Stegmaier—his judgment at the board was always wholesome and his kindly presence was ever greatly enjoyed.

Second, We sympathize sincerely and deeply with his grief-stricken wife and children and commend them to the care of their Heavenly Father, to whom they can and will look for consolation in their great sorrow.

Third, That a copy of this preamble and these resolutions be neatly engrossed and transmitted to the widow and children of the deceased.

WILLIAM S. McLEAN, President.

Mr. Stegmaier married, January 1 1889, Mary Costello, daughter of Patrick and Mary (O'Malley) Costello, who survives him, a resident of Wilkes-Barre. Children: Kathleen, George J. (2), Christian E., and Edward C.

McCORMICK, Thomas,

Prominent Bridge Building Contractor.

An unknown young man when in 1867 he first came to Easton, now president of the Smith-McCormick Company, contractors, and a man of recognized standing in his community, Mr. McCormick can review his long, energetic and honorable life with that satisfaction which the self-made man alone may feel in his achievement.

Thomas McCormick, son of Hugh and Bridget (Corrigan) McCormick, was born in Ireland, March 12, 1844, and there obtained his education, learned his trade, and lived until twenty. Going to London, he was employed on important construction work for three years, and then in 1867 he came to the United States, finding his way to Easton, where he secured employment with James Smith, a countryman who was then coming into prominence as a railroad contractor. Mr. McCormick was a skilled stone mason, and it was not long until he attracted the favorable attention of Mr. Smith, who promoted him foreman and entrusted him with responsible duty. In due time Mr. McCormick engaged in business for himself, forming partnership with Peter Monahan and Edward McHale, and as Mc-

Cormick & Monahan, he was active in the construction of many important railroad structures.

Later he again became associated with Mr. Smith as a partner, and as Smith & McCormick they conducted important operations all over the Eastern and Middle States. Bridges of their construction span the Susquehanna, Delaware, Raritan, Connecticut, and other rivers of the eastern part of the United States, while contracts for important construction have been carried to successful completion for all the important trunk lines east of the Mississippi. In later years they incorporated as the Smith-McCormick Company, Mr. Smith retiring in favor of his sons, and Mr. McCormick becoming president of the company, founded on a business with which he has been identified for forty-eight years. The bridge of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, spanning the Delaware river near the Delaware Water Gap, is one of the monuments to the skill and ability of the company, a work that at the time of its completion was one of the marvels of constructive engineering, as it was then the largest of its kind in the United States.

From prominence as a contractor, Mr. McCormick naturally has gravitated to other lines of business activity. He is a director of the Northampton National Bank, of Easton, and has other large interests. His peculiar ability, however, was the faculty of handling large forces of workmen in a manner that earned their good-will and in directing their energies so that the best results were obtained. He has ever been the man of energy but with the years he has surrendered the heavier burdens of business and in comfort and ease is enjoying the fruits of his years of activity and effort. He possesses a wealth of friends, is genial, generous

and charitable, a man whom all respect, and one whom everybody likes.

In politics he is a Democrat, and runs true to the traditions of his race in his love and interest in civic affairs. He is a member of St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church, and a liberal supporter of its varied departments of service.

Mr. McCormick married, at Brooklyn, New York, in 1876, Anna Byrne, daughter of John Byrne, of Newtown, County Longford, Ireland. They are the parents of four children: Zelia, born in 1877, and died at the age of four years and nine months; Thomas (2), died in 1914; James S., engaged with his father in the contracting business, and a member of the Smith-McCormick Company; Emily, married Dr. Morganstern, a practicing physician of Easton.

LEES, Henry,

Prominent Business Man.

For over half a century Henry Lees, of Plymouth, has been a resident of that town, and in point of usefulness no native son has a prouder record. His residence in Plymouth has been continuous since 1862, with the exception of four years spent in the gold mines of Montana. During the years since his return from the west he has been continuously engaged in business, and no worthy enterprise has ever failed to receive his support if the advancement of Plymouth's interests was its object. Now president of the First National Bank, of Plymouth, he has practically retired from active participation in other lines and devotes himself to the enjoyments so richly deserved. Not alone have Plymouth's business interests felt the touch of his strong hand, but church and charity have always received his generous support. In fact, there is no interest of the city but has benefited by his

generous, whole-hearted activity, and no man has more thoroughly gained the respect of his community.

Henry Lees was born in Somercotes, Nottinghamshire, England, February 14, 1841, son of George and Anna (Ashley) Lees, both of English birth and ancestry. He was educated and grew to manhood in his native land, but upon attaining his majority in 1862 came to the United States, locating in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in coal mining. Later he went to the State of Montana and for four years worked in the gold mines in the vicinity of Helena. He had accumulated some capital from his earnings and at the end of five years returned to Plymouth and opened a gentleman's clothing and merchant tailoring establishment. He prospered abundantly, built up a large business, and for thirty-one years remained in the same field, becoming the leader in his particular line. During these years he acquired other large interests and as stockholder and official was interested in every worthy Plymouth enterprise, street railroads, water works, factories, and the like. In 1905 he was elected a director of the First National Bank, of Plymouth, was for several years its vice-president, and in 1914 was elected president. He developed unusually strong qualities as a business man, but could the mainspring of his character be named, it would be integrity. He won respect and confidence by his straightforward methods, and with confidence established success was assured. His rise in life has been earned step by step, not by a lucky turn of the wheel of fortune, but industry and constant willingness to accept an opportunity playing an important part.

Mr. Lees is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for fifty years has been a member of the Plymouth congregation, serving as superintendent of the Sunday school for twenty-five

years, and is now president of the board of trustees. His purse and his business experience have been freely given to the church of his love, and the general charitable and philanthropic institutions of the borough have likewise profited through his broad-minded outlook on life. In politics he is an Independent, not bound by party ties, but an earnest supporter of men and measures that accord with his ideas of fitness, independence not meaning for him indifference. He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Plymouth Lodge, No. 332, Free and Accepted Masons, and Wyoming Valley Chapter, No. 214, Royal Arch Masons. He is an interested member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and of other bodies of local importance.

Mr. Lees married, January 25, 1872, Lorinda Davenport, born in Plymouth, October 12, 1838, died December 19, 1913, daughter of Oliver and Lydia (Ransom) Davenport, a descendant of Captain Samuel Ransom, a gallant officer of the Revolution who gave up his life at the battle of Wyoming.

Dr. Rush Oliver Lees, only child of Henry and Lorinda (Davenport) Lees, was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1873. He obtained his preparatory education in the public schools and Wyoming Seminary, chose medicine as his profession, and after a full course in the medical department of Harvard University was graduated M. D. He spent the six months following his graduation in the Massachusetts General Hospital, then for one and one-half years was resident physician of the Pittston General Hospital, Pittston, Pennsylvania. Journeying abroad for two years he pursued a course of study in Vienna under the great specialist, Dr. Lorenz, and prepared for special practice. On his return to the United States he located in Utica, New York, where he has won renown as

a specialist in diseases of the nose, eye, ear and throat. His skill and authoritative knowledge have gained him a reputation more than local, and his devotion to his profession has been productive of valuable results. Dr. Lees is married and has a daughter, Norma Lees.

STIEREN, Edward,

Ophthalmologist, Author.

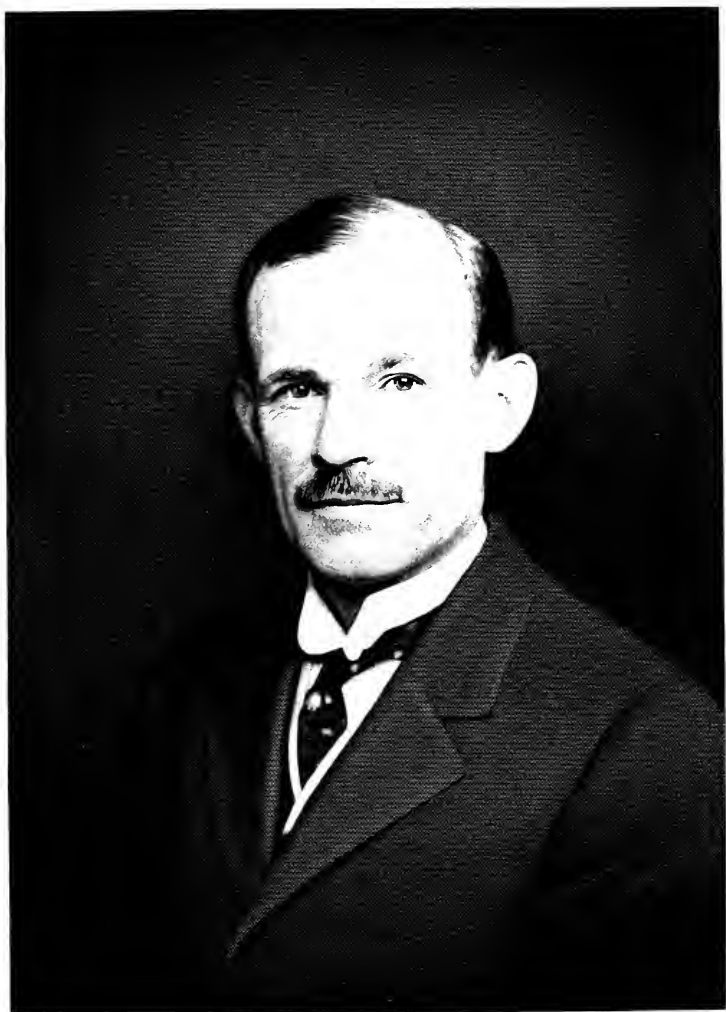
Dr. Edward Stieren, one of Pittsburgh's prominent ophthalmologists, is a representative of an old Western Pennsylvania family which has given many useful citizens to the Keystone State. The history of the American branch of the race is traced below.

Edward Stieren, grandfather of Edward Stieren, of Pittsburgh, was born in 1802, in Hanover, Germany, and after receiving the usual preliminary training entered the University of Goettingen, from which he graduated in 1826, receiving his degree in medicine. Several years later the University of Erlangen, in Bavaria, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1843 Dr. Stieren received an appointment from the Russian government as director of the chemical works in Poland, and later he entered into partnership as chief chemist with a number of capitalists who controlled the saline springs at Frankenhausen, Thuringia. The object was the extensive manufacture of chemicals, and Dr. Stieren amassed a considerable fortune which he subsequently lost by the intriguing of his partners. In 1850 he emigrated to the United States taking out his naturalization papers six years later, and for two years filled the position of superintending chemist in chemical works at Frankford, near Philadelphia. Subsequently he went to East Tarentum, now Natrona, where he inaugurated the soda works as its first chemist, putting it on a practical

and scientific basis. While thus engaged he made several important discoveries which are now in every-day use in commercial chemistry. Dr. Stieren, as his loss of fortune showed, did not excel as a business man, his mind being essentially a scientific one. He was a prolific writer for scientific journals, both domestic and foreign, and compiled several works on chemistry, the most noted being his "Chemische Fabrik." Dr. Stieren married, in 1828, at Salzgitter, Amalia Pillman, and in 1837 removed to Schoenebeck, taking a position as chemist in the extensive chemical works in that town and presumably retaining it until receiving his appointment from the Russian government. On March 27, 1863, Dr. Stieren passed away. On his tombstone in Prospect Cemetery, Tarentum, is the following epitaph: "A Man of Justice, Truth and Merit, His Faith was: Injure no one, fear God, walk humbly and be kind to your fellow creatures."

(II) William Edward Stieren, son of Edward and Amalia (Pillman) Stieren was born May 27, 1836, at Salzgitter, Germany, and married Helen Schenck, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography. He was a manufacturer of scientific instruments and one of Pittsburgh's most respected and progressive citizens.

(III) Dr. Edward Stieren, son of William Edward and Helen (Schenck) Stieren, was born December 15, 1873, in Pittsburgh, and received his education in the public schools and at the Western University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1893. He studied medicine in the Western Pennsylvania Medical College (now the Medical Department of the University of Pittsburgh), from which he graduated in 1896. He afterward did post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, and then spent a year in Vienna and Berlin, pursuing special courses of study.



Edward Steiner



Edward Steyer
M. S. Philos. Dr.

On his return home Dr. Stieren established himself in Pittsburgh as an ophthalmologist, and has ever since followed that line of practice, rising steadily into well deserved prominence and winning the implicit confidence both of the profession and the public. He is ophthalmic surgeon to the Passavant and South Side Hospitals, and was, following the Spanish-American War, Assistant Surgeon in the Eighteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard. Despite the strenuous demands of his large practice Dr. Stieren's pen has not been idle. Following is a list of the articles which he has from time to time contributed to medical journals:

(1) Oedematous Changes in the Epithelium of the Cornea in a case of Uveitis following Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia. Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin, December, 1898.

(2) A report of two cases of Metastatic Choroiditis occurring in Children following Measles. Penna. Medical Journal, January, 1900.

(3) A case of Jamaica Ginger Amblyopia. Ibid, September, 1900.

(4) Tubercular Dacryoadenitis and Conjunctivitis. Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin, November, 1901.

(5) Gumma of the Ciliary Body. Penna. Medical Journal, November, 1901.

(6) Syphilis of the Eye. International Clinics, Vol. III, 1902.

(7) A case of Phlyctenular Keratitis complicating Small-Pox. Penna. Medical Journal, November, 1902.

(8) Congenital absence of both Inferior Recti Muscles. American Medicine, April 11, 1903.

(9) Cystadenoma of the Lachrymal Gland. Transactions American Ophthalmological Society, Vol. X, 11, 323, 1904.

(10) Traumatic Rupture of the Choroid. Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, 1904.

(11) Acquired Hydrophthalmus. American Medicine, April 2, 1904.

(12) Removal of the Crystalline Lens in High Myopia. Penna. Medical Journal, September, 1904.

(13) Carbolic Acid and Ammonia Burns of the Eye. Ophthalmic Record, November, 1904.

(14) A case of Acquired Cyst of the Conjunctiva containing an Embryonic Tooth-like Structure. Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin, September, 1905.

(15) Herpes Zoster Ophthalmicus. Penna. Medical Journal, February, 1906.

(16) Eye Injuries. Ibid, June, 1906.

(17) Hyperopia of 21 diopters simulating Myopia. Ophthalmic Record, September, 1905.

(18) A study in Atavistic Descent of Congenital Cataract through four generations. Ibid, May, 1907.

(19) The treatment of Ulcer of the Cornea. Penna. Medical Journal, June, 1907.

(20) Sympathetic Ophthalmia. Ibid, October, 1907.

(21) Surgical interference in Choked Disc. Ophthalmic Record, March, 1908.

(22) Trachoma. A Social Disease. Penna. Medical Journal, February, 1909.

(23) Double Choked Disc from increased Intracranial Pressure. Penna. Medical Journal, Vol. 14.

(24) Gliosarcoma of Retina with Recurrence in Antrum of Highmore. Penna. Medical Journal, Vol. 17.

(25) Metastatic Choroiditis. Penna. Medical Journal, Vol. 17.

(26) Enucleation with Transplantation of Fat into Orbit. Journal A. M. A., Vol. 23.

(27) Blepharochalasis. Trans. Amer. Oph. Soc., Vol. 13.

(28) Management of Foreign Bodies in Eye and Orbit. Ophthalmic Record, Vol. 22.

(29) Salvarsan in Ophthalmology. Ophthalmic Record, Vol. 24.

(30) Dislocation of Lens into Vitreous. Ophthalmic Record, Vol. 24.

(31) Chemical Burn of Eye from Indelible Pencil. Ophthalmic Record, Vol. 24.

(32) Glioma of Retina. Report of Three Cases. Ophthalmic Record, Vol. 19.

(33) The Pupil in Health and Disease. Penna. Medical Journal, Vol. 15.

(34) Ocular Findings in Hereditary Syphilis. Ophthalmic Record, Vol. 20.

(35) Pemphigus of the Conjunctiva. Trans. Amer. Oph. Soc., 1915.

(36) Glaucoma with Atrophy of the Iris. Penna. Medical Journal, Vol. 18.

(37) Congenital Coralliform Cataract. Ibid.

(38) Ectropion. Ibid.

The professional organizations to which Dr. Stieren belongs include the American Academy of Ophthalmology, the

American Ophthalmological Society, the American Medical Association, the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the Allegheny County Medical Society, of which he was at one time secretary. He is a member and ex-president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Pittsburgh, and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

In politics Dr. Stieren is a Republican, and has at different times manifested his public spirit by serving on school boards and holding other minor offices. He belongs to the University and Duquesne Clubs, of Pittsburgh, and the Army and Navy Club, of New York City, also the Nu Sigma Nu fraternity. He is a member of Bellefield Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Stieren married, April 30, 1903, Rachel Robbins, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they are the parents of two children: Josephine Robbins, and Elizabeth May. Mrs. Stieren, who is a suffragist, belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Twentieth Century Club, and is one of the board of managers of the Young Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh.

(The Schenck Line).

Frederick G. Schenck, grandfather of Mrs. Helen (Schenck) Stieren, was a wealthy merchant of Glatz, Silesia, Germany, conducting a general merchandise business which had been established by his great-grandfather. About 1823 Mr. Schenck retired from business and removed to Dresden.

(II) Frederick G., son of Frederick G. Schenck, was born June 2, 1815, in Glatz, Germany, and was eight years old when his parents moved to Dresden. In that city he attended school, afterward entering an agricultural college from which he graduated in his nineteenth year. In 1834

he emigrated to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh and working for a season on a farm, as farmhand, in order to acquire practical experience in American farming.

In 1835 the United States government called for volunteers for the army, and Mr. Schenck enlisted and was appointed orderly sergeant. His company received orders from Washington to proceed to Texas to check the Mexican invasion, but on reaching New Orleans their orders were countermanded, General Sam Houston, who was commander-in-chief, having driven out the Mexicans. While in New Orleans, Sergeant Schenck nursed in a hospital, having acquired an interest in medicine from his brother, who was a physician. His company was then ordered to Florida, where there was an uprising of the Seminole Indians under Osceola, and one day, while at some distance from camp on a hunting expedition, he and two companions were attacked by a party of Indians. Sergeant Schenck, who was in a dense thicket, was not discovered by the savages and remained in concealment until nightfall, when he hastened back to camp and reported the killing and scalping of his companions. When his company was mustered out of service he went to Pittsburgh, and soon after obtained a situation in a general store in Columbiana, Ohio. He was soon discovered to be a man of unusual education, having command of three languages—German, English and French—and was requested to teach in the school, which he did. During his stay in Columbiana he frequently visited Pittsburgh, but as there were no railroads and no direct stage communications between the two places the trip had to be made on horseback.

About 1840 Mr. Schenck received notice that his father had died in Germany and he was requested to return home and get

his inheritance. When he came back from Europe he purchased a farm of one hundred and seventy acres on the Washington turnpike, five miles from Pittsburgh, where Greentree borough is now situated. It was part of a tract of land which had been purchased from the Indians by Joseph Henry for a gallon of whiskey. Mr. Schenck lived on the farm until about 1864, when he sold it and moved to the city of Pittsburgh. At that time an old friend of his, Ferdinand Folz, was appointed internal revenue collector for this district, and Mr. Schenck was appointed chief bookkeeper of the collector's office, a position which he retained during the collectorships of William Little and Thomas Davis, when, his health failing, he was obliged to resign. He was an extraordinarily good penman, and the United States Revenue Office in Washington paid him the high compliment of stating that his reports were the neatest and most efficient which they received. During the Civil War a number of his German friends organized the Koerner's Guard, and he was elected first lieutenant of that company. He affiliated with Solomon's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittsburgh, was elected twice in succession to the chair, and for a number of years served as secretary.

Mr. Schenck married, before returning to Germany to receive his inheritance, Helena, daughter of Henry von Olnhausen, and they became the parents of two children: Frederick Edmund; and Helen, mentioned below. Mr. Schenck died at his home on the bluff, October 7, 1878, survived by his wife and his son and daughter.

(III) Helen, daughter of Frederick G. and Helena (von Olnhausen) Schenck, became the wife of William Edward Stieren, as stated above.

(The Robbins Line).

Moses Robbins, the first ancestor of record, was born in 1719 and was known as "captain." He married Keziah Minor, who was born in 1728.

(II) Brintnell, son of Moses and Keziah (Minor) Robbins, was born in 1756, and served as ensign in the patriot army of the Revolution. Ensign Robbins married Mary Boardman, who was born in 1759.

(III) William, son of Brintnell and Mary (Boardman) Robbins, was born in 1795, and married Agnes Sloan, who was born in 1801.

(IV) Joseph, son of William and Agnes (Sloan) Robbins, was born in 1824, and was a coal operator, residing at Robbins Station, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He married Margaret Jane Christy (see Christy line).

(V) Rachel, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Jane (Christy) Robbins, was educated at Lake Erie Seminary, Painesville, Ohio, Goucher College, Baltimore, and the Women's Medical College, Philadelphia, and became the wife of Edward Stieren, as stated above.

(The Christy Line).

John Christy was a native of Ireland and in 1766 emigrated to the American colonies, settling on a farm in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. On this farm which he cleared and improved, he passed the remainder of his life and it is still in the possession of his descendants.

(II) Andrew, son of John Christy, was born on his father's farm and passed his life in cultivating his paternal acres. He married Eliza, daughter of William Eakin, who was of Irish descent and a pioneer of Westmoreland county, having settled on a farm that was patented by John Christy. Andrew Christy and his wife were the parents of the following children: Caro-

line, married James Cowan; Amanda, married the Reverend J. L. Brown; Mary, married the Reverend Alexander Marshall; Cyrus, married Martha Sill; Martha, married William Robbins; Margaret Jane, mentioned below; John R., married Nancy Robinson; Sarah, married Presley Samm. Andrew Christy died on the homestead, May 6, 1880, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

(III) Margaret Jane, daughter of Andrew and Eliza (Eakin) Christy, was born in 1840, and became the wife of Joseph Robbins (see Robbins line).

PENTECOST, Alexander J.,

Civil War Veteran, Useful Citizen.

The heroic survivors of the Grand Army are fast passing away, and with the lapse of each succeeding year the ranks of Pittsburgh's veterans suffer a perceptible diminution. One of the last to leave us was Major Alexander J. Pentecost, who added to a distinguished military record a successful career as a business man and very notable service as a citizen.

Alexander J. Pentecost was born November 18, 1835, in Pittsburgh, and was a son of Dorsey and Susan Pentecost, and a grandson of Colonel Dorsey Pentecost, who took an active part in the Revolutionary War, commanding the military forces of Washington county in 1781. Colonel Pentecost was one of the first justices of the peace of old Fort Pitt, and from 1781 to 1783 a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. He also served as President-Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county.

The father of Alexander J. Pentecost died in 1840, when the boy was but five years old, and in 1845 his widowed mother moved to old Allegheny. From that year to the close of his life, Major Pentecost was a resident of that portion

of his native city. After serving an apprenticeship to a machinist, at the age of twenty the youth became a member of the firm of Pentecost, Graham & Bole, engine-builders. Later he disposed of his interest in the business, and at the time of the excitement caused by the discovery of gold on Pike's Peak, went west to seek his fortune. In 1860, after an absence of about a year, he returned to Pittsburgh.

The following year the storm-cloud of Civil War which had long been lowering over our land, burst in the thunder of the guns bombarding Fort Sumter. Scarcely had their echoes died away when Alexander J. Pentecost hastened to enroll himself among the defenders of the Union. It was his intention to recruit a company at Neville Hall, but the City Guards under command of Colonel Alexander Hays, had already taken possession of the building and his plans were frustrated. He then enlisted in the Washington Rifles, which he helped to recruit at old Lafayette Hall, and which offered its services to the State. Pennsylvania's quota of soldiers being full, however, the organization, under command of Captain A. C. Hays, chartered a steamboat and went to Wheeling, where it joined the Fifth West Virginia Cavalry Corps. This was in May, 1861. Somewhat later, Private Pentecost enlisted as corporal in Company A, Fifth West Virginia Cavalry, with which he served all through the war. Within a short time Corporal Pentecost was sent to Grafton, West Virginia, to assist in forming a quartermaster's department at that place, and in September, 1861, was ordered to the Kanawha Valley. Returning to Wheeling in December, he reported to Governor Pierpont, who asked him to assist Colonel Harris in recruiting the Tenth Regiment of West Virginia Infantry at Clarksburg. Preferring to remain with his regiment, which was then in winter quarters on Cheat Mountain,

Corporal Pentecost immediately reported at regimental headquarters, was assigned to the quartermaster's department, and on July 7, 1862, was commissioned first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster. As lieutenant he rendered active service in some of the most important battles of the war, including Gaulebridge, Rich Mountain, Cross Keys, White Sulphur Springs, Waterloo Bridge, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Beverly, and many others. In 1865 he was made a captain by President Lincoln for gallantry and meritorious conduct in the field.

After his return to civil life, Captain Pentecost was for several years engaged in the real estate business, achieving considerable success. He also held a number of public positions, being elected in 1874 a member of the Allegheny city council and serving for years on the Third ward school board, holding for several terms the offices of president and treasurer. In 1887 he was appointed a member of the high school committee, and for twelve years was one of the school controllers of the North Side. It was as a result of a resolution introduced by him in 1887 that the Allegheny high school was built. He was one of the seven founders of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh, and took an active part in the work of that organization.

The old soldier always maintained close connection with his former companions in arms, belonging to Abe Patterson Post, No. 88, Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and Union Veteran Legion, No. 1. In 1873 he was made a major in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

At one time Major Pentecost served as a delegate to the National Prison Congress, and for twenty-five years was a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania State Reform School, serv-

ing during the last ten years as its president and resigning only a few days before his death. He affiliated with Allegheny Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution, and was a member of the Watson Memorial Presbyterian Church. At a meeting of the Society of the Army of West Virginia in 1887 he was elected a vice-president, and at one time he was treasurer of his regimental association.

A strong, stern and finely-cut face was that of this veteran of the Civil War, but all who knew him were well aware that the sternness was that of a man of high principles and lofty ideals, measuring himself by the same standard which he set for others. The snowy hair and moustache spoke of advancing years, but the fire of the eyes was undimmed and the genial nature and warm heart retained to the last the enthusiasm of youth.

Major Pentecost married (first) Virginia H., daughter of the Reverend John Andrews, the first Presbyterian minister in Pittsburgh, and (second) Emma P., daughter of Ranson Dwight, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania. He is survived by the following children: Alexander J.; Dorsey M.; Frank P.; Nellie, wife of Frank Paulin; Adelia, wife of V. Lecky; and Bessie E. Mrs. Pentecost is a woman who combines with a winning personality and many social gifts, keen intuitive faculties and superior business acumen. For the ties of family and friendship Major Pentecost cherished a loyal affection which might well be called the governing principle of his life.

On January 23, 1915, this good, useful and high-minded man passed away, "full of years and of honors," mourned by his old comrades, his business associates and the many in all walks of life who had been numbered among his personal friends. There are some men of whom we cannot

say, "They are dead," because their life still throbs in the hearts that loved them. Of these was Alexander J. Pentecost, brave citizen, gallant soldier, lover of his country and friend of humanity.

CARPENTER, James M.,

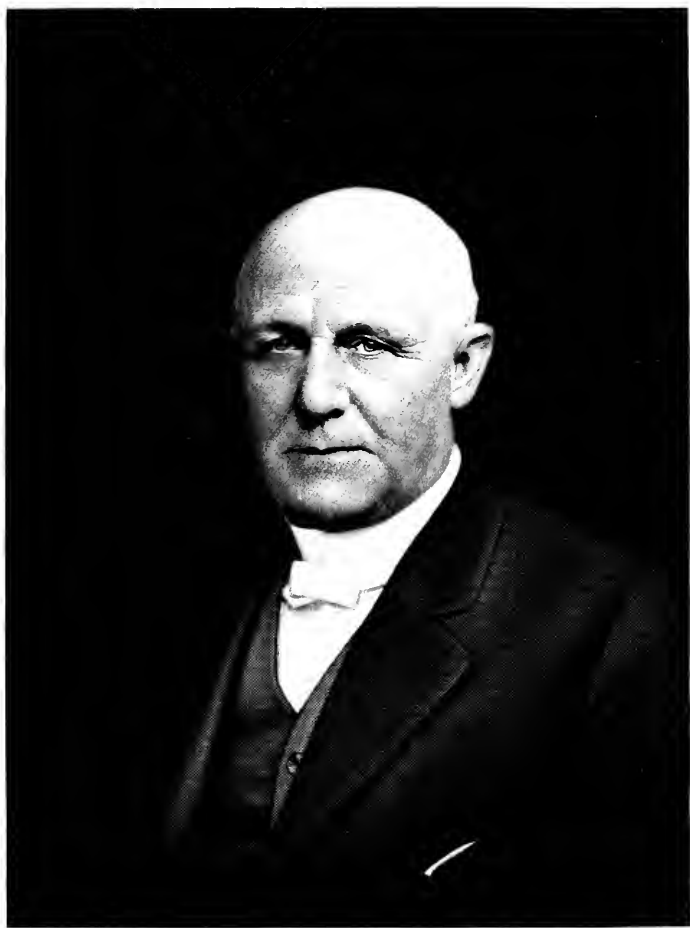
Prominent Lawyer and Jurist.

Among the jurists of the State of Pennsylvania is James McFadden Carpenter, Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. He was born January 30, 1850, at Murrysville, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, son of the late Jeremiah Murry and Eleanor (McFadden) Carpenter.

When aged about two years, his parents removed to Plum township, Allegheny county, where his earliest education was received in the public schools. Later he attended the Laird Institute, at Murrysville. At the age of seventeen he became a teacher in the schools of Plum township. In 1872 he came to Pittsburg, and practiced surveying and civil engineering with James H. McRoberts, while engaged in the study of law. June 28, 1872, he registered as a law student, and commenced reading in the office of Hopkins & Lazear, afterward continuing his studies with Thomas C. Lazear, of the same firm. October 14, 1874, on motion of Jacob H. Miller, he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. After practicing alone for a time, Mr. Carpenter formed a partnership with George N. Chalfant, under the firm name of Carpenter & Chalfant, which connection was dissolved in 1913. While his practice was of a general nature, Mr. Carpenter became identified with much corporation work, principally mining and oil interests. For years Mr. Carpenter's vote and influence were enlisted on the side of the Democratic party. One of the organizers of

the "Gold Democracy," he was a member of the convention which nominated Palmer and Buckner. While fighting for the gold standard of the Democrats he naturally became a Republican when Congress adopted the gold standard and the Democrats adhered to the silver standard. In 1911 he was a candidate for nomination for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and, while not supported by any faction, received approximately thirty thousand votes. He was appointed a delegate to the National Civic Federation at Washington by Governor Stuart, and was reappointed by Governor Tener. On January 4, 1915, Governor Tener appointed Mr. Carpenter Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. At the primary election, in September of that year, he received 77,773 votes, his majority being nearly 50,000, and resulting in his being the only candidate for office in November, when he received 82,919 votes.

One of Judge Carpenter's marked characteristics is his ability to express himself clearly and concisely. As judge, his rulings have met with general approval. An able writer, he has for years been a contributor to various legal journals. He was one of those active in the organization of the Allegheny County Arbitration Court, by which the courts were relieved of the trial of hundreds of cases. At the request of the publishers of "Law Notes," he prepared a history of the workings of this court, and suggested the plan for the disposition of cases by referees appointed by the court for a stated period, at a salary to be fixed and paid by the county when such referees were appointed, these to aid the court in the hearing of special cases, such as divorce and equity. The sole purpose was to provide an efficient court of assistance, and to this end he submitted suggestions which, when fol-



James F. Carpenter



William David Moore

lowed by carefully prepared legislation, would protect every man's constitutional rights, and at the same time simplify, systematize and expedite the adjudication of legal controversies. Summarizing, these suggestions were: That legislation should be procured, safe-guarding the right of trial by jury, and regulating its exercise; classifying causes as to subject-matter and amount in controversy, and, within prescribed limits, making arbitration (a) obligatory on all parties; (b) compulsory at the election of either party; (c) permissible, by agreement, in all civil actions; (d) empowering the courts to appoint official arbitrators, who may, on certificate from the court, individually act as masters in equity and divorce. The purpose of the appointment of referees was to avoid the necessity of creating additional courts or increasing the number of judges, and the advantages that would accrue from this were that when the business of the court did not require the services of these referees, they could be dispensed with, which is not the case when additional judges are appointed, or new courts established, as judges, being constitutional officers, are elected for a term, not to be curtailed by the Legislature. This article attracted much attention, and was approved by many judges and members of the Supreme Bench, and was favorably commented on by legal journals throughout the country.

Judge Carpenter is a member of the American Bar Association; the Pennsylvania Bar Association; the Allegheny County Bar Association; the Pittsburgh Board of Trade; the Mozart Club; and the Art Society of Pittsburgh. For thirty years he was a member of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, during which time he served as ruling elder and clerk of session.

Judge Carpenter married, June 21, 1876, Mary H., daughter of John L. L. and Rebekah (Hood) Knox, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Carpenter died July 2, 1899. Children of James McFadden and Mary H. (Knox) Carpenter: Alice Lazear; Rebekah Knox, deceased; Bertha Eleanor, deceased; James McFadden, Jr., instructor in Romance languages, Cornell University, where he is a student in its graduate school; he married, August, 1915, Paulette, daughter of Paul Hagemans (Consul General of Belgium), of Philadelphia.

MOORE, William D.,

Clergyman, Educator, Lawyer.

The late William David Moore, head of the well-known law firm of Moore, Marston & McGirr, was a man whose extraordinarily diversified career might be summarized in the words, "he touched nothing that he did not adorn." A successful minister of the gospel, an instructor distinguished in more than one institution of learning, a military chaplain, and one of the luminaries of the Pittsburgh bar—all these was the wonderfully gifted man a brief outline of whose varied and eventful life is here imperfectly set forth.

William D. Moore, father of William David Moore, was a Virginian of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and came to Pittsburgh, where he was connected with the arsenal, being an expert mechanic. He was a member of the Lawrenceville Thirtieth Street Presbyterian Church and an active participant in its work. Mr. Moore married Elizabeth Mackey, also of Virginia, and their children were: Rachel, married John Dent Moreland; Ann; John, deceased; Henry; Elizabeth, died young; Crawford, also died young; and William David, mentioned below. Mr. Moore was a man of most estimable character, a Presbyterian of the old school.

William David, son of William D. and Elizabeth (Mackey) Moore, was born January 15, 1824, at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and was a child when his parents removed to Pittsburgh. It was in the schools of that city that he received his preparatory education, afterward attending the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), and graduating in 1841. Desiring to prepare himself for the ministry, Mr. Moore then entered the Western Theological Seminary, graduated in 1844, and was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church. For a number of years he was pastor of Long Run Church, near Greensburg, Pennsylvania, afterward taking charge of a church at Greensburg, and in both these congregations doing effective work.

In 1854 Mr. Moore accepted the Professorship of Natural Sciences at Oakland College, Mississippi, retaining the position for four years. At the end of that time he resigned in order to accept the same chair in the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, in that State. As an instructor he was exceptionally successful, his thorough and comprehensive learning being combined with a high degree of personal magnetism which enabled him to exercise a powerful and most beneficial influence over the youths committed to his guidance. But this peaceful scholastic life was rudely interrupted. Almost at hand, sounded the guns bombarding Fort Sumter, and Professor Moore, resigning his position, returned to Pennsylvania, there to offer his services to the United States government. He received an appointment as chaplain of the Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and served bravely and faithfully to the close of the conflict.

The return of peace found Mr. Moore with a fixed determination to direct the

course of his life into another channel, to enter a new field of endeavor. Going to Greensburg, Pennsylvania, he took up the study of law under the preceptorship of Edgar Cowan, and in the autumn of 1866 he came to Pittsburgh, where he entered the office of the United States District Attorney as assistant to Mr. Carnahan. On being admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, he rapidly rose to the position of the foremost criminal lawyer of the city. His eminence was the more remarkable by reason of the fact that he came to the study and practice of the law after he had passed the meridian of life. The firm of which he was a member was first composed of William C. Moreland, John Kerr and himself, the style being Moreland, Moore & Kerr. A biography and portrait of Mr. Moreland, who is now deceased, appear elsewhere in this work. Later Mr. Moore associated himself with John Marron and F. C. McGirr, the firm name being Moore, Marron & McGirr. Among the warm personal friends of Mr. Moore were the late Thomas Marshall and Judge Christopher Magee. Politically Mr. Moore was a Democrat of liberal tendencies, voting for the best man irrespective of party considerations. He was a member of the Thirty-ninth Street Presbyterian Church.

Of the personality of this gifted man it is difficult to speak, so complex was it, so rich and varied, so abounding in the qualities which command respect and inspire admiration. Over and above his professional learning his mind was richly stored with general information, and he possessed extraordinary knowledge of all the physical sciences. In particular, he was an accomplished botanist and had a passionate love for flowers, never considering himself dressed without a blossom in his buttonhole. By study and by association with physicians he acquired a

knowledge of anatomy which, in connection with his acquaintance with chemistry and the sciences, was helpful to him in the trial of cases. In his accurate knowledge of language and perception of its fitness and value in the expression of thought, Mr. Moore was without a superior at the bar. As a classical scholar and also in the realm of modern languages he had few equals, and felicitous and forceful expression was one of his greatest gifts. His oratorical powers were exercised not only in the court room but also on the platform, and he was active in many presidential campaigns as speaker for his party, always surrounding himself with large audiences. Mr. Moore took special delight in the writings of Thomas Carlyle and the mental attributes which enabled him to appreciate them were combined with an exceptional development of the poetical quality. He was the author of many poems of a high order of merit. No man ever looked more strikingly what he was. His erect and slender form was surmounted by a head the intellectual outline of which would have attracted attention in any assembly, and his strongly marked refined features bore the stamp of the traits of character which made him the man he was. His hair and beard, black in youth, became in his latter years iron gray and his whole appearance was patrician and commanding.

Mr. Moore married, in June, 1845, Elizabeth Bishop, whose family record is appended to this biography, and the following children were born to them: William Bishop, of Pittsburgh; Elizabeth McKay, deceased; Anna; Mary Robinson; Sarah Bishop, of Pittsburgh; and Emma, married Joseph Splane, of Pittsburgh, and is now deceased, as is her husband also. Anna Moore became the wife of Richard Peterson, of Pittsburgh, and

the mother of three children: William D. M., Hugh Ferguson, and Hannah Bishop, who married Robert Cain, of Pittsburgh, and has three children. Mary Robinson Moore married Henry Clay Fownes, of Pittsburgh, and their children were: William C.; Amy, wife of John Barnes, of Philadelphia; Henry, deceased; Arthur, also deceased; Charles Bishop; Mary, married Matthew J. Scammell, of Baltimore; and Louise, died in childhood. The death of Mrs. Fownes occurred March 29, 1906, at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

The home life of Mr. Moore was one of rare felicity and beauty. His wife was a woman whose strong mental endowments, loveliness of personality and sweetness of disposition fitted her to be at once his intellectual comrade and the presiding genius of his fireside. The charm of Mr. and Mrs. Moore as host and hostess is vividly remembered by many. Gifted as Mr. Moore was in every sphere, those privileged to know him in his home were specially favored. His conversation was fascinating and his ability to draw out the best in those who surrounded him created about him an atmosphere of geniality and happiness. On November 2, 1896, this noble man ceased from earth, leaving in his profession and in his city a vacancy long to remain unfilled and in many hearts a void which would last through life.

It was as a lawyer that William David Moore was identified with Pittsburgh, and his brilliant record at the bar is incorporated in her legal annals. North and South are associated with different phases of his career, and his name is enrolled among the defenders of the integrity of the Union, but the longest and most illustrious chapter of his record forms part of the history of the metropolis of Pennsylvania.

(The Bishop Line).

Richard Bishop, father of Mrs. Elizabeth (Bishop) Moore, was an Englishman of culture, and in 1810 came to the United States, the trip voyage in those days of sailing vessels occupying three months. He made his home on a large estate, "Mount Albion," near Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, his land joining that of the father of the late Mrs. Mary Schenley. Mount Albion School was named after Mr. Bishop's estate. His brother, Thomas Bishop, also came to the United States, settling in Indianapolis, Indiana. Richard Bishop married Sarah Turner, and their children were: Ann, married Alfred Sutton; Sarah, married (first) Thomas Kirby, of Pittsburgh, and (second) Edward Haynes; Mary, married Hebron Robinson, of Pittsburgh; Susan, married Mr. Simpson, of Pittsburgh; John, married Harriet Robb; William, married Emily Scott; Elizabeth, mentioned below; and Hannah, married Charles Peterson, of the old Pittsburgh family of that name.

Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Turner) Bishop, became the wife of William David Moore, as stated above.

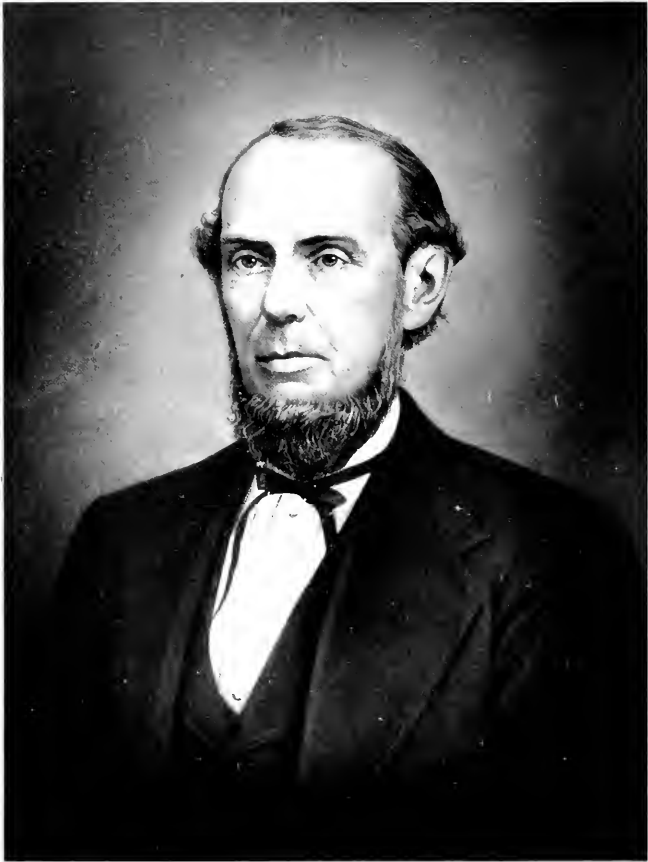
SIMPSON, Karl S., M. D.,

Practitioner, Hospital Official.

Among the younger generation of physicians in Pittsburgh is Dr. Karl S. Simpson. James William Simpson, father of Dr. Karl S. Simpson, was born on a farm near Scio, Ohio, in 1842, son of Robert Patterson and Asenath (Fowler) Simpson. Robert P. Simpson was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1799, and followed farming as an occupation; he married, August 9, 1832, Asenath Fowler; was elder and treasurer of the First United Presbyterian Church of Scio, Ohio.

James W. Simpson received his education in local schools and at Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio. In the sixties he enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, Union Army. For a time he was engaged in the hide business in Council Bluffs and Des Moines, Iowa, afterwards going to Chicago; and in 1868 was a member of the firm of Oborn, McDonald & Company (afterwards known as D. H. McDonald & Company), of Chicago. He was a member of the Congregational church of Ravenswood, now part of Chicago, and organized the first Sabbath school at Summerdale, Illinois. In 1887 he was elected a member of the board of education of Chicago; in 1888 was regent of the Royal Arcanum, of Ravenswood; was member of Crescent Council, No. 12, Loyal League, of Chicago; member of Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of Mammoth Springs, Arkansas. He married, in 1871, Williametta C. Shawhan, of Mansfield Valley (now Carnegie), Pennsylvania, and they became parents of the following children: Margaret, died in childhood; Robert, died in childhood; and Karl Stanley, see below. James W. Simpson died October 24, 1895, at Mammoth Springs, Arkansas.

Dr. Karl Stanley Simpson, son of the late James W. and Williametta (Shawhan) Simpson, was born July 5, 1879, in Carnegie, Pennsylvania, and received his preliminary education in the schools of his native place, afterward attending Park Institute, Pittsburgh. He was fitted for his profession at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1903 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving for two years as interne in the old Homœopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh, Dr. Simpson entered upon a career of general practice in Carnegie, Pennsylvania. While practicing in Carnegie he



Henry Lloyd

was surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Wabash Railroad Company. In 1913 he spent some time in post-graduate work in New York City and Berlin, Germany, devoting his attention to diseases of the nose, ear and throat, and on April 1, 1914, began practice in Pittsburgh as a specialist in these ailments. Dr. Simpson is a member of the staff of the Homeopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh, and belongs to the Pennsylvania State Homeopathic Medical Society, the Allegheny County Homeopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy, and the Phi Alpha Gamma fraternity. In politics he is a Republican. Dr. Simpson is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Carnegie, Pennsylvania.

April 27, 1897, Dr. Simpson enlisted as a private in the Fourteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, and served in the Spanish-American War. He was mustered out February 28, 1898.

On October 12, 1904, Dr. Simpson married Bessie Foster, daughter of John A. and Tillie (Foster) Bell, of Carnegie, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of two sons: John A., born October 21, 1905; and James William, born June 19, 1907.

LLOYD, Henry,

Manufacturer, Financier, Philanthropist.

One of the strong men of the old Pittsburgh—one of those Titans of trade whose heroic proportions seem to dwarf their successors of the present day—was the late Henry Lloyd. Mr. Lloyd was a man who touched life at many points, and his great abilities and sterling traits of character caused him to be regarded by the entire community with feelings of profound admiration.

Thomas Lloyd, father of Henry Lloyd,

held many offices of trust and responsibility in his section of the country, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, among these being that of sheriff of the county for many years. One of his sons was John, who took an active part in the cause of religion from his earliest years and remained closely identified with religious works throughout his life. While acting in the capacity of a missionary to China to convert the heathen there, he was taken ill and died at Hong Kong. Thomas Lloyd married, January 12, 1813, Catherine Moore.

Henry Lloyd, son of Thomas and Catherine (Moore) Lloyd, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1817, and the common schools of his day and section gave but scant opportunity for a thorough education. Earnest and energetic from his youth upward, he made the best use of these opportunities, and utilized every spare moment to gain still further knowledge. His general aptitude for a business life was demonstrated when he was very young, and when he began his business career as a clerk in the large forwarding and commission house of D. Leech & Company, his station being at Hollidaysburg, on the old Pennsylvania Canal & Portage railroad line, he had ample opportunity to display his executive ability. The experience of all kinds he gained in this position was of inestimable value to him, and a number of other business men who have since then become prominent, gained their early training there.

Naturally ambitious and anxious to work out his career independently, Henry Lloyd was ever looking forward to the time when he would be at the head of a business of his own, and was on the alert to seize upon any favorable opportunity. This offered itself in 1854, when the Kensington Iron Works was placed on the

market, this being one of the oldest establishments of its kind in the city of Pittsburgh. Mr. Lloyd associated himself with Mr. George Black, and together they purchased an interest in this business, the concern operating under the firm name of Miller, Lloyd & Black. Three years later Mr. Miller sold his interest to his partners, and the firm was known as Lloyd & Black until the death of Mr. Black, in 1872. During these years the business of the firm had been extended in every possible direction, its methods being progressive yet conservative and safe, and it had become recognized as one of the most important iron industries of the entire country. The prosperity attending these years resulted in the acquisition of the larger part of the great fortune of Mr. Lloyd, his business principles being of the highest character. A cash basis was the guiding rule of the management, and it was considered imperative that there should always be an ample reserve fund on deposit in the bank. It was a matter of rare occurrence to have any labor trouble, for the relations between Mr. Lloyd and his employees were rather that of a fatherly friend toward his companions, than that of master and man. In times of sickness or other sorrow they went to him with full confidence in the help which they felt would be forthcoming, and this feeling was never a mistaken one.

The third change made in the name of the firm was upon the death of Mr. Black, at which time Mr. Lloyd purchased his interest and reorganized the firm. He took into partnership his son, Henry McKinney Lloyd, and Henry Balkan, and the name was changed to Henry Lloyd, Son & Company. This arrangement left Henry Lloyd more time to devote to charitable work, in which he had always taken a beneficial interest. He was the presi-

dent of the Pittsburgh Insurance Company, and held this office until his death; was also president and one of the trustees of the People's Savings Bank; one of the founders and a director in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank; and president of the Safe Deposit Company for many years. The conscientious attention he had given to the conduct of the business of which he had been head for so many years, characterized all his work in connection with all of these institutions, and he was as careful of the trusts reposed in him as if they had been for his sole and individual benefit. It was this quality, and several others of like character, that won for him the esteem and confidence of all his business associates and of the entire community.

In political matters Henry Lloyd kept well in touch with the trend of the time, and give his adherence to the Republican party. He was never desirous of holding public office, but when he was convinced that it was for the best interests of the community that he should accept public office, he did not hesitate to accept the proffered honor. In 1868 he was elected to serve in the select council, and was re-elected several times. While in office he served as a member of the water committee, being chairman of that body, and as a member of the finance committee. In these offices he displayed the sound common sense and executive ability which had won success for him in the business world, and his ability was recognized by all.

In charitable and church work, the good accomplished by Henry Lloyd can scarcely be overestimated. Upon his removal to the East End, Pittsburgh, he, in association with several others of like opinions, organized a Sunday school, as there was neither Sunday school nor church in that section at that time. This was the seed

from which grew the Bellefield Presbyterian Church, one of the largest congregations of the entire city. In his capacity of superintendent of the Sunday school, Mr. Lloyd was brought into close personal touch with every inhabitant of the parish, and won their love. Not satisfied with this, he donated the site on which the present church structure was erected, and of the \$20,000 necessary to build the church, he donated \$15,000. In this connection may be mentioned that he also donated a sum of \$10,000 to a denominational college for girls, giving it, however, in the name of the Bellefield Church. This is but one example of his modesty in bestowing gifts, as nothing was more obnoxious to him than to be publicly thanked. His direct personal charities will never be known, as they were bestowed in the most unostentatious manner possible with a full investigation of the case in point. In the fitting words of one who was so situated as to gain knowledge of some of the charities of Henry Lloyd: "The only reward that he seemed to regard was that his sense for humanity and duty to God should be satisfied." For a long period of time he was a director of the American Sunday School Union, and president of the Presbyterian Committee of Missions in Allegheny county. He also served as trustee of the Western Theological Seminary, the Western University of Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh), and the Jefferson College.

Mr. Lloyd married (first) September 3, 1845, Jane F., daughter of the Rev. David McKinney, D. D., an eminent divine of his day, who was the founder and for many years the editor of the "Presbyterian Banner." Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd were the parents of eight children: 1. Hetty Finley, born September 21, 1846, died September 12, 1848. 2. Eliza McKinney, born June 12, 1848, died July 26, 1849. 3.

Thomas, born July 26, 1850, died November 28, 1851. 4. David McKinney, born October 28, 1852. 5. Henry, born May 14, 1855, died November 19, 1901. 6. Catharine, born April 2, 1857, died January 19, 1859. 7. John Walter, born February 19, 1859. 8. William Finley, born March 20, 1861. Mrs. Lloyd was born March 19, 1826, and her death occurred February 15, 1863. Mr. Lloyd married (second), August 23, 1865, Elizabeth, born August 1, 1830, died January 8, 1905, daughter of Samuel and Maria W. (Finley) Hall, of Newark, New Jersey. Samuel Hall was born December 5, 1789, at Baskingridge, New Jersey, and his wife, Maria W. (Finley) Hall, was born at same place December 1, 1801. Children of Henry and Elizabeth (Hall) Lloyd: 1. Maria Finley, born July 4, 1866. 2. Davison, born July 5, 1868. 3. Finley Hall, born November 7, 1870, of whom a sketch follows.

The death of Mr. Lloyd, which occurred February 12, 1879, was as sincerely mourned by high and low of every degree as ever falls to the lot of man. The true and unaffected sorrow displayed by his employees was extremely touching, and the following extract from the tribute they placed reverently upon his tomb, well expressed their feeling: "With bowed heads and sad hearts, we, the employees of the Kensington Iron Works, have gathered to express our deep sorrow for the loss of one we loved so well. None knew his worth better, none will feel his loss more keenly than we. There was no man in his employ, no matter in what capacity, but that could approach him as easily as approaching a child. In the darkest days of our financial panic our money was waiting for us every Saturday afternoon. In the hottest days of summer, when we were fatigued and almost exhausted from the excessive heat, he would come among us with a pleasant smile and

a cheerful word that would invigorate us and inspire us to perform our arduous tasks." The iron manufacturers of the city, at a special meeting, placed on record the following: "As a man he was eminently successful; as a competitor he was the soul of fairness and honor; and, as an advisor in the difficulties that have surrounded our trade, he was safe, judicious and prudent. He was a man, kind, considerate, courageous, and of sterling integrity, bountiful charity, and noble generosity." The various and numerous charitable institutions, churches, financial and other institutions with which he was connected all sent fitting and sincere testimonials of their sorrow and his worth. His sympathy for humanity was broad and elastic. He had the faculty of seeing the good in everyone and everything, and ignoring the evil or the tendency thereto, and in this manner, he was the salvation of many a young man who had taken the first steps on the downward path. His helping hand was ever outstretched for the erring or distressed to grasp, and the return clasp was a warm and lingering one. His record is one that Pittsburgh will never forget.

LLOYD, Finley H.,

**Prominent Merchant, Representative
Citizen.**

Finley Hall Lloyd, president of the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company, is one of the representative business men of the Iron City. In the political life and the philanthropic work of his community Mr. Lloyd has always taken an active part, and with its fraternal circles and its social world he is prominently identified.

Finley Hall Lloyd was born November 7, 1870, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Hall) Lloyd. A biography of Mr. Lloyd, who is now de-

ceased, together with a portrait precedes this in the work. He was one of Pittsburgh's signal men, a man whose record will not be forgotten.

Finley Hall Lloyd received his education at Shady Side Academy, or rather his preparatory education, for he subsequently entered Princeton University, graduating with the class of 1892. After taking his degree Mr. Lloyd returned to Pittsburgh, having chosen to follow a business career, and having also decided that his home city should be the scene of his activities. In August, 1893, he became a director of the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company and, beginning at the bottom, thoroughly learned the whole business, becoming familiar with its every detail. In doing so he gained a fund of valuable experience, and also developed those talents for executive and administrative work and that knowledge of men and their motives for which he has since been distinguished among his contemporaries. The advancement of such a man was, as a matter of course, sure and steady. In January, 1902, he became president of the company, and its history from that time is sufficient evidence of the ability and faithfulness with which he has discharged the duties of the office. The concern is one of the largest in Pennsylvania, dealing in all kinds of dry goods and having a reputation second to none.

In large measure the success of Mr. Lloyd is explained by his personality. With great energy and strong mental endowments he combines a frankness and cordiality and an unvarying courtesy which have made him emphatically a man of many friends, and enlisted the loyalty of associates and subordinates. In the annals of Pittsburgh his portrait should stand beside that of his father.



J. A. Boyd

A Republican in politics, Mr. Lloyd, while ever ready to do his utmost toward the betterment of conditions, has never accepted any office with the exception of that of councilman of Shields, the suburb in which he resides. He is a thirty-second degree Mason; his clubs are the Duquesne, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Country and Pittsburgh Golf; and he also belongs to the Princeton Club of New York. He is a member and trustee of the Shields Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Lloyd married, September 25, 1895, Sara Scott, daughter of Samuel W. and Mary (Shaw) Spencer, of Glenshaw, Pennsylvania, and granddaughter of Thomas W. Shaw. A full account of the Shaw family appears in biography of the late Dr. Thomas W. Shaw, elsewhere in this work. Mr. Spencer was a business man and later a coal operator, spending most of his time in looking after his own coal interests. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd are the parents of two children: 1. Elizabeth Hall, born May 30, 1898; educated at the Misses Masters' School, Dobbs Ferry, New York. 2. Finley Hall, born May 14, 1900; educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and expects to enter Princeton University. Mrs. Lloyd, a woman of culture and charm, belongs to the Twentieth Century, Allegheny Country and Pittsburgh Golf clubs, and is president of the Garden Club of Allegheny County. Both she and her husband are active in social and philanthropic circles, Mrs. Lloyd being a member of the board of managers of the Sewickley Hospital.

Mr. Lloyd is a man of quiet force, the force that accomplishes large results with little friction, the force that counts in the upbuilding, maintenance and true prosperity of great cities and important communities.

MORRIS, Frederic S.,

Surgeon, Hospital Official.

The twentieth century has been called "the Age of the Young Man," and in a special sense this is true of the medical profession. Its ranks are largely recruited from men of the younger generation, and among those who in recent years have established themselves in Pittsburgh is Dr. Frederic S. Morris, whose work as a general surgeon is favorably known.

Frederic S. Morris was born September 5, 1881, in Greensburg, Indiana, and is a son of George W. and Dorothy (Kammerling) Morris. The boy graduated successively from public and high schools, and when the time came for him to choose a profession entered Hahnemann Medical College, graduating in 1904 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving for a time as interne in the Homœopathic Hospital, Pittsburgh, Dr. Morris applied himself to a course of post-graduate work in the Medical School of the Boston University, and in 1906 began practice in Pittsburgh. From the first he devoted himself to general surgery, and his efforts have been attended with success. He is a member of the surgical staff of the Homœopathic Hospital.

Among the professional organizations to which Dr. Morris belongs are the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Association and the Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical Society, also the East End Doctors' Club. Politically Dr. Morris is a Republican, but takes no part in public affairs with the exception of voting like every other good citizen. He was formerly enrolled in the University Club, but withdrew in consequence of pressure of professional duties. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Morris married, April 6, 1910, Edith,

daughter of Sebastian D. Holmes, of Lyons, New York. Mrs. Morris is a charming woman of culture and character and both she and her husband enjoy a high degree of social popularity. The mother of Dr. Morris, whose only child he is, is still living and has been a widow many years, her husband, who was a manufacturer of Cincinnati, having died when their son was quite young.

Thoroughly well read in his profession, alert, sagacious and in all things keeping step with the progress of the age, Dr. Morris looks and is a true type of the Pittsburgh surgeon of the present day.

REESE, Isaac,

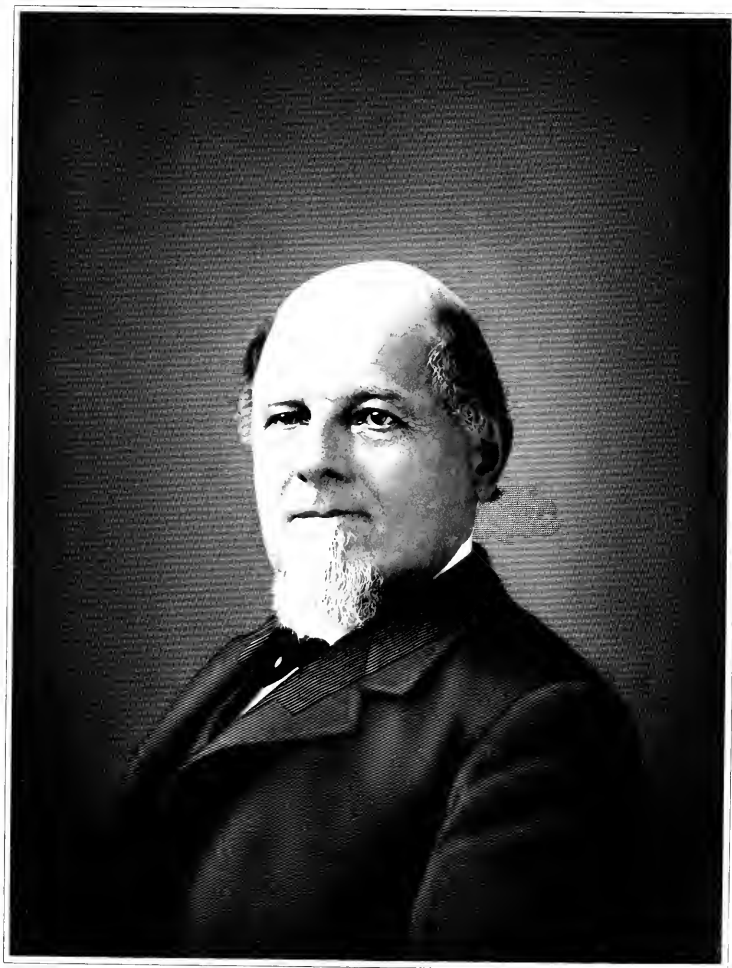
Prominent Fire Brick Manufacturer.

"Among the business men of Pittsburgh, no one has contributed more to the development of the iron, steel and brick industries of the Iron City than William Reese and his three sons," said a prominent iron manufacturer some years ago.

William Reese was born in Brecon, Southern Wales, in 1787. He was a cousin of the encyclopaedist, Dr. Abraham Rees, F. R. S., F. L. S., both great grandsons of the old Welsh clergyman of the Church of England who held the living of Penderyn, in Breconshire. Dr. Abraham Rees was a Presbyterian minister. He was president of the Presbyterian Board in London for many years, and an active member of the most of the charitable institutions of the metropolis. In his youth he was mathematical tutor at Hoxton, when Dr. Kippis was classical tutor, and later at Hackney with Drs. Kippis, Price and Priestley. He edited "Chambers' Encyclopaedia" for ten years before his own, the "Rees Cyclopaedia," the pioneer of "The Britannica" and "The Century;" it contains forty-five volumes, quarto. He presented the address

of the dissenting denominations on the accession of King George IV, to the throne of England, and was present at a similar address to the late King in 1760. His portrait by Lonsdale is in the National Art Gallery, London. His portrait by Opie was taken from the British Museum some years ago to Dr. Williams' private library in Redcross street, London. He was a great favorite of the Duke of Sussex, who associated his portrait with that of Dr. Parr in his principal library at Kensington Palace. He took his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Edinburgh University at the express desire of Dr. Robertson, the historian. Dr. Abraham Rees is buried in a vault in Bunhill Fields. Almost a hundred years after the death of Dr. Abraham Rees, Dr. Stanley C. Reese, the son of Abraham Reese, and nephew of Isaac Reese, took similar honors to his grandfather's famous cousin. Dr. Stanley C. Reese is a Doctor of Philosophy of Princeton University, a charter member of the Astronomical and Astro-Physical Society of America, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. William Reese's cousin, Sam., when only nineteen years of age, tutored the sons of English noblemen in mathematics and natural philosophy. These men induced Sam. and his brother John to move their academy from Wales to England.

William Reese was an iron worker, as was his father before him, the latter building the first iron mill on the borders of France and Germany, and living there two years to manage it, returning to his native land. William Reese married, in Wales, Elizabeth Joseph. He, with his wife and seven children, crossed the ocean in the ship "Twin Brothers," which carried on this trip the first railroad iron, flat bars, ever brought to the United States. They landed in Philadelphia in



Isaac Reese

1832. William Reese found employment first in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, where he was virtually the pioneer ironworker of the State. Later he erected a forge in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, which he managed for some time, subsequently he moved to Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, where he built the first sand-bottom furnace, as applied to puddling, in the United States, and where the first "bloom" under the boiling process was made. He came to Pittsburgh in 1837, to the Southside, to the mill now known as the Fifteenth Street Mill. William Reese remained at this mill for about five years. Next he managed for fifteen years the Spang Rolling Mills in Pine Creek, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. He then took over the management of the business of Reese, Graff & Dull, in which concern his son Jacob was senior partner. He lived to the remarkably advanced age of one hundred and four years, dying August 4, 1892, at Bolivar, Pennsylvania. His wife died April 12, 1874, in the seventy-sixth year of her age, at Apollo, Pennsylvania. William Reese and his wife were God-fearing people. In religious faith they were Baptists, and they established Sabbath schools and prayer-meetings in every community they lived in, if they found none there. With the exception of ten years spent in farming in the west, William Reese lived practically the most of his business life in Pittsburgh, retiring from active business at the age of seventy-five years, when the employees of the Fort Pitt Iron Works presented him with a beautiful gold-headed cane, bearing the following inscription: "William Reese, From the Employees of the Fort Pitt Iron and Steel Works, 1871;" they also presented his wife with a silver tea-set.

William Reese and his wife were the parents of ten children, seven of whom were born in Wales. The children were as follows: 1. Rachel, who remained at

home, a faithful and willing assistant to her parents in their younger and busier days, and later in their declining years. 2. Isaac, see below. 3. Leah, married Reese Williams. Left a widow by the burning of the Sharon mill, where her husband lost his life, she started a mercantile business in Sharon, Pennsylvania. At her death so great was her impress on trade and on the community that at the time of her funeral all places of business in Sharon were closed in respect to her memory. She left four children: Elizabeth, Mary, Daniel and Benjamin. Benjamin died some years ago; he married a Miss Burman, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania; his wife and one daughter survive him. Elizabeth married Malin Ewing, of Sharon; they have four sons. Mary married Samuel Buckwalter, and lives in Yankton, South Dakota. Daniel never married. 4. Jacob. 5. Rebecca, married Oliver Henderson; husband, wife and son died many years ago. 6. Abram. 7. Joseph, lost his life at the charge on Stone river, during the Civil War; two sons, William and Abel, survive. 8. Mary Ann, married David Post, of New England Puritan ancestry. Two daughters survive this marriage, Katherine and Harriet. 9. Benjamin Franklin, the youngest and only surviving son of William Reese and his wife, is a resident of Bolivar, Pennsylvania. He passed through four years of Civil War. For forty years he has been identified with the brick business, both as practical worker and as part proprietor, in brick concerns. He married Dora Berkey, of Bolivar, Pennsylvania; one son, William, lives with his father. Mrs. Reese died in 1914. 10. Elizabeth, married Rev. Joel V. Stratton, in Pittsburgh. They have two children, Anna R. and William.

The family name, originally Rees, was changed to Reese in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on account of confusion over the

mail, there being another Rees family, and letters were frequently opened by mistake. Isaac Reese, the eldest son of William Reese, was the last of the family to take kindly to the "e." His naturalization papers were taken out Rees, and all births and deaths in the family Bible record are written in his own handwriting "Rees" up to the date of the birth of his son Benjamin, in 1862, when he adopted the "e" for the first time.

Isaac Reese, the second child born to William and Elizabeth (Joseph) Reese, was the eldest son. He was born April 29, 1821, in Llanelly, Southern Wales. He was eleven years old when the family emigrated to America. At the age of seventeen he had learned the trade of "hammering." He then had two assistants under him and continued in this way for ten years. He afterward embarked in a blast furnace in Clarion county, but the panic of 1839 swept him from his feet. He returned to his trade, which was always lucrative, and after a few years had capital enough to embark in the coal business with his brother, Abram. This enterprise was soon abandoned, the financial returns not being satisfactory. Mr. Reese was then asked to join the firm of Johnston, Taylor & Company, in the manufacture of fire-brick, which he did. He devoted his time and energy to the development of a better grade of brick, and discovered new clay from which, by a new process, he made better brick. Upon this brick he stamped the distinguishing word "Woodland." This was a fire-brick for crucible furnaces, superior to any which had heretofore been produced in Pittsburgh. He saw the possibilities of a great business, and he controlled for many years the exclusive sale of fire-clay brick in and around Pittsburgh for crucible furnace purposes. Three years after entering the firm he purchased all other

interests in the concern and controlled the business for fourteen years.

Due to the panic of 1873, Mr. Reese again failed, losing every dollar he had, but, as he said to a friend shortly before his death: "I have failed several times in my life, but my credit never failed me once. I borrowed five thousand dollars at sixty years of age, with only forty dollars cash in the world." This last venture was the most successful of his business life. It was in 1878 that he saw the necessity of a brick which would offer a greater resistance to intense heat, especially for the heating furnaces for steel. He was the first to make a success of silica brick for furnace linings in the United States. His first experiment was made at the Apollo Works just previous to his business failure in 1873. (These brick were still in the kiln when the plant was shut down by the sheriff. They were sold to a contractor and built in a puddling furnace in Pittsburgh, where they stood over two years with but few repairs). When improvements were made in the process of making high-grade steel, there was a demand for a better fire-brick than could be made in the United States, and from 1863 to 1884 the fire-brick, especially for open-hearth furnaces, was brought from Europe, at great expense. Mr. Reese continued to improve on his first experiment at Apollo, until in 1882 he sent his son George to Wales to learn a more economical way of burning the brick. On his son's return to Manorville, Pennsylvania, he brought the benefit of the Old World's experience, which added to his father's experience, was instrumental in producing a brick superior to any known silica brick. This brick stood the test of five thousand degrees of heat, while no other brick was known to stand over three thousand degrees. This brick was called the "Reese Silica Brick," and

its superiority over the European brick was so generally recognized that it replaced the latter entirely in the home product. Of uniform weight and size and practically free from expansion and contraction under varying temperatures, and giving the best satisfaction in the construction and use of glass, open-hearth steel, copper and other metallurgical furnaces, the "Reese Silica Brick" found a market in every manufacturing State and territory of the Union, especially at the gold, silver and copper smelting works of Colorado. By using the old fire-brick in the cap, or arch, of the glass furnace the slack, or drippings, would run into the glass, while caps made of Reese Silica Brick will make the output of the furnace perfectly clean.

Mr. Reese established a large plant in Manorville, Pennsylvania, and later another plant in Cowanshannock, in the same county. These mills were called the Phoenix Fire-Brick Works, and Mr. Reese was the sole owner. He also made brick called "Phoenix" and "Globe," especially adapted for rolling-mill uses, and also for blast furnaces. In order to meet the great demand for his brick, he added two other plants at Retort, Pennsylvania, in Centre county, these plants being known as the "Retort Works." When his sons became of age, in about 1896, he took them into partnership with him. These sons were George W., Benjamin F. and Walter L. Reese, the firm name being then changed to Isaac Reese & Sons, and later still to Isaac Reese & Sons Company. In 1900 the business was incorporated under the latter name with Isaac Reese as president and general manager. This relation continued until 1902, when the firm sold out to the brick trust, but retained stock in the same. There were thirty-four brick plants merged into the trust known as the Harbison Walker Refractories Company, into which the Reese plants entered. The

Reese plants were the only ones to preserve their individuality and to retain their own offices and the firm name of Isaac Reese & Sons Company.

The men to whom Isaac Reese owed the most in his last business venture, and to whom his gratitude was unbounded, were: Mr. Joseph S. Seaman, Mr. Joseph Sleeth and Mr. J. B. Young, for their financial backing; to Dr. C. G. Hussey for building the first furnace without other guaranty than Mr. Reese's own word that the brick would stand the proper requirements; and to Mr. William Johns and Mr. David Harris for practical suggestions and faithful oversight of the furnaces personally almost day and night.

Isaac Reese said to a friend one day: "I have done two men's work from the time I was eighteen years old up almost to the time of my retirement at eighty-two years of age. I never took a vacation until I was seventy years old. I shall not live to my father's great age, and neither will Jacob or Abram." Jacob Reese was working on an alphabet for the deaf and dumb at the time of his death, at eighty-four years of age. Abram was working on plans for a flying-machine at seventy-eight years of age. They died in the full possession of their faculties. Dr. Rees says in his preface to his Cyclopaedia that he had not worked in fragments of time, but whole days of twelve to fourteen hours each for twenty years on this work. He died at eighty-two years of age. His father preached for seventy years, and died at ninety years of age. They died in full possession of their faculties.

A man of action rather than words, Isaac Reese demonstrated his public spirit by actual achievements which advanced the prosperity and wealth of the community. He was noted for his clarity of thought, great resourcefulness, large knowledge of men, quickness of percep-

tion and accuracy of judgment, and was often consulted in regard to public measures and improvements. Justice and benevolence were dominant traits in his character. As a consequence he possessed to the close of his life the respect and confidence of his workmen, and it was one of his proud boasts that he never had a "strike" in his works.

Mr. Orr Buffington, Mr. Reese's friend and attorney, who had a thorough insight into the industry and the history of Mr. Reese's efforts to put his brick upon the market writes of him:

Without capital other than that which one or two of his friends recognizing his integrity and ability, supplied, Isaac Reese ventured to make and market a new and untried line of refractory brick for furnace linings. He came a stranger into Armstrong county for this purpose. To appreciate the gravity of the undertaking it must be realized that these bricks, designed for use in costly furnaces, with their more costly contents to be fluxed, must prove the most perfect success, otherwise the entire proposition became a total loss to the purchaser. The bricks were produced as designed, but the customers had to be convinced. This involved untold patience and persistency through a series of years, against the strong and bitter opposition of wealthy competitors. The excellence and uniform character of this product and his fair dealing overcame the obstacles in his path, and not many years before his death, his competitors were compelled to buy his interests at his own figure. The instances are few of record where at sixty years, when most workers are preparing to lay aside life's work and rest, a man, alone and apparently defeated in life's struggle, grapples a new and great problem and in spite of his years and adversity compels success to surrender.

I knew Mr. Reese intimately during these nearly thirty years, and in all these years saw no change in the man himself; the same genial nature, the same patience, the same absence of personal pride, the same fairness in his methods of business, the same extreme care for his family, his friends, and his church, bespoke his manliness and goodness of heart.

When abundant results rewarded his work there was perhaps the usual elation always present in man, but it did not take the form of boastfulness,

but rather only added to his pleasure in seeing those around whom his interest centered enjoy the fruits of his victory. Many quiet unknown gifts to those who had aided him were bestowed. His was essentially an honest and trusting nature. Once his confidence was won it remained unshaken, and once lost could never be regained. His mind was wholly constructive—he was a builder; his work was a public service—he made the world better and his memory deserves perpetuation.

Isaac Reese married Elizabeth Bebb Jones, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1844. She was born in Llanbrynmair, Northern Wales, February 21, 1824. Elizabeth Bebb Jones was the daughter of Robert and Mary (Bebb) Jones, who emigrated to America with their two children, Elizabeth and John, in 1841; the older two, Thomas and Mary, having come over the year previous with Dr. Chidlaw, a personal friend of the Jones family. The Jones and Bebb families figure in the parish history of Llanbrynmair as far back as 1663, as vicars, church wardens and overseers of the poor, and in the churchyard of the "Old Independent Chapel" is the tomb of Edward Bebb, Quaker, died April 23, 1740, the ancestor of Mary (Bebb) Jones and her brother, Edward Bebb. She was related to Josiah Jones (*nom de plume* Brynmair) the old Welsh bard and religious writer of Wales. Judge William Bebb, the fourteenth governor of Ohio, was a cousin of Mrs. Reese. He tutored the children of old General Harrison (of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" fame), when he was twenty years of age, in mathematics, Latin, French, and German, living in the Harrison family one year. He afterwards started an academy at South Bend, Indiana, and through the influence of General Harrison the leading families of Cincinnati sent their children to this institution. He then studied law, became judge and later governor of Ohio, through the appointment of the President, and according to

history he was the first governor to take the stump against slavery. He afterwards held other offices under the United States government. He was the intimate friend of Thomas Corwin, and their portraits in the Statehouse at Columbus, Ohio, are called the "David and Jonathan" of the Ohio bar.

On the Jones side of the house the family is a branch of the ancient house of "Esgair Evan." The great-grandson of Robert Jones, Reese Oliver Snowden, has named his ranch in Lancaster, California, "Esgair," in honor of his Welsh forbears. In Llanbrynmair Mrs. Reese's people were staunch supporters of disestablishment. History says Llanbrynmair was the Piedmont of Wales in the seventeenth century, and that next to Palestine, no other name in the principality is so revered as Llanbrynmair. The house is still standing there where during the religious persecutions of the seventeenth century, Mrs. Reese's people kept the Covenant for sixty-four years, before they dared build the "Old Independent Chapel," in 1739. Mrs. Reese was related to Rev. John Roberts as well as connected by close marriage ties. John Roberts and his two sons held the pulpit of the "Old Independent Chapel" for sixty years. Their names are honored wherever the Welsh language is spoken. "God had sifted three kingdoms to find the wheat for this planting." (Longfellow.) Dr. Abraham Rees and Rev. Samuel Roberts (the most noted of the Roberts trio of preachers) were both born in the "Old Independent Chapel-house" of Llanbrynmair. A tablet above the pulpit commemorates the events. Mrs. Reese was baptized, nursed and nourished in the faith of the "Old Independent Chapel" of Llanbrynmair until her emigration to America, as was her mother and her grandmother, Mary Roberts, who had been a member of the "Old Independent Chapel" for seventy-

four years after her first communion. Mrs. Reese was a faithful and respected member of the First Congregational Church of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for fifty-four years at the time of her death, June 2, 1898. Her life from childhood had been a consecrated life. She had been a tower of strength to her husband in the dark days of his business life and a most loving, devoted mother. "Her children rise up and call her blessed" She was a loyal friend in the hour of adversity, and her sister, Mrs. William Hopkins, was a faithful and respected member of the First Congregational Church of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for sixty years. They were both worthy of their high ancestry

Eleven children were born to Isaac and Elizabeth (Jones) Reese, six of whom died in childhood and early youth. The five who lived to maturity are:

1. George W. Reese, eldest son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Jones) Reese, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh and in the Iron City Business College. He was his father's ablest assistant in the manufacture of Silica and Phoenix fire-brick, and the son whom Isaac Reese said "Could smell clay through a mountain," through his finding mines in the most inaccessible and hitherto unknown clay localities. After the Reese firm entered the Harbison Walker Refractories Company he retained his stock and is on the board of directors. After the death of his brother, Benjamin, he was president and manager of the Plate Glass Company of Kittanning, and still is a stockholder and director in the same. In February, 1911, he organized the Fort Pitt Powder Company of which he is president. In 1877 Mr. Reese was married to Mary M. Donnelly, of Pittsburgh. One child, Margaret, was born of this union. The second marriage of Mr. Reese was to Juanita Truby, daughter of

Simon Truby, a descendant of Colonel Christopher Truby, a distinguished pioneer and patriot who served as colonel in the Revolution. One child born of this union, George, is deceased.

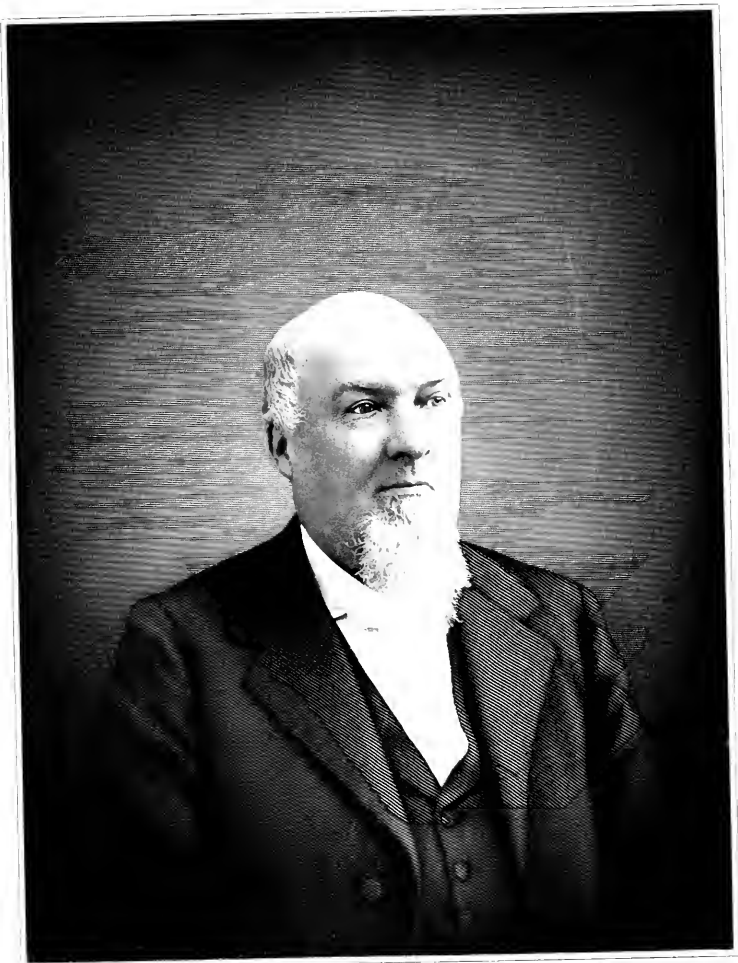
2. Benjamin F. Reese, second son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Jones) Reese, was born in Pittsburgh, February 16, 1862. He attended the public schools of Pittsburgh until he was fifteen years old, when his father's business failure impressed him with the necessity of doing something toward the family's support. Accordingly, without saying a word to any one, he started out in search of work and found it in the steel works of Miller, Barr & Parkin. (It is a significant fact that his great-grandfather, left an orphan at ten years of age, and the eldest of several sisters and brothers, had started out on a similar quest and found work in a blast-furnace at Brecon. This is the first known instance of a member of the Rees family engaging as an iron worker.) Benjamin remained with Miller, Barr & Parkin until his father had the works started at Manorville, when he became foreman. The bent of his mind lay in gas and oil fields, and had he lived to these days of vast exploiting in those fields, the germ would doubtless have fructified and borne large fruit. His business career though brief was highly successful, and gave promise of great results. His clear perception, his quick mental grasp of a business proposition and his broad-mindedness and daring bore early fruit, and his generous and manly treatment of his business associates gained their confidence and esteem. He was one of the founders and heavy stockholders in the Kittanning Plate Glass Company. He valued his word above his bond. "Your Benjamin's word stands the same as his bond in Butler county," said an oil producer to Mr. Reese one day in Butler. "It stands the same in Allegheny county and Armstrong

county, wherever he is known," said the pleased father. He married Eleanor Mathias, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Mathias, of Chicago, Illinois. He died without issue, October 4, 1904.

3. Walter Lawrence Reese, the youngest son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Jones) Reese, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1868. He married Tirzah, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Thomas, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania. They reside in Pittsburgh.

4. Elvira, eldest of the family living, resides in Pittsburgh. "Elvira seems to have inherited in a marked degree the intellectual and religious endowments of both branches of the family. This she has cultivated and developed, by wide, discriminating and critical reading of literature in all its branches—philosophy, theology, poetry, fiction, etc. One of the results of her extensive reading is the publication of a literary calendar, entitled 'Showers of Blessing.' The book contains selections for every day in the year, culled from the writings of all nations and all ages. 'Showers of Blessing' was published by the Pilgrim Press of Boston, Massachusetts, whose chief reader pronounced it the finest book of its kind on the market. Its conception and execution reveal most comprehensive intellectual grasp coupled with a masterly genius for details. It contains four hundred pages. The book is one of the most beautiful demonstrations of the doubleness of the great problem of existence—the spiritual and material, the Divine and Human, the Finite and Infinite. 'Everything that is is double.'"—G. S. Richards, Pastor First Congregational Church, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

5. Emma, second daughter, married F. L. Snowden, of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania (now Northside, Pittsburgh) September 27, 1876. They have two sons: Reese Olver Snowden, now a resident



Jacob Reese

of Lancaster, California. He married Minerva Burke, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. F. Laird Snowden, second son, married Cora Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Thomas, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

The loyalty of his disposition was in nothing more strikingly manifested than in Mr. Reese's strong and lasting friendships. The fraternal relations of Mr. Reese were with the Masons. Politically he was a staunch Republican.

The death of Isaac Reese, which occurred January 1, 1908, was a loss well-nigh irreparable. Strong in his convictions, quiet, firm and decisive in negotiation, possessing a clear mind and excellent memory, regular in his habits and liberal in his charities, he represented a type of man who has helped to make Pittsburgh one of the dominant cities of the United States and of the world at large. Such a man leaves the world better than he found it and such a man was Isaac Reese. The testimonials of respect to his memory and the outpouring of friends gave evidence to the high esteem in which he had been held.

Note.—(Much of the history of the Reese sketch was contributed by Miss Elvira Reese—some of the material taken from translations of Welsh letters, some from family traditions, and much from a copy of a history given to her mother many years ago, when in Wales, by her cousin, the author of it, Richard Williams, a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.)

REESE, Jacob,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

Among the prominent men of Pittsburgh of the past was the late Jacob Reese, the inventor of the essential conditions of the basic Bessemer and the basic open-hearth process for steel making, which revolutionized the industry in the United States.

Jacob Reese was born in Llanelly, Wales, July 14, 1825, the son of William

and Elizabeth (Joseph) Reese. A full account of the Reese family is to be found in the biography of Isaac Reese on preceding pages of this work. William Reese, the father, constructed the first sand-bottom furnace as applied to puddling in the United States, at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and his son Jacob, a mere lad, assisted in making the first "bloom" under the "boiling" process. Jacob Reese built and was general manager of the first iron works in Sharon, Pennsylvania. He erected and was the first superintendent of the Cambria Iron Works in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, antedating John Fritz, a recent recipient of the Bessemer gold medal of the British Iron and Steel Institute. He built and operated the Fort Pitt Iron Works in Pittsburgh, of which he was part owner, and during the Civil War made iron armor plate of one-inch thickness for the United States government. He brought the earliest shipments of ore from the lake regions, which ore was used as a "fix" for the "boiling" furnaces which had superseded the puddling furnace, and before there was a blast furnace in Allegheny county. Prior to the erection of the Fort Pitt Iron Works (known familiarly as the Reese & Graff mill), Mr. Reese, with the same partners, owned and operated the Petrolite Oil Refinery, of Pittsburgh, the largest oil refinery in the State.

During his lifetime Jacob Reese took out about one hundred and seventy-five patents in the United States, and has a record of over five hundred inventions and discoveries. He discovered that basic slag from basic Bessemer process, when properly ground, is a good fertilizer, and worked up an industry in this. Jacob Reese was eminent as a metallurgist and scientist. His long legal contest over his patent claims for the open-hearth process of steel-making made

his name known the world over among capitalists and men of science. In practical demonstration he was foremost as an engineer and worker.

He was a stockholder in many concerns of magnitude. He was a resident of Pittsburgh for over fifty years. He moved to Philadelphia in 1892, where he died on March 25, 1907, from paralysis. At the time of his death he was working on a system of language for deaf mutes. Jacob Reese was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of Franklin Institute, and the Philadelphia Academy, Philadelphia; he was a past master of Franklin Lodge, No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons, held at Pittsburgh; he was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a master Mason for fifty-two years; and was a Knight Templar. He had held the office of deacon in the Baptist church for sixty-one years; he was a public advocate of temperance, a platform orator, and a parliamentarian. During the whole of his adult life he was identified with all leading philanthropic, civic and industrial movements in Pennsylvania. Jacob Reese for a time was manager of the Clinton Iron Works at Pittsburgh, owned then by English, Bennett & Company, and in this mill he made the first iron rails that were made in Pittsburgh. While in the oil refinery business he had one tank, the largest ever made for oil refining up to that time, with a capacity of one thousand barrels; also the largest still.

Jacob Reese married (first) Eliza Matthews, of Pittsburgh, by whom he had the following children: George, Frank, Walter and Harvey Reese, of Philadelphia and New York City; Mrs. John Q. Everson, of Pittsburgh; and Mrs. Barton Kinne, of New York. Mr. Reese married (second) Miss Jessie McElroy, of Philadelphia.

Jacob Reese was a man of great merit.

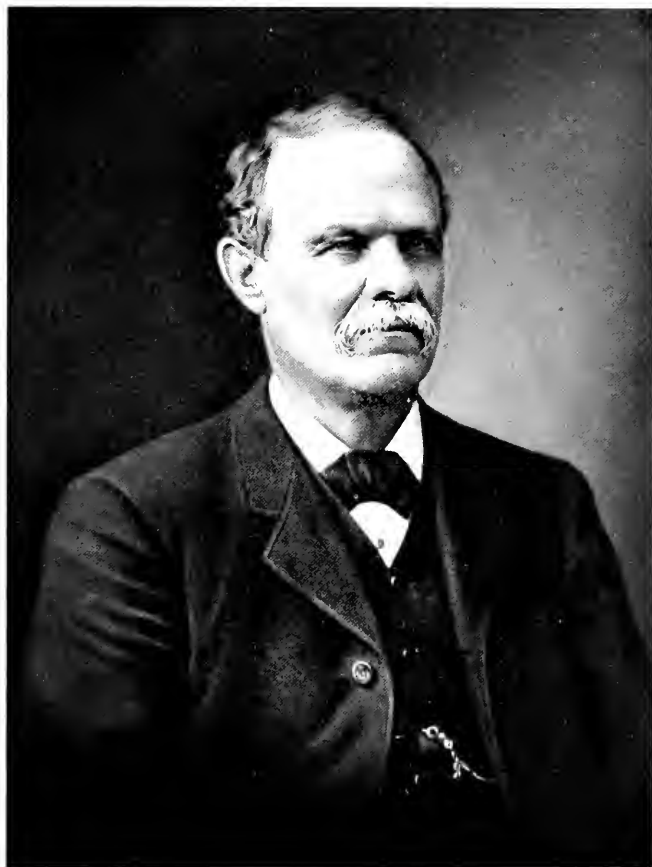
He led a life of usefulness and honor, and he set an example worthy to be studied and imitated by the rising generation of the country.

REESE, Abram,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

Abram Reese, of Pittsburgh, who in June, 1871, had the honor of rolling the first rail rolled west of the Mississippi river, was born in Llanelly, Wales, in 1829, the sixth child of William and Elizabeth Reese. A full account of the Reese family is to be found in the biography of Isaac Reese, which, with his portrait, is elsewhere in this work.

Abram Reese came to this country with his parents in 1832. He was a child when his father built the first sand-bottom furnace as applied to puddling in the United States, at Bellefonte, where the first "bloom" was made. Abram Reese had an enviable record as an inventor. When a young man he invented a bolt machine of such perfection, and which shaped head and spike in one operation, that the principle on which the machine was built is unchanged today. This machine was operated for years in the Lewis, Oliver & Phillips mill in Pittsburgh. He was the inventor of the only known machine which rolls shaped metal with one roll; that is, a horseshoe complete in one operation, or an ax with a hole in it, and the like. The machine was operated in the Reese & Graff mills in Pittsburgh, and is now in successful running, elsewhere, for the manufacture of probably half a hundred specialties. He was the inventor of the Universal Beam Mill and the inventor of the gas conduit now in general use. Other of his more notable inventions are: A machine for re-rolling old rails, a safety car stove, live stock feeding apparatus for freight cars, a brake, corrugated sheet



Abraam Reed

iron for roofing, a garden hoe, and supplementary devices in number. Abram Reese worked in the rolling mills of Pittsburgh when a boy. He was the first labor boss at the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, when this mill was being built and managed by his brother, Jacob (whose biography and portrait are elsewhere in this work). Abram Reese puddled the first "heat" in the Cambria Iron Works. He was later manager of the Fort Pitt, or the Reese & Graff mill, as the works were known, in Pittsburgh, of which his brother Jacob was part proprietor, and during the Civil War operated this mill in the interest of the United States government, making iron armor plates. He was later general manager of the Excelsior Iron Works, located on the present site of the Schoen Steel Car Company at Woods Run. After this he was superintendent of the Vulcan Iron Works at St. Louis. In later years Mr. Reese equipped and started a mill for the re-rolling of oil rails in Louisville, Kentucky. He was engaged in other enterprises, was at one time manager of the Petrolite Oil Refinery of Pittsburgh, and was one of the pioneer oil operators during the early excitement in Oil City. He was interested in coal and mining, and superintended what were the earliest shipments of ore, probably, to Pittsburgh from the lake region. At the time he rolled the first rail west of the Mississippi river, in June, 1871, as stated above, Mr. Reese was superintendent of the Vulcan Iron Works, located in South St. Louis. A piece of the rail is preserved at Jefferson, the capital of Missouri. General U. S. Grant, President of the United States, visited the works about this time, and congratulated the owners and superintendent on the achievement.

For some years prior to his death, which occurred April 25, 1908, Mr. Reese had lived a retired life in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Reese married Mary Godwin, of Hiltshire, Wiltshire, England. Her brothers were pioneer potters of Ohio and West Virginia. Children of Abram and Mary (Godwin) Reese: Harry W., of Pittsburgh; Arthur B., of Pittsburgh; Stanley C., of Pittsburgh (see biography following); Charles, of New York, and Cara, who is deceased.

REESE, Stanley C.,

Scientist.

Stanley Chester Reese was born in Pittsburgh, May 4, 1874. He attended the Springfield public school and the Central High School, from which he graduated with honors in 1892. He entered Princeton University, from which he graduated with the degree A. B., *cum laude*, in 1896, having taken sophomore high honors in Latin and mathematics, and college high honors in mathematics and science, as well as special mention for public speaking, during his college course. Mr. Reese was a member of the American Whig Society of Princeton, a literary society of which one of the founders was James Madison. At his graduation Mr. Reese was awarded the J. S. K. Fellowship in mathematics as the result of competitive examination open to all the members of his class. He spent the year 1896-1897 at Princeton as fellow in mathematics, pursuing advanced work in mathematics and the exact sciences. During the year, Mrs. William Thaw, of Pittsburgh, established the Thaw Fellowship in Astronomy, open to any graduate of not more than five years' standing of any American college, and in June, 1897, Mr. Reese was awarded this honor. He continued his work at Princeton as fellow during 1897-98, and as Professor of Mathematics and Modern Languages in the Princeton University Academy during 1898-1899. He received the A. M. degree

in course in 1897, and in 1899 presented himself for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, the requirements for which degree included an oral examination on the most advanced works of astronomy, mathematics, and logic, and a thesis embodying an original contribution to the sum total of human knowledge. Mr. Reese presented a thesis on the "Jupiter Perturbations of Planet No. 367," a research to locate one of the lost asteroids, and his examination included questions on the works of the modern English, French and German mathematicians, as well as on astronomy, logic and the algebra of logic. Mr. Reese won the degree, and was the youngest man to receive the Ph. D. degree from Princeton.

Dr. Reese became a charter member of the American Astronomical Society in 1899, and while attending its initial meeting at Yerkes Observatory, University of Chicago, he received the appointment of Research Assistant, a position he held until 1901, when he returned to Pittsburgh and entered upon the practice of engineering with the Carnegie Steel Company. Since that time Mr. Reese followed engineering as a vocation, serving five years with the Riter Conley Manufacturing Company; two years with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company; and five years with the United States Steel Corporation. He continued, however, his original researches, and his papers on "Cross Rolls for Tube Mills" and "Distortion of Tubes of Large Diameter," together with his researches while at the Yerkes Observatory on "The Field of the Reflecting Telescope," and his translations and reviews of Moritz von Rohr's German works on optics, resulted in his being elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1908. Abroad, Dr. Reese has received recognition from Germany, England and France—German scientists commenting favor-

ably on his translations and reviews; the learned representatives of Great Britain electing him a foreign member of the Royal Societies Club, St. James street, London; and M. Gaston Darboux, permanent secretary of the French Academy, authorizing him to make the translation of M. Darboux's "Eulogy on Henri Poincare." Henri Poincare was a cousin of the President of France, and is said to have been the world's greatest mathematician. While Dr. Reese has devoted most study to engineering and mathematics, the extent of his other interests may be judged from a partial list of the organizations with which he has been most closely identified. For eight or ten years he conducted successful classes in English and public speaking in the Central Young Men's Christian Association, and was a member of the evening class committee of the East Liberty Young Men's Christian Association. For several years he trained debating teams for the Pittsburgh Chapter, American Bankers' Institute, the teams in every case being successful.

Dr. Reese is a past master of Duquesne Lodge, No. 546, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Pittsburgh Chapter, No. 268, Royal Arch Masons; was prelate for several years of Duquesne Commandery, No. 72, Knights Templar; and received the cryptic degrees in Mt. Moriah Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Master Masons; and is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite in Pennsylvania Consistory. Dr. Reese has also served as director of the Fort Pitt Rifle Club and as advisory member of the Luther Burbank Society and the Anthropological Society. He has also been a member of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, the Maryland Peace Society, and the National Geographical Society.



W. L. Stewart

Dr. Reese is the son of the late Abram and Mary (Godwin) Reese. His mother was born in Wiltshire, England; while his father was of a family of Welsh inventors. One uncle, Isaac Reese, was the inventor of the silica brick, and Jacob Reese, another uncle, was the inventor of the present open-hearth process of making steel. Dr. Reese's father, Abram Reese, was the patentee of many improvements on rolling mill processes. Dr. Reese, while not claiming any of the inventive genius of his forefathers, has designed and perfected many useful mechanical devices, among them spacing tables, cantry cranes, and magnetic clutches. He designed the largest steel ladle ever built, and has recently developed a new machine for lifting the doors off coke ovens. Dr. Reese resides at No. 628 College avenue, East End, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. A brother, Charles Reese, is a talented artist in New York; his only sister, Cara Reese, noted as an authoress and writer, died in 1914.

STEWART, William L.,

Manufacturer, Financier, Civic Leader.

From the dawn of history the Scotchman has been a power. He has founded and overthrown churches and dynasties, contended for political and religious freedom, and has laid down his life for his country and his convictions. He has impressed on the New World, as on the Old, the stamp of his strong individuality, and on no State in the Union has it been more indelibly engraved than on Pennsylvania. To her citizens of Scottish birth and ancestry Pittsburgh owes an incalculable debt, and many members of the hardy and valiant Caledonian race are now sustaining and increasing the prosperity and prestige of the city. Among the foremost of these is William

Lincoln Stewart, who is one of Pittsburgh's most successful and influential business men.

(I) James Stewart, grandfather of William Lincoln Stewart, was born in Scotland. He emigrated to America, locating in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he married Olive Martin, a Quakeress.

(II) George Washington Stewart, son of James and Olive (Martin) Stewart, was born in Philadelphia, and educated in Ohio. He started in business early in life as an employee of a Mr. Catlett, a merchant and grain dealer of Wellsville, Ohio. He was steadily advanced and soon started in business for himself as a merchant at Wellsville, Ohio. He later went to Yellow Creek, Jefferson county, Ohio, and then went to Virginia, where he became a prominent merchant and business man, conducting an extensive business, in addition to being a wool and grain dealer and brick manufacturer. It was after his return to Virginia that he met his wife, who was Mary Amanda, daughter of Thomas J. and Nancy (Breneman) Hewitt. Thomas J. Hewitt had been a merchant in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania; he served as justice of the peace and was in charge of cadets; was a prominent man in Pennsylvania for some years before his removal to Virginia, where he became prominently identified with the business and official life of that State. As a civil engineer he laid out Brooke and Hancock counties, Virginia, and at one time was a member of the Assembly of Virginia. His son, Major C. C. Hewitt, was graduated from West Point Military Academy, class of 1874, and served as major of the Nineteenth Infantry, United States Army, for thirty years. Nancy (Breneman) Hewitt was a granddaughter of Jacob Nessly, who came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to Hancock county, West Vir-

ginia, September 17, 1785, and took up seven thousand acres of land on the Ohio river, which tract up to the present time belongs to his descendants.

In attempts to trace the family of Jacob Nessly to a foreign ancestry, it has not been definitely learned when his ancestors came to this country, but the impression is that they emigrated from the Swiss-Lorraine district, on the borders of France, about the year 1730. Jacob Nessly first settled in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where in 1772 he married Elizabeth Groff. Elizabeth Groff was a descendant of Hans Groff, who fled from the persecution against the Mennonites in Switzerland and settled on Groff's Run, West Earl township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1717, he being the first settler of the township, which was named in honor of him—Earl being the English name of Groff. In 1885 the descendants of this worthy Swiss pioneer celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his settlement on the Ohio, and his granddaughter, Mrs. Nancy (Brenneman) Hewitt, his oldest living descendant, was present. George Washington and Mary Amanda (Hewitt) Stewart were parents of six children: 1. Edmond David Stewart, merchant and fruit dealer, of New Cumberland, West Virginia; married, and has one son, Edmond David, Jr., graduate of University of West Virginia, now attending Harvard Law School. 2. Captain Charles Sumner Stewart, a retired business man of Beaver, Pennsylvania; married, and has two daughters: Grace and Rebecca. 3. George Washington, Jr., in business with his brother, William Lincoln Stewart; has three children, two daughters and one son. 4. Arthur Heaton Stewart, is in the shoe business with his brothers, William L. and George W.; married Harriet, daughter of B. Connell,

of Virginia, and has three children: Elizabeth, George and Arthur. 5. William Lincoln Stewart, see below. 6. Mary Stewart, married George C. Thompson, of East Liverpool, Ohio, a son of C. C. Thompson, who founded the C. C. Thompson Pottery Company, of East Liverpool, and nephew of W. L. Thompson, the famous composer; the C. C. Thompson Pottery Company was the first plant established in East Liverpool, and George C. Thompson is the present manager of it. George C. and Mary (Stewart) Thompson are the parents of one child, Stewart Thompson, educated at Princeton University.

(III) William Lincoln Stewart, son of George Washington and Mary Amanda (Hewitt) Stewart, was born at Yellow Creek, Jefferson county, Ohio, July 1, 1865. He was educated in the schools of New Cumberland, West Virginia, and the public schools of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He then returned to Virginia with his father, and was associated with him in business until the death of the father, when he and his brother, George W. Stewart, continued the business for several years. In May, 1890, the brothers came to Pittsburgh and established a wholesale and jobbing shoe business on Wood street, which was known as Stewart, Hackett & Company for five years, when the name of the firm was changed to Stewart Brothers & Company. The firm prospered, and larger quarters being found necessary, they removed to 713 Liberty street, where the business was conducted for ten years, at the end of which time the growing business necessitated another removal to 917 Liberty avenue. In 1906 another change of location was made to the present commodious building at 945 Penn avenue, where there are ten floors, with a combined aggregate of 45,000 square feet.

Some idea of the phenomenal growth of this business may be obtained when it is understood that in nine years this house, from the smallest of its kind in the city, became the largest. It is the finest equipped boot and shoe establishment in America, and has the largest stock of tennis shoes in the world. Mr. Stewart and his brother, who compose the firm, are ranked among the most enterprising business men in Western Pennsylvania. The success of the firm has been chiefly due to the fact that the employees are carefully trained by the Messrs. Stewart in their business methods. One of Mr. Stewart's chief characteristics is that of being easily approached, no one in his employ feeling the slightest hesitancy in asking him anything, and he treats all with the greatest consideration, irrespective of position. Nothing gives him more pleasure than to recognize merit in the employees of the company, and he bases his promotions upon their worth and ability. He knows all the details of his business, is full of initiative and originality, and is a man who is bound to succeed in anything he undertakes. His mind is keenly analytical and his conclusions are based on his own logical deductions. Mr. Stewart is a man of genial personality, large and well-formed, whose keen eyes light up his strong face, in which good nature and humor are mingled. He is a man who keeps his word absolutely. His is the magnetism of a strong personality—a man of great cordiality and kindness. Mr. Stewart is vice-president of the Merchants' Bank of Pittsburgh; and a director in the Greater Pittsburgh Land Development Company, which is developing large tracts of land in McKeesport, Pennsylvania. He is interested in various other concerns, among which is the Cumberland Oil Company.

Whenever possible, Mr. Stewart does all in his power for the uplift of humanity. In April, 1912, he was a member of the Morals Efficiency Commission of Pittsburgh—a commission created to see what could be done to eradicate evil from the city, and which accomplished much good. Mr. Stewart was treasurer of this commission, and was the only business man serving on it. He devotes much time to aiding young men and boys in whom he sees ability, and has started many on the way to business success. He is frequently called upon to address various business associations, and has gained some note as a speaker on business aids. Mr. Stewart is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Pittsburgh Field Club. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party, but has never held office, although often urged to become a candidate for various offices. He is a member and chairman of the trustees of the First Methodist Protestant Church, and is a director of the Preachers' Aid Society of that denomination. He is also one of the incorporators of the St. Regis Home for Working Girls.

On January 1, 1896, Mr. Stewart married Miss Edna, daughter of Nathaniel D. and Margaret (Starr) Wright, of Steubenville, Ohio. Nathaniel D. Wright was born near Paris, Pennsylvania, and later became a business man of Steubenville, Ohio. Mrs. Margaret (Starr) Wright was a daughter of Thomas Starr, who was a comparatively wealthy man before he went to California, prior to the Civil War, and became successful in the mining business; he was a man of fine education, and after his retirement from business devoted his time to astronomy, becoming quite noted in this science. Children of Mr. and Mrs. William Lincoln Stewart: 1. William L., Jr., born

January 17, 1898, educated at Boys' Collegiate School and at Shady Side Academy, Pittsburgh; entered Yale University in 1915, will later go to Harvard University. 2. Margaret Wright, educated by governesses and at Miss Shears' School, Pittsburgh. Mrs. Stewart was educated at Steubenville Female Seminary, Steubenville, Ohio, and at Walnut Lane Seminary, Philadelphia, having been graduated from both institutions. She is active socially, serves on various philanthropic boards, and is a member of numerous clubs.

William Lincoln Stewart's life has been one of unabating energy and unflinching industry, and while he has never sought to figure in any public light, he belongs to that class of substantial business men who constitute the bulwark of a city's strength and development.

TRESCOTT FAMILY.

The Trescott family, representatives of which in the present generation have attained high standing in the legal profession, one being the first woman attorney admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in which they have achieved not only success but distinction, traces its ancestry to William Trescott, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, born 1614, the first of the family of whom there is any authentic record.

On October 18, 1902, the school committee of the town of Hyde Park, Massachusetts voted that the new school-house built in the East River street neighborhood should be called the "Trescott School," the first Trescott house in America having been built in that locality. At that time Mr. Charles F. Jenney compiled from the New England records a history and genealogical record of the Trescott family of Dorchester and Milton, which was published in the "Hyde Park

Historical Record," vol. iii, No. 1, April, 1903. Mr. Jenney states: "As the name is not now, and has not been for many years represented in the territory now comprising Hyde Park, it is timely to gather together what is known concerning the family and in particular its connection with our own territory."

This history, together with family records kept by the Huntington members of the family, whose ancestors came from Connecticut to Huntington, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, seem to make an authentic record. A sketch of the family appearing in "Families of the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys, Pennsylvania," published about 1906, contains many inaccuracies.

The Trescott family took an important part in the early activities of New England. Their names are mentioned in the genealogical records of that section in many places. One was mentioned in a letter written by Colonel Thomas Westbrook, April 27, 1725, enclosing orders to the commanding officers of the military companies, with instructions to proceed at once against the enemies, the Indians in Maine. The letter said, among other things:

If you are of opinion that you may not be safely spared from your garrison at this season, I order that Captain Bean have the Command and procure men and instructions, and Hee shall take some suitable good officers to command under him. Mr. Trescott is the bearer hereof whom I appoint for the third officer in this march, and in case you do not go yourself, he is to be second.

Colonel Westbrook received a letter written May 4, 1725:

I have your Honor's orders pr. Ens. Trescott, who coming by Cape Porpoise last Saturday with four men, was fired upon by a party of nine or ten Indians. Trescott is Shott through the thigh and through the ankle. The other members of the party had their gun-stocks Shott off. They

immediately made up a party of twenty-four men to follow the Indians, some soldiers, some inhabitants and some sailors, though they were not able to go themselves.

In a letter written July 13, 1720, from Georgetown, by John Penhallow to Colonel Hutchinson, writing of the troubles they were having with the Indians, "Writing in behalf of Ye Town," he says, "we have only one Commanding Officer here (Lieut. Trescut)."

There were two Trescotts in the expedition against Canada in 1690; Joseph was a drummer boy in Captain John Withington's Company, and did not return.

Samuel Trescott was a soldier in King Philip's War in garrison at Punkapauge, April 24, 1676, and a number of the family served in the Revolutionary War.

A petition of the inhabitants of Dorchester, sent to the Governor upon the restoration of King Charles II., pleading for their rights, contained the names of William Trescott, Samuel Trescott and George Dyer.

William Trescott, of Dorchester, was born in 1614; he married in Dorchester, Elizabeth Dyer, daughter of George Dyer, one of the original settlers of the town of Dorchester. There were nine children of William and Elizabeth Trescott, born and baptized in Dorchester. One of these children was Samuel, born November 4, 1646. He was dismissed from the church in Dorchester to the church in Milton, August 17, 1687, and joined the church in Milton, August 21, 1687. He married Margaret —, who died March 19, 1742, in her eighty-ninth year. He served in King Philip's War, and was interested in a grist mill on the Neponset river, at Mattapan, in 1710. The Dorchester record states: "Samuel Trescott, born November 4, 1646, is by God's mercy an active man in Feb. 1728-

29." He died at Milton, July 30, 1730, and was buried in the churchyard at that place.

One of the fourteen children of Samuel and Margaret Trescott was Ebenezer. He was the fifth child, and was born in Dorchester, April 20, 1680. He removed to Mansfield, Connecticut, and married there February 12, 1713, Bridget —. They had ten children, one of whom was Samuel Trescott, born in Mansfield, Connecticut, August 31, 1815.

Samuel Trescott, son of Ebenezer, married Hannah Whipple, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, a relative of Seth Whipple. The children born to them were: Solon, born June 26, 1750; Seth, date of birth unknown, died March 10, 1783, in Huntington township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; and Ebenezer, date of whose birth and death are unknown.

Samuel Trescott and his sons—Solon, Seth and Ebenezer—went to Huntington, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, about 1770, and laid out the township, and built a cabin along Huntington creek, near what is now Harveyville. They returned to Connecticut and served in Washington's army during the campaigns of 1776 and 1777. They were in the many engagements during these two disastrous years, and after their term of enlistment expired the brothers returned to Huntington and both enrolled in the company of Captain John Franklin, and with him marched to Forty Fort to participate in the efforts to save the Susquehanna settlements from destruction by the Tories and Indians. After their escape from Forty Fort, where they were held as prisoners a short time after John Butler was in possession of the Fort, they returned to Huntington and assisted others to escape who were still remaining there. They had been preceded by bands of roving Indians who were busy robbing, burning and devastating

the homes that had been deserted. Several of the people the Trescotts expected to find were gone, and of some of them no tidings were ever obtained. The Trescotts went down the river some distance, then taking an easterly course eventually reached Connecticut.

Seth Trescott, son of Samuel Trescott, removed to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and his children, so far as known were: Jonathan, Elizabeth; Emily, married to ——— Moss; Theresa, married to ——— Downing; and Angeline.

Ebenezer Trescott, son of Samuel Trescott, returned to Huntington, and his children were: Enos, Lucy, married to ——— Forbes; Patience, married to ——— Hix, and Charity, married to ——— Myers.

Solon Trescott, son of Samuel Trescott, married Margaret Lewis, daughter of Edward and Bridget Lewis, of Ashford, Connecticut, July 8, 1779. They returned to Huntington about 1794, bringing with them their six children. They settled along Huntington creek, near the site of their original cabin, which had an oak tree grown through. The tree stood for many years and was cut down only a few years ago. The old house built by them still remains, and is occupied by Edward Harrison, grandson of Truman Trescott, hereinafter mentioned. Margaret Trescott died April 13, 1826, and Solon, April 15, 1826, two days apart. Their children were:

1. Hannah, born in Massachusetts, January 6, 1781, died in Huntington, 1854, aged seventy-three years. She married Samuel Chapin, a descendant of Deacon Chapin, of Revolutionary fame; their children, born in Huntington, were: Jason, Solon, Permila, unmarried; Roxanna, married to ——— Jackson; Sybil, married to ——— Potter, and removed to Illinois; Mary, married to George Brader, died at White Haven; Dyer Lewis

Chapin, and Catherine, married to Harry Harvey.

2. Seth, born February 28, 1783, died 1852. His children were: Annie, married (first) to ——— Dodson, (second) to George Moore; and Luzetta, married to Nathan Hartman.

3. Truman, born May 4, 1785; his children were: Elba, a son; and Sybil, married (first) to ——— Harrison, (second) to Raphael Marshall; her children were Truman and Edward L. Harrison.

4. Luther, born April 29, 1787, died February 1, 1877; married (first) Eleanor Parks; their children were: Susan, married to John C. Dodson; William H. Trescott; Margaret Lewis, married to Stephen Hartman; Martha, married to Michael Lemon; Solon, Joseph, Edward, and Rebecca, married to Albert Beers, of Weathery, Pennsylvania.

5. Edward Lewis, born March 11, 1794, died in Huntington, May 8, 1890, aged ninety-six years, unmarried. He was for many years colonel of the Huntington Valley Rangers, a military organization of Huntington. He appeared in his uniform at all patriotic celebrations almost to the year of his death at the age of ninety-six, and carried the flag so long as his strength permitted.

6. Peter Sylvester, born September 3, 1789, died in May, 1884, aged ninety-five years. He married Susan Miller, 1817, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, of Welsh Quaker descent, and a woman of fine character. They settled in Black Brook Valley, about three miles from the home of his father, Solon, and erected a small building for a temporary residence while they built their new home. Both buildings still remain on the old farm, where they reared all of their children and where the children of their son, Miller Barton and Permilia Trescott, hereinafter mentioned, were born. The farm is now

owned by Mary L. Trescott, hereinafter mentioned. The children of Peter Sylvester and Susan Miller Trescott were:

1. Minerva, married to Robert Patterson, son of Thomas and Mary (Dennison) Patterson, who lived at the old Patterson homestead adjoining the original Trescott home near Harveyville. Their children were: Susan, married to Horace Wiant, of Dallas, they have one daughter, Sarah Minerva; Thomas Sylvester and Mary A., living at the old homestead; Sarah E., married to Charles D. Harrison, of Washington, D. C., who have four children—Robert H., Ruth, Helen, Emily; and Richard S., married to Mary, daughter of Rev. Webster Coxe, of Alden, Pennsylvania, who have three children—Richard S., Robert Trescott and Webster Coxe, the latter being twins.

2. Harriet, who died in 1852, at the age of twenty-six years, unmarried.

3. Miller Barton, born in Huntington township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1830, and died December 22, 1897. He was reared and educated in his native town, attending its common schools, and for many years followed the occupation of civil engineer with marked success. He performed special work on disputed titles and other matters of a similar nature. He served three terms as county surveyor of Luzerne county, in which capacity he rendered capable and efficient service. He was a man of honor and integrity, and was beloved and respected by all with whom he came in contact. He married Permilia Stevens Rhone, born at Cambra, April 22, 1836, daughter of George and Mary Bowman (Stevens) Rhone, the former named born October 18, 1804, died December 14, 1881, and the latter born October 8, 1816, died December 20, 1893. George Rhone was a farmer in Huntington, Pennsylvania, until his removal to Wilkes-Barre, in which city the remainder of his life was spent.

He was a son of Matthias and Naomi (LaPorte) Rhone, the former named a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, his birth occurring near Allentown. He was a farmer by occupation, following that line of work in his native county. He died near Benton, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, 1853, aged seventy-five years, and his remains are interred in St. Gabriel's churchyard.

Naomi LaPorte was a descendant of one of the families of French refugees who fled to America during the French Revolution and settled at Asylum, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. They came in 1793, almost before the echoes of our own Revolution had died away. In 1796 the town consisted of forty families, among them many who had held high positions in naval, military and state circles in France. When Napoleon came into power and repealed the laws of expatriation which had been passed against the emigrants, with the promise of the restitution of their confiscated estates on their return, the greater part of them embraced the opportunity and went back to France. Some of them removed to Philadelphia, two or three to other parts of the country, and but three families remained in the vicinity of Asylum. Naomi LaPorte was a member of one of these families, and was born at LaPorte, in what is now Sullivan county. Her relative, Hon. John LaPorte, was speaker of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1832, the fifth term of his membership; from 1832 to 1836 he was a member of Congress, and Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania from 1845 to 1851.

Mary Bowman (Stevens) Rhone was a daughter of Zebulon Hall Stevens. He was a descendant of Henry Stevens, who came to this country from England, April 4, 1669, with his father and two brothers, Nicholas and Thomas, and settled in Taunton, Massachusetts, Permilia (Bow-

man) Stevens, wife of Zebulon Stevens, and mother of Mary Bowman (Stevens) Rhone, was the eldest daughter of John Bowman, who was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1772, and died at Town Hill, Huntington township, Luzerne county, February 8, 1848. He married Mary Britton, who died in 1852. He was a son of Christopher Bowman, who came from Germany in 1754 and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. The father of Christopher Bowman lived in Germany, and was a man of considerable eminence and wealth. He had built up a village, founded a school, had many men in his employ, on occasions issued letters which served as passports from province to province, seemed to have exercised something of the rights and prerogatives which belonged to the old feudal nobility, and, in fact, the family coat-of-arms is said by heraldic authority to have been the grade of an earl. He owned a silver mine named Mehlenbach, situated in the mountain near Ems, about twenty miles to the north of Wiesbaden. The name of the family in Germany was Bauman, which was changed to Bowman by the first American ancestor. Christopher and his younger brother emigrated to America in 1754, and within a few years he returned to the fatherland on a visit, when he sold his interest in the mine at Mehlenbach. Christopher Bowman married Susan Banks, sister of Hon. Judge Banks, of Reading, a family of Scotch-English descent, and a family of considerable distinction and prominence both in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. They removed to Briar Creek, Pennsylvania, where Christopher died in 1806, and his wife Susan died in 1816. Bishop Thomas Bowman, of the Methodist Episcopal church, was a grandson. Henry Stevens married Eliza or Elizabeth, a daughter of Captain John Gallup, a son of Captain

John Gallup, of Boston, Massachusetts, and both father and son were noted as Indian fighters. He came to Pequot in 1651, where he lived until 1654, when he removed to Mystic. Captain Gallup married Hannah Lake, a relative of Governor Winthrop. Henry Stevens settled in Stonington, Connecticut, and had three sons—Thomas, Richard and Henry. Thomas married Mary Hall, and settled in Plainfield, Connecticut, and had seven sons—Thomas, Phineas, Uriah, Caleb, Benjamin, Samuel and Zebulon. Zebulon was born June 14, 1717, and married Miriam Fellows, November 25, 1743. Thomas, son of Zebulon, was born May 5, 1760, at Canaan, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and emigrated to Wyoming before the close of the last century. Thomas Stevens married Lucy Miller, December 2, 1784. Zebulon Hall Stevens, son of Thomas, was born January 12, 1791, and married Permilia Bowman, daughter of John Bowman, October 28, 1813.

The children of George and Mary Bowman (Stevens) Rhone are as follows:

1. Permilia Stevens, born April 22, 1836, aforementioned as the wife of Miller Barton Trescott.
2. Daniel LaPorte Rhone, born January 19, 1838, for many years a successful lawyer at Wilkes-Barre, and for twenty years judge of the Orphans' Court of Luzerne county; he married (first) December 6, 1861, Emma Hale Kinsey, daughter of John Kinsey, of Montgomery Station, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. She died February 18, 1878. They had one daughter, Mary Panthea, wife of Harry G. Marcy. Daniel LaPorte Rhone married (second) December 31, 1879, Rosamond L. Dodson, born in Downieville, Sierra county, California, daughter of Osborne and Lucy (Wadsworth) Dodson, of Pennsylvania. Judge and Mrs.

Rhone are the parents of two daughters: Alice Buckalew, born November 15, 1880, and Helen Wadsworth, born November 5, 1884.

3. Susan Bowman Rhone, born January 8, 1840, became the wife of Alfred T. Creveling, born September 25, 1833, died at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1906. Mrs. Creveling is living in 1916, and is the mother of Daryl LaPorte and John Quincy Creveling, prominent attorneys of the Luzerne county bar; George Rhone Creveling, of Carbondale; Laura M., wife of G. A. Hinterleitner, of West Virginia, and Drusilla, first wife of Mr. Hinterleitner, who died in West Virginia.

4. John Crawford Rhone, born January 29, 1842, married Maria Baker, died in 1894.

5. Zebulon Stratton, born September 2, 1845, married Jennie Crosthwaite, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania; he died in Nebraska, February 5, 1887; was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church.

6. Minerva, born March 23, 1847, died in 1892.

7. Aristo Caroline, born January 10, 1850, died in infancy.

8. Samuel Matthias, born September 25, 1852, married Amanda Waltman, of Montgomery, Pennsylvania, died in 1914.

9. Freas Brown, born August 19, 1860, married Lillian Grover, of Rupert, Pennsylvania.

The children of Miller Barton Trescott and Permelia Stevens (Rhone) Trescott, are: 1. Sylvester Boyd, married to Anna Potter; they have one child, Paul Henry. 2. Mary Luella, hereinafter mentioned. 3. George Rhone, married to Emma Harrison; they have two children: Leroy; and Liva Permelia, married to Fred W. Blencoe, of England; issue: Mary Emily. 4. Minerva Patterson, wife of Charles W. Snyder, a journalist, of Williamsport; they have five children:

Martha, Barton, Russell, Richard, and Harold, who died at the age of ten years. 5. Josephine, married to Harry H. Davenport, of Dorranceton; they have five children: Herman, Robert, Francis, Irene and Mary. 6. Rush, attorney-at-law at Wilkes-Barre, married Elizabeth May Wilbur; they have one child, Wilbur. 7. Emma, unmarried; engaged in missionary work among the foreign speaking people, founded the Anthracite Mission at Hazleton, and is now field secretary of the Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church. 8. Robert, married to Eliza Dreisbach, great-great-granddaughter of Luther Trescott, and great-granddaughter of Susan Dodson, hereinbefore mentioned; they are now living at the old homestead at Huntington; they have one child, Barton, born 1914. Miller Barton Trescott, the father of these children, died December 22, 1897.

Mrs. Permelia S. (Rhone) Trescott, whose death occurred May 12, 1905, was educated in the public schools, at Wyoming Seminary, and Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport. Early in life she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and from that day until her demise was eminently consistent with her profession. She was active in every phase of church and Christian life, and never outgrew her usefulness. The Methodist church which stands at Register is largely the result of her faith, prayers and work. Each of her pastors found her sympathetic, appreciative, helpful, and especially anxious for the strengthening as well as the extension of His Kingdom. She loved good books and poetry, which she so aptly quoted, and was a delightful and profitable conversationalist, as well as a good listener. In her home her character shone resplendent, and under circumstances not nearly so ideal as those of her later life, she carefully reared the

children entrusted to her care. With fidelity seldom equalled and never surpassed, she sought to instill into their minds and have them exemplify in their lives a love for the good, the true, the noble and the beautiful. In this she admirably succeeded, and her life shall be to all coming generations a blessing and a benediction. Her remains were taken back to her home in Huntington, from which she had been absent during the winter, and to which she had been taken a bride forty-six years before. The funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. H. F. Carey, assisted by Dr. R. H. Gilbert, of Berwick, a former pastor and intimate friend of the family, who delivered a beautiful sermon upon the doctrines of the resurrection. On the green hillside at Southdale, in Huntington Valley, she was laid to rest beside her husband, who preceded her seven years.

Mary L. Trescott, eldest daughter and second child of Miller Barton and Permelia Stevens (Rhone) Trescott, was born in Huntington township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. She attended the common schools in the neighborhood of her home, and this knowledge was supplemented by attendance at the New Columbus Academy at New Columbus, Pennsylvania, after which she served in the capacity of a teacher for a time in the township schools in Ashley, White Haven, West Pittston and Wilkes-Barre city. She then became a student of the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, graduating therefrom in 1893. The following two years she read law in the office of Hon. Henry W. Palmer, ex-Attorney-General and member of Congress, also one of the leading lawyers of Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, October 14, 1895, being the first woman upon whom that distinction was conferred. At the present

time she is engaged in an active general practice of the law in all its branches, being employed frequently in cases of unusual consequence, requiring a thorough knowledge of the law, and careful and ingenious application of its principles, but making, however, the Orphans' Court and corporation law a specialty, this often requiring her services in the adjoining counties to Luzerne. Upon the basis of a liberal education Miss Trescott has builded a general knowledge of people and affairs invaluable in the legal profession, is a safe counselor and zealous advocate, and no lawyer defends the rights of his clients with more vigor and earnestness than she. From her ambitious nature and general capability Miss Trescott has attained a position in her profession that few women and not a great number of men have been able to achieve, and so readily retain. She was admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1899, and on April 16, 1906, was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, on motion of Solicitor-General Henry M. Hoyt. On the death of Hon. Henry W. Palmer, which occurred in 1913, Miss Trescott succeeded him as executor on the board of executors of the Handley Estate in Scranton. She was treasurer and secretary of the Boys' Industrial Association from its foundation, was president of the Florence Crittenton Circle of Wilkes-Barre, and was one of the founders of the Shelter and Day Nursery on Park avenue, Wilkes-Barre.

Upon her retirement as president of the Shelter and Day Nursery in 1911, the following report was entered by the secretary:

But one change has been made in the board of managers. Miss Trescott feeling that more urgent duties demanded her time, tendered her resignation as president and Mrs. Carleton Jones was



Mary L. Prescott.

elected acting president to fill out the term. Miss Trescott is still a member of the board of directions and will give special attention to all cases requiring care in the courts. To her is due in a large measure the success of the work. Accepting the presidency at the urgent request of friends against her own inclination she spared neither time, money, labor nor strength to insure its good standing. Working late into the night on Crittenton reports while the other circle members were getting their beauty sleep, sitting up all night with sick children at the Shelter, trimming hats for the girls or visiting them in the hospital or prison. No wonder we sometimes forgot that our president was a lawyer until we needed some legal work done and then we remembered it in a hurry, but nobody ever remembered to ask her for her bill and she never remembered to send any.

In 1911 Miss Trescott was elected a member of the Wilkes-Barre City School Board for four years, and reelected in 1915 for six years, both times by the largest vote ever cast for any person in Wilkes-Barre city. An editorial in one of the papers after the first nomination says:

That a broader qualification than that of being a medical man is necessary was demonstrated by the nomination of Miss Mary L. Trescott on both tickets. She was recognized for her many-sided qualifications, among them being her past experience as a teacher in our public schools, her legal training, her vast voluntary labors among philanthropic bodies, which has added to her knowledge of the proper kind of education for a large class of the community, especially the need for vocational education on extended lines for girls.

Since her election to the office of school director, she has taken the initiative in many progressive measures. Through her efforts domestic science and art for the girls, and manual training for the boys, were introduced in the grades in the city, her efforts being to give to the children who never reach the high school, all they can possibly get from their school life which will be useful in after life.

Miss Trescott is (1916) vice-president of the Wilkes-Barre City School Board,

and vice-president of the School Directors' Association of Pennsylvania. She is a member of the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association, and of the Women Lawyers' Association of New York City. She is also a member of the Young Women's Christian Association, the Wilkes-Barre Civic League, the Luzerne County Woman Suffrage League, the Wyoming Valley Historical Society, the Florence Crittenton Circle of Wilkes-Barre, the Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce, and the Luzerne County Farm Bureau.

GRAHAM, John,

Man of Enterprise.

Among old and well-known families of the western part of the State of Pennsylvania is the Graham family, who have been located in Allegheny county since 1828. The ancestry of the family is Irish, and the first one of this line to seek a home in America was Thomas Graham, who in 1817 came from Ireland to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the manufacture of snuff, and where his death occurred; he married, and was the father of three sons and four daughters, among them being: Thomas, Sally, and John, of whom below.

John Graham, son of Thomas Graham, the immigrant, was born in Ireland, in 1806. He received his early education there, and at the age of eleven years crossed the ocean with his father, passing his early life in Philadelphia. He married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mary Bishop, born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1809, died in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1881, daughter of George Bishop, a native of England, who after coming to America settled in Germantown, where he died; George Bishop's wife was a native of France. After his marriage, John Graham left Philadelphia,

and with his wife came to Allegheny county in 1828. He was a blacksmith and farmer, and first resided on Chartiers creek, Robinson township. In 1856 John Graham moved to Temperanceville, Allegheny county, where he resided until his death. A man of much public spirit, he aided all movements that tended to improve his section. In politics he was a Republican, but would never accept office. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, and active in all charitable and religious work. John and Mary (Bishop) Graham were the parents of children: Paul, deceased; Thomas, deceased; James, deceased; Eves Ann, married Samuel M. Grace, deceased; lives in Pittsburgh; William, deceased; Mary, married James R. Bly, now deceased; John M., resident of Allegheny county; Albert, whose biography and portrait, together with biographies and portraits of his sons, H. C. and Charles J., follow this biography; Samuel B., of Belle Vernon; Frank M., of Crafton, Pennsylvania.

The death of John Graham, which occurred in Temperanceville, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1879, deprived the county of one of her most respected men. He was a man of broad human sympathy, kindly and affable, and those who knew him personally accorded him the highest esteem.

GRAHAM, Albert,

Founder of Important Manufacturing Business.

The supremacy of Pittsburgh among the industrial cities of the world is the supremacy of superior brain-power, and describing a man as a leading Pittsburgh manufacturer is equivalent to saying that he possesses intelligence of a high order and touches life at many points. A man of this type is Albert Graham, chairman of the board of directors of the Graham

Nut Company, and identified for many years with the vital interests of the Iron City.

Albert Graham, son of the late John and Mary (Bishop) Graham, was born in Robinson township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1848. He received his education in the public schools of Temperanceville and Pittsburgh, and later worked in a rolling mill. He began the business of life as clerk in a general store in Bayard, Ohio, and later became bookkeeper in the employ of a saw-mill proprietor at Temperanceville, remaining five years. The following three years he passed as paymaster of the Eagle Rolling Mills, and was then for seven years bookkeeper for a contractor. In 1881 Mr. Graham became bookkeeper and traveling salesman for William Charles & Company, manufacturers of nuts, his territory being all the district east of the Mississippi river. Twelve years after forming a connection with this firm he obtained an interest in the business. In 1895 he became owner, continuing the manufacture of nuts under the old name until 1902, when the firm name was changed to the Graham Nut Company, which was incorporated the following year with Mr. Graham president. In May, 1914, Mr. Graham retired from the presidency of the company, and was made chairman of the board of directors, his son, Harry C. Graham, becoming president; his son, Charles J., vice-president; and Charles W. Gray, secretary and treasurer.

Since 1889 the factory of the concern had been in Allegheny, but in 1904 was moved to Neville Island, the offices of the company being at 1317-19 West Carson street, Pittsburgh. Enormous forward strides have been taken by the Graham Nut Company in its new location, its growth being shown by an enumeration of the buildings containing it. In 1904 the



Albert Graham

enterprise was housed in a building sixty by one hundred and seventy-five feet, its later expansion demanding accommodations that made necessary the erection of three others—one eighty-five feet square; another four hundred and sixty by four hundred and sixteen feet; a third, forty by one hundred and twelve feet; and another smaller; and in these five buildings is employed a force numbering over three hundred. Agents for the company cover the entire country, and to the original line has been added the manufacture of bolts, the entire product of the company being favorably known. In no small measure has the rapid growth of this firm been due to Mr. Graham's tireless industry and energy. His training qualified him for carrying on a large business enterprise, and his close application to the business of his firm has given him remarkable success. The industry which he has built up is of great value in itself and of relative importance in the industrial development and permanent prosperity of Pittsburgh. A man of singularly strong personality, he has exerted a wonderful influence on his associates and subordinates, and toward the latter in particular his conduct has ever been marked by a degree of kindness and consideration which has won for him their loyal support and hearty coöperation. Force and resolution, combined with a genial disposition, are depicted in his countenance, and his simple, dignified and affable manners attract all who are brought into contact with him. He is one of the men who number friends in all classes of society.

The thorough business qualifications of Mr. Graham have always been in good demand on boards of directors of different organizations, and his public spirit has led him to accept many such trusts. He is a stockholder and director of the Amer-

ican Bolt Company, of Birmingham, Alabama; director since 1899 in the West End Savings Bank and Trust Company; and president and director of the Crafton-Ingram Building and Loan Association. He is also a stockholder and director of the Loucks Iron & Steel Company, of Roanoke, Virginia.

Seldom is it that a man as active and successful in business as Mr. Graham takes the keen and helpful interest in civic affairs to which his record bears testimony. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the West End Board of Trade, and the Crafton Board of Trade. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party. A man of action rather than words, he demonstrates his public spirit by actual achievements which advance the prosperity and wealth of the community. A member of the Masonic fraternity, he has attained to the thirty-second degree, belonging to Crafton Lodge, No. 653, Free and Accepted Masons; Cyrus Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Chartiers Commandery, Knights Templar; and Pittsburgh Consistory. He is also a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also numbered among the members of the Royal Arcanum. As a clubman he holds membership in the Union Club of Pittsburgh and the Thornburg Country Club. He is also vice-president of the Crafton Athletic Association. He is a member and president of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Crafton, Pennsylvania (the suburb of Pittsburgh in which he lives).

Mr. Graham married (first) Anna Belle, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, daughter of the late William and Ann Colling, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Harry C. 2. Charles J. 3. Anna Belle, wife of James C. Redman,

of Dormont, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Graham died in 1884, and Mr. Graham married (second) Annie L. Hooker, of Maryland. Children of Albert and Annie L. (Hooker) Graham: 4. Elizabeth F., married F. C. Zercher, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania. 5. John C. 6. Albert M. 7. Ruth Lee. 8. Kenneth, deceased.

Albert Graham's career may be summed up in one word—success—the result of his own unaided efforts. In common with his city he seems to possess that secret of perpetual energy which science cannot explain. Throughout his career, Mr. Graham has been animated by the spirit of progress, ever pressing forward and seeking to make the good better and the better best. He has furnished a true picture of the ideal manufacturer, one who creates and adds to the wealth of nations while advancing his own interests. The great industrial organization which he has developed is a monument to his far-sighted business ability, but no less is it a monument to his philanthropy. He has given to hundreds employment and opportunities for self-culture and self-development, and the wealth which has come to him he has held in trust for the less fortunate of his fellows. His record is one that will endure.

GRAHAM, Harry C.,

Head of Important Manufactory.

Prominent among the younger generation of manufacturers who are infusing into the Pittsburgh district the element of youthful vigor and enthusiasm is Harry C. Graham, president and director of the Graham Nut Company. Mr. Graham has thoroughly identified himself with a number of Pittsburgh's leading interests, entering into their promotion with the same aggressiveness which characterizes him in all that he undertakes.

Harry C. Graham was born in Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1874, son of Albert and Anna Belle (Colling) Graham. He received his education in the schools of Pittsburgh, and at nineteen entered the employ of William Charles & Company, manufacturers of nuts, serving in various capacities until he became a salesman for the company, with a territory that comprised the States east of the Mississippi river. This position he held for five years. During this time Mr. Graham and his father had become heavily interested in this concern, and when it was incorporated, in 1903, as the Graham Nut Company, Harry C. Graham was made vice-president and treasurer of the new company. The plant on Neville Island was erected in 1904, and a great deal of his time has been spent in the active management of the producing department of the business.

In May, 1914, Albert Graham, the father of Harry C. Graham retired from the presidency of the concern, and Harry C. Graham was elevated to the presidency, which office, with that of director, he holds at the present time. Mr. Graham is a director of the Coraopolis Savings & Trust Company, and interested in various other enterprises. He is a Republican in politics, but has never allowed his name to be put forward for office, preferring to concentrate his energy on his business. A man of philanthropic nature, he has been active in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and at the present time is chairman of its board of directors, in Coraopolis, Pennsylvania (a suburb of Pittsburgh), where he resides. A member of the Masonic order, he belongs to Coraopolis Lodge, No. 674, Free and Accepted Masons; Zerubabel Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the



Nancy E. Van Liew



W. J. Graham



John C. Graham



Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Americus, Union and Sunset Country clubs. Mr. Graham is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Graham married, September 19, 1899, Miss Jessie G., daughter of Harry W. and Amanda H. (Hill) Holmes, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of a son, Charles Holmes, born March 15, 1909.

Mr. Graham is the son of a man eminent in his line, and inherits traditions of honorable achievement and disinterested devotion. To these traditions he has been faithful, and the present gives assurance that the future holds much in store for him.

GRAHAM, Charles J.,

Corporation Official.

Among the aggressive young business men of Pittsburgh is Charles J. Graham. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1878, son of Albert and Anna Belle (Colling) Graham, and received his education in the schools of his native city, and at the Pittsburgh Academy. Mr. Graham's first employment was with the Tide Coal Company in 1894, then with William Charles & Company, which later became the Graham Nut Company, in 1896, and in 1903 he was made secretary and director; still later, in 1914, he became vice-president and director, which offices he holds at the present time. He is also officially connected with other concerns, among them being secretary, treasurer and director of the Atlas Automatic Jack Corporation, of New York City; vice-president and director of the Davis Brake Beam Company, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania; director of the Illinois Car & Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, Illinois; president of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association; member executive committee of the American

Supply & Machinery Manufacturers' Association. He is a trustee and member of the executive committee of the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital; a trustee of the Pittsburgh Newsboys Home; a director of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; member and director of the Pittsburgh Country Club; member and director of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association; member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Field, Pittsburgh Traffic, Pittsburgh Railway, Automobile and Fellows clubs, of Pittsburgh; member of the Oakmont Country Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Missouri Athletic Association, Lambs Club of New York, and Hermit Club of Cleveland. He is a Republican in politics, and affiliates with the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Graham married, June 12, 1900, Miss Josephine Harlin, daughter of James and Annie J. (Kennedy) Gray, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of children: William Kennedy, born July 31, 1902; Frances Kilbourne; Albert Hooker, born October 24, 1908; and Thomas Harlin, born March 5, 1915.

Happily gifted in manner, disposition and taste, enterprising and original in business ideas, personally liked most by those who know him best, and as frank in declaring his principles as he is sincere in maintaining them, Charles J. Graham's career has been rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having.

GRAHAM, John C.,

Manufacturer.

John C. Graham, son of Albert and Annie L. (Hooker) Graham, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania (now Northside, Pittsburgh), May 14, 1890. He received his education in the public schools of Crafton, Pennsylvania, and then attended Kiskiminetas Springs School,

from which he graduated in 1911. Mr. Graham then entered the employ of the Graham Nut Company, of which his father is the head, and is learning the business from the ground up. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Crafton. Mr. Graham is unmarried.

WOODS, George,

Distinguished Educator.

The late George Woods, LL. D., for twenty-two years chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), was a man to whom might be truthfully applied the memorable words: "He has done things worthy to be written and has written things worthy to be read and by his life has contributed to the welfare of the republic." The record of Dr. Woods as an educator forms part of the scholastic annals not of Pennsylvania alone but also of New England and the Southwest, but it is with the Keystone State and the city of Pittsburgh that his name is most largely and brilliantly associated.

Joseph Woods, father of George Woods, was a representative of an American branch of a family of English origin. The progenitor of the New England clan landed in 1630 at Dorchester, Massachusetts, and his numerous descendants have for nearly three centuries been numbered among the able, worthy and useful citizens instrumental in the making of our colonial, revolutionary and national history. Joseph Woods was an industrious and pious carpenter, of Yarmouth, on Casco Bay, eleven miles from Portland, Maine. He was the possessor of a large library, a lover of literature and warmly interested in educational matters, being one of the first contributors to the endowment of the well-known North Yarmouth

Academy. He married Elizabeth Boston, who was of English extraction, a woman of great beauty and marked and inestimable characteristics, sharing his tastes and sympathizing with his hopes and aspirations.

George Woods, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Boston) Woods, was born January 24, 1813, at Yarmouth, the town being then under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts by reason of the fact that Maine did not become a State until about the year 1820. The boy was reared in an atmosphere favorable to mental development, his father stimulating him to improve his literary taste by well-directed studies and reading, and his mother aiding and encouraging him in his efforts to obtain a thorough education. The public schools of that day, with their limited advantages, were in session for but two months in the year, the majority of the pupils being occupied for the remainder of the period in farm labor. At one time, while attending a private school, the lad was advised, probably by some one who discerned his unusual promise, to pursue a collegiate course, and accordingly in his seventeenth year he became a pupil at the academy near his home, meanwhile applying himself to work in order to defray the expenses of his tuition. In 1833 he entered Bowdoin College, with only twenty dollars to call his own, but by labor and teaching succeeded in paying all his expenses with the single exception of one hundred dollars, a debt with which he was encumbered at the time of his graduation. A number of gentlemen whose attention had been attracted by the young man's extraordinary efforts, learning of that debt, voluntarily offered him aid, which he, with characteristic independence, uniformly and courteously declined.

Having graduated among the first of the large class of 1837, Mr. Woods sought

to turn to account the reputation he had already acquired as a teacher, and from the many positions tendered him selected one in the Gorham Seminary, at that time the most flourishing institution of its grade in the State. In 1839 he left Gorham, bearing high testimonials from the board, to accept the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Jackson College, at Columbia, Tennessee, under the president of which he had fitted himself for college. Seventy-five years ago a journey from Maine to Tennessee was fraught with an interest which does not now attach to it, part of the trip, in the absence of railroads, being made by canal. The entire time consumed was twenty-three days, two weeks of which were required to traverse the distance between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In 1841, in consequence of the financial distress under which Jackson College was then laboring, Mr. Woods resigned his professorship and spent the following year at Andover Seminary and in attendance on lectures in Boston, at the same time seeking to recuperate his health which had suffered from too close application to study. From the date of his graduation he had received repeated invitations to assume the principalship of the academy in his native town, and in 1842 was induced by liberal offers, being also influenced by his interest in his birth-place, to accept the position.

Though still suffering from impaired health, Mr. Woods entered with great zeal and earnestness upon the discharge of his duties, and in consequence the academy speedily rose to a high rank among its kindred institutions. Students were attracted from the various States and also from Cuba and San Domingo, Garcia and Gomez, the celebrated Cuban leaders and President Dole of Hawaii being numbered among those who were educated at the

institution while Mr. Woods was at its head.

Resigning in 1854, he received invitations from various educational institutions, including one under the control of a sect differing widely from him in religious belief, but offering him absolute control for ten years of property, income and a large endowment to be increased by many thousands of dollars. He taught for two years at Auburn, Maine, after which one year was spent in business in Portland. Becoming interested in shipping, he purchased several ships and carried on a large trading business with China and the Asiatic seas, and it is worthy of note that while he never personally followed the sea, he was successful in the conduct of this enterprise.

In 1859, without his solicitation, Mr. Woods was unanimously elected principal of the Western University of Pennsylvania, that being then the title of the chief executive. The institution had suffered from two disastrous fires and also from mismanagement, having been suspended from 1849 to 1856. When Mr. Woods went to Pittsburgh and entered upon the discharge of his duties, the sentiment of the community was strongly antagonistic to the work he had undertaken. The university had but thirty-five pupils, two full teachers, and two instructors in the modern languages; its whole property was not worth over fifty thousand dollars, and it had no classes in the collegiate course. It was in the face of all these discouragements that the new principal most strikingly displayed his great organizing and executive ability, showing himself to be a man of tremendous force endowed with the faculty of communicating to others a portion of his own energy and enthusiasm. Under his able administration the university steadily expanded in the preparatory, collegiate, engineering

and scientific departments and he laid the foundation for the present system of its work. Several new buildings were erected, a large endowment fund was raised, and many new chairs added. He was the institution's first chancellor. The endowment fund, which amounted to two hundred thousand dollars, was to the amount of one hundred thousand the gift of the late capitalist and philanthropist, William Thaw, who was a warm personal friend of Mr. Woods—Dr. Woods, as he became early in the period of his connection with the university, receiving in 1863 from Jefferson College the degree of Doctor of Laws. A few years later Bowdoin, his *alma mater*, conferred upon him the same honor.

In combination with rare executive ability, Dr. Woods possessed exceptional qualifications as an instructor—originality of thought, force of character, and clearness of expression. Moreover, he was endowed with that mysterious and potent charm known as personal magnetism. By his students he was both loved and venerated, and his influence was felt in all their after lives. The university of which he was first chancellor is now the pride of the city of Pittsburgh and of Western Pennsylvania. A stranger seeking a memorial of the man who very largely made it what it is, might be told, "If you seek his monument, look around."

In 1880 Dr. Woods resigned the chancellorship and became connected with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, organizing the Pittsburgh branch, and, with the assistance of his son, Edward A. Woods, establishing a large and successful business which has now, under the guidance of his sons, grown to huge proportions. In 1889, in consequence of advancing years, Dr. Woods retired, still, however, retaining an interest in the concern.

The prominence of Dr. Woods as an educator was not confined to his connec-

tion with university and school life, for he was the author of several works on technical education which made his name familiar to instructors in the colleges and universities not of the United States alone, but also of foreign lands. His writings, which evince deep and earnest thought, were eagerly received and are still widely read. He was a frequent contributor to various periodicals. Dr. Woods always strongly favored technical training in college and it was his constant aim to establish a training school in connection with the university of which he was chancellor. One of his addresses on this subject was published and widely circulated. He possessed notable gifts as a public speaker and as a lecturer his powers were frequently called into requisition.

As a true citizen Dr. Woods was earnestly interested in the welfare of Pittsburgh, and was ever ready to lend his hearty coöperation to any project which, in his judgment, tended to further that end. A liberal giver to charity, so quietly were his benefactions bestowed that their full number will, in all probability, never be known to the world. His political affiliations were with the Republicans. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Woods married (first) August 29, 1843, Caroline Haynes, and of the five children born to them only one survives: Helen A., widow of Enoch T. Roberts, of Philadelphia. Dr. Woods married (second) March 8, 1864, Ellen C., daughter of Joseph A. and Esther M. (Goodrich) Crane, of Fall River, Massachusetts, and they became the parents of three sons: Edward A., president and manager and director of the Edward A. Woods Agency Inc., general agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Charles A., attorney; and Lawrence C., vice-president, assistant manager and



James O'Hara

director of the Edward A. Woods Agency Inc. The death of Dr. Woods occurred on June 7, 1899, in Sewickley, Pennsylvania, where he had resided since 1877.

The history of every community is in a fundamental sense the work of its educators, inasmuch as it is they who mould and develop the characters of those who create conditions and direct the course of events. In a special manner was this true of Dr. Woods. From the great centre of learning of which he was for many years the head, men went forth, inspired by his teaching and example, to bless, by worthy and fruitful endeavor, not only their own State, but far distant portions of our land. To George Woods—scholar, educator, author and gentleman—Pittsburgh and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania owe a debt of gratitude for influences which will go to the making of future generations of wise and noble citizens.

WOODS, Edward A.,

Leading Insurance Authority.

Prominent among the business men of Pittsburgh is Edward A. Woods, president of the Edward A. Woods Agency, Incorporated, general agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Edward Augustus, son of George and Ellen (Crane) Woods, was born January 1, 1865, in Pittsburgh, a biography of his father appears on a preceding page of this work. He attended the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh) and entered the insurance business as an office boy, November 1, 1880, with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, thus acquiring a thorough acquaintance with every detail and every department. Ten years later he was appointed manager for the district of Pittsburgh. January 1, 1911, he incorporated

the Edward A. Woods Agency of that company, of which he is president, manager and director. He is also vice-president and director of the Tuberculosis League, and director of the National Union Fire Insurance Company, the Union Savings Bank, and the Western National Bank of Pittsburgh. He belongs to the Duquesne, Union, and Pittsburgh Country clubs, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Edgeworth Club of Sewickley and the Lawyers' Club of New York. Mr. Woods is of a most aggressive nature and has built up a large business in his line. He is an international authority on insurance and a prolific writer on academic as well as practical issues. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Woods married, May 28, 1891, Gertrude, daughter of the late James M. and Hepzibah (Wallis) Macrum. James M. Macrum's death occurred March, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Woods are the parents of two children: Marjory, and Edward Wallis.

O'HARA, General James,

Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

I. Teige Oge O'Hara Buidhe, 1560. II. Cormac. III. Charles, whose second son was Sir Charles, Lord Tyrawly, born 1640, died 1724. Son of Sir Charles, Lord Tyrawly, was Sir James, Lord Tyrawly, born 1690, died 1774. IV. Dermot, eldest son of Charles (III). V. Felix. VI. John. VII. James O'Hara, subject, Quartermaster-General of the United States Army, 1792.

Coat-of-arms of the O'Hara family of County Mayo, Ireland: Vert on a pale radiant or, a lion rampant sable. Motto: "Try." (General James O'Hara had always this coat-of-arms hanging in his house in Pittsburgh).

James O'Hara was born in Ireland. His father and grandfather, political exiles, were officers in the Irish brigade in the service of France. He was educated at the College of St. Sulpice, in Paris. His relative, Lord Tyrawly, gave him a commission as ensign in the Coldstream Guards, but he preferred a different kind of life, and entered a ship-broker's office in Liverpool to learn business methods before going to America. He had received a legacy of money from his cousin, Lady Mary O'Hara, so, soon after his arrival in Pennsylvania, about 1772, he was able to join with Devereux Smith and Ephraim Douglas of Pittsburgh in trading with the Indians. After March, 1774, James O'Hara was government agent among the Indians until the commencement of the Revolution. He raised and equipped a company of volunteers and was elected captain. This company saw much service on the frontiers at Kanawha, and joined the forces of Major George Rogers Clark on the expedition to Vincennes against the British and Indians. In 1779 Captain O'Hara's company was reduced to twenty-nine men, the others having been killed by the Indians, and the company was annexed to the Ninth Virginia Regiment by General Brodhead. Captain O'Hara was sent with a letter from Brodhead to General Washington, asking for supplies for the soldiers. He was then made commissary of the General Hospital and stationed at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. In 1781 he received the appointment of Assistant-Quartermaster, and went with the army of General Greene through the southern campaign against the British, furnishing provisions and transportation. He rented warehouses in Philadelphia to store supplies until they could be sent to the army. He continued with the army until 1783. After the Revolution he was actively engaged in business, among other things filling large contracts with the

government for supplying the army in the west.

When the town of Pittsburgh was laid out, and afterwards the reserve tract opposite Pittsburgh, on the north bank of the Allegheny river, he made large purchases of property at the low prices offered by the Penns and the State of Pennsylvania. He also acquired large landed property in Ohio and Illinois. He was foremost and led the way in every enterprise calculated to promote the business and growth of Pittsburgh. In his various active movements his life was constantly exposed and in danger. The Indians in the interest of the British had planned to murder him at Schoenbrun, one of the Moravian towns. The Moravians discovered the plot, and sent one of their most trusty Indians, called Anthony, to guide him by night through the woods, avoiding the trail to Fort Pitt, which place he safely reached, although hotly pursued by eleven Hurons. In 1788 James O'Hara was a presidential elector, and cast his vote for George Washington, at the first presidential election. In 1792 he received his commission as Quartermaster-General in the United States army, and his services were so successful during the campaign of General Anthony Wayne in 1795 (which put an end to Indian hostilities at the battle of Fallen Timbers and the treaty of Greenville), that it was said that the army had been saved by the Quartermaster-General. He was with the army throughout the campaign. In May, 1796, his resignation was reluctantly accepted by the government. He continued to act as army contractor until 1802.

In 1797, General O'Hara, in partnership with Major Isaac Craig, erected the first glassworks in Pittsburgh. It was a stone building on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite the Point. Peter William Eichbaum came

from Germany to superintend the works. Green glass bottles were made. In a note of General O'Hara, found among his papers after his death, he says: "To-day we made the first bottle, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars." Though the transportation was most difficult, he made successful arrangements for bringing salt to Pittsburgh from the Onondago works in New York State, by means of boats and teams to the Allegheny river. It formerly had been carried on pack-horses across the mountains. Ships were built by him in 1805. The "General Butler," commanded by Captain Samuel Lake, with William Carson O'Hara as supercargo, went down the rivers with a cargo of glass for intermediate ports, and was to take a cargo of cotton at Natchez for Liverpool and return with goods for Philadelphia or New Orleans. General John Wilkins was owner of one-fourth of the ship and cargo. Great surprise was caused by the arrival of this ship in Europe, as until then Pittsburgh was not known as a seaport. On a second voyage the "General Butler" was in 1807 captured by a Spanish schooner and taken into Vera Cruz. Other vessels were built by O'Hara and Wilkins for the river trade. In 1804 General O'Hara was appointed director of the branch bank of Pennsylvania, established that year at Pittsburgh. This was the first bank west of the Allegheny mountains. General John Wilkins, Jr., was the first president, and he was succeeded by General O'Hara. On the first board of this bank were also these officers of the Revolutionary army: General Presley Neville, Major Abraham Kirkpatrick, Major Ebenezer Denny, General Adamson Tannehill, Surgeon George Stevenson. A large proportion of the prominent citizens of Pittsburgh at this early period having been officers of the army, they necessarily constituted a ma-

ajority on the boards of trustees of the church, the bank and the academy. General O'Hara's knowledge of French and the Indian languages was of great service to him.

After the Revolution, General James O'Hara married Mary, daughter of William Carson, of Philadelphia. To their residence in Pittsburgh all were welcome, from the countryman who came for rest and refreshment to his guests of honor, Louis Philippe, General Moreau and other French officers. James O'Hara and his wife (who survived him until 1834) had four sons, William Carson, who married his cousin, Mary Carson; Charles, died when a child; James, married the daughter of Presley Neville; Richard Butler married Mary Boyd Fitzimmons, and their daughter was the late Mrs. William M. Darlington (a full account of William M. Darlington and wife appearing elsewhere in this work). The older sons died without children before their father. General O'Hara's two daughters, Elizabeth Febiger O'Hara (Mrs. Harmar Denny), Mary O'Hara (Mrs. William Croghan) and his son Richard Butler O'Hara survived him. General O'Hara's sister married, in Ireland, William O'Hara, who was not related to her; on her husband's death she and her two daughters came to live in Pittsburgh, her descendants are well known in Pennsylvania.

General James O'Hara died at his home on the bank of the Monongahela river, December 21, 1819, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was very popular, and his integrity and honor were never doubted. He was deeply regretted and esteemed as many writers have testified.

(The genealogy of General James O'Hara is from O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees" and personal letters from Mr. O'Hart to Mrs. M. C. Darlington (Mrs.

William M. Darlington) also from information obtained by William M. Darlington in London. Authority for the life of James O'Hara was found in letters and documents in possession of the Denny estate, some of these letters were published in "Fort Pitt and Letters from the Frontier," Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records, etc).

ONG, Finley K.,

Prominent Business Man.

Pittsburgh numbers among her citizens many representatives of that valuable class of solidly aggressive business men who, wherever found, constitute the bone and sinew of their communities. Prominent among those who to-day compose this class in the metropolis, is Finley Kirk Ong, secretary and director of the Dilworth Brothers Company, one of the widely known organizations of its kind in the Pittsburgh district. For more than forty years Mr. Ong has been a resident of Pittsburgh, and during that time has always been loyally devoted to the promotion of her most essential interests.

The Ong family is of English origin, and records prove its existence in the county of Suffolk as early as the thirteenth century when, it is said, the use of family names first became general in England.

Francis Ong, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, was of Lavenham, Suffolk, and on December 1, 1630, embarked in the ship "Lyon," from Bristol, England, for the town of Boston, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. He landed on February 5, 1631, after a long and dangerous voyage, and did not live long to enjoy the privileges for which he had given up so much, dying within five years after his arrival at Boston. He married in England, the name of his

wife being Frances, and they were the parents of three sons: Simon, Jacob and Isaac, mentioned below. In 1636, Frances Ong, the widow of the immigrant, appears as a "proprietor" in Watertown, Massachusetts, where she died aged fifty-five and was buried November 12, 1638.

(I) Isaac, son of Francis and Frances Ong, resided in Watertown, Massachusetts, at least until 1670, but shortly after made his way to New Jersey, settling in Burlington county some time prior to 1688. He married, May 18, 1670, Mary, daughter of Joseph Underwood, and evidently contracted a second union as in his will he refers to his wife as "Sarah." His children were: Jacob, mentioned below; Jeremiah; Isaac; Sarah, who married, February 8, 1694, Edward Andrews; and Elizabeth, who married some one of the name of Ridgeway. Isaac Ong, the father, died June 13, 1696, in Mansfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey.

(II) Jacob, son of Isaac and Mary (Underwood) Ong, was a farmer of Mansfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey. He married, and his children were: Jacob, mentioned below; Isaac; Phoebe, married, July 22, 1731, James Laing, of Middletown; and Esther, married, in 1737, Joseph Duckworth, of Burlington county, New Jersey.

(III) Jacob (2), son of Jacob (1) Ong, was born about 1702, in Burlington county, New Jersey, and the records show that he was a farmer. He married Mary Spragg, and their children were: Jeremiah, mentioned below; Isaac; Rachel, married Elias Brass, of Burlington, New Jersey; and Susannah, married Thomas Pettit, of Monmouth, New York.

(IV) Jeremiah, son of Jacob (2) and Mary (Spragg) Ong, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, and lived, during the Revolutionary War, in Eastern Pennsylvania. Soon after the war he re-

moved to Fayette county, settling near Cookstown, now Fayette City. He was a farmer and a member of the Society of Friends. The name of his wife was Christianna and their children were: Jacob, mentioned below; Jesse; Mary, married Enoch Watson; and Jeremiah.

(VI) Jacob (3), son of Jeremiah and Christianna Ong, was born January 24, 1760, and during the early part of the Revolutionary War carried the mail and also messages between Philadelphia and Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh. Later he joined the ranks of the Continentals, and served until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. From Menallen, Adams county, Pennsylvania, he moved to Frederick county, and in 1812 migrated to Jefferson county, Ohio, settling on a farm on Cross Creek, Cross township, near Skelly's Station. From this place he made a final removal to Piney Fork, Smithfield township, Jefferson county, where he purchased a farm which has been known for a hundred years as the old Ong homestead. Jacob Ong was a carpenter and cabinetmaker and also the architect and builder of the Friends' Meeting House near Richmond, Ohio, and the large and commodious Friends' Yearly Meeting House at Mount Pleasant, Ohio. That he was a soldier of the Revolution there is no doubt, and that at the close of the conflict he was honorably discharged does not admit of question, but, being a Friend, he never applied for a pension. He was an acknowledged minister of the Society. Jacob Ong married, September 25, 1784, at Menallen, Adams county, Pennsylvania, Mary, daughter of James and Dina McGrew, and their children were: Rebecca; Finley, mentioned below; Jacob; Isaac; Dinah; Nathan McGrew; John McGrew; Mary; and James Mifflin. Jacob Ong, the father, died at the venerable age of

ninety-seven and was interred in the Friends' Burial Ground at Smithfield, Ohio.

(VII) Finley, son of Jacob (3) and Mary (McGrew) Ong, was born February 19, 1787, in Martinsburg, Virginia, and lived as a farmer in Jefferson county, Ohio. He was a man of prominence in his neighborhood, and a member of the Society of Friends. He married, December 30, 1805, Ann, daughter of Moses and Mary Blackburn, and their children were: Jacob Finley; Mary; Moses Harlan; Matilda; Lewis; Rebecca; Mifflin, mentioned below; Eliza Ann; Emily; and Rachel Ann. Mr. Ong was eighty-seven years old at the time of his death.

(VIII) Mifflin, son of Finley and Ann (Blackburn) Ong, was born July 6, 1820, at Smithfield, Ohio, and grew up on his father's farm, receiving his education in the district school and at Scott's Academy, Steubenville, Ohio, an institution of local celebrity. He always remained on the homestead, cultivating his ancestral acres and was a life-long member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Ong married Elizabeth Kirk, and their children were: Finley Kirk, mentioned below; William B., formerly of Canfield, North Dakota, died May 3, 1906; Martha A., of Pittsburgh; and Oliver, also of Pittsburgh. The death of Mr. Ong occurred April 4, 1869.

(IX) Finley Kirk, son of Mifflin and Elizabeth (Kirk) Ong, was born January 7, 1848, at Smithfield, Ohio, and received his preparatory education in local schools, afterward studying at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana. In 1871 he came to Pittsburgh and entered the service of Joseph Horne and Company as bookkeeper, retaining the position for three years and a half. At the end of that time Mr. Ong became bookkeeper for the John S. Dilworth Company, remaining five years, and adding to the reputation

for ability, industry and fidelity which he had already acquired in his former position. In 1883 he associated himself as office salesman and buyer with the firm of Dilworth Brothers. The concern later dissolved, and in 1901 was incorporated as the Dilworth Brothers Company, Mr. Ong becoming secretary and director. These positions he still retains, his business talent and weight of character having made him a forceful factor in commercial circles.

The political allegiance of Mr. Ong is given to the Republican party, and while he takes no active share in the affairs of the organization, he is never found wanting in a laudable degree of public spirit. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum, the Heptasophs, the Loyal Addition and other associations.

Any attempt to describe the personality and appearance of a man who has, for nearly half a century, been identified with the various elements of the life of the metropolis, would certainly be regarded as superfluous by his old friends and neighbors and their children and grandchildren.

Mr. Ong married, May 20, 1875, Emma, daughter of James and Maria (Wightman) Ing, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of two daughters and a son: Clara Emma, who died July 27, 1890; Florence Kirk, wife of Roy Brocton McKee, whose biography appears on another page of this work; and Edwin Mifflin, born September 26, 1885, attended Pittsburgh schools and Shady Side Academy, graduated at Princeton University, class of 1908, as Master of Arts, and is now assistant buyer of the Dilworth Brothers Company. This is one of the large wholesale grocery firms of Pittsburgh. Mr. Ong is a member of the University Club.

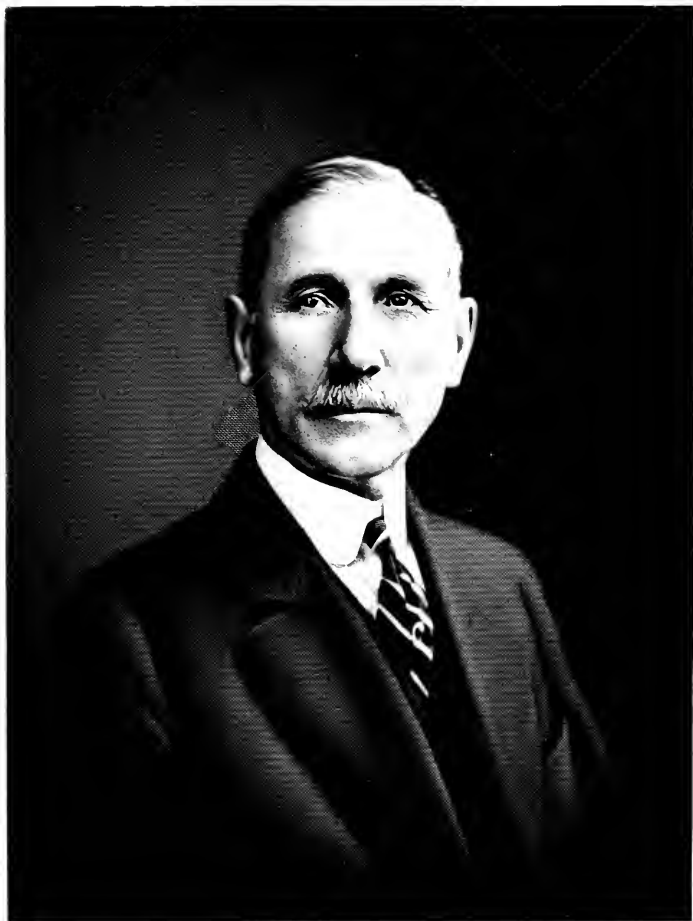
Finley Kirk Ong is what each of his ancestors was in his own day and generation—a useful and patriotic citizen.

NICHOLSON, Harry Schuyler,

Prominent Physician.

Among those Pittsburgh physicians who have been for the last twenty years identified with the profession is Dr. Harry Schuyler Nicholson, one of the city's well-known general practitioners. By right of ancestry though not by accident of birth, Dr. Nicholson is a Pittsburgher and has ever been an advocate and upholder of the best interests of the metropolis.

Dr. Harry Schuyler Nicholson was born June 20, 1869, in Burkeville, Cumberland county, Kentucky, and is a son of the late John Nicholson, Jr., and Mary Elizabeth (Cheek) Nicholson. A biography of Mr. Nicholson, with full ancestral record, appears elsewhere in this work. Harry Schuyler Nicholson received his preparatory education in the public schools and high school of Pittsburgh, afterward attending the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. He was fitted for his profession at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in 1896, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After one year's experience in the Homoeopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh, Dr. Nicholson began the general practice of his profession in that city and has ever since been continuously active, acquiring a large clientele and building up an honorable reputation. He is a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, the State Homoeopathic Association, in which, in 1913, he held the office of president, and the Allegheny County Homoeopathic Medical Society, having been formerly president of this organization also. He belongs to the East End Doctors' Club. Dr. Nicholson has contributed various articles to medical journals and the manner in which these have been received has proved that his pen has been employed to good purpose. In politics



John C. Haymaker

Dr. Nicholson is an Independent Republican, voting always with a view to the betterment of conditions in his community. He is a member of the Sixth Presbyterian Church. Any reference to his appearance and manner would be out of place here, inasmuch as nearly a score of years of successful practice and good citizenship have made them thoroughly familiar to a large number of Pittsburghers.

Dr. Nicholson married, July 7, 1908, Hallie Belle, daughter of William and Mary McKown, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of one child, Janet Schuyler Nicholson. Mrs. Nicholson is a woman of winning personality and both she and her husband are extremely popular in Pittsburgh society.

Dr. Nicholson's line of ancestry has, in the successive generations, been honorably identified with the world of business. It has remained for him to worthily associate the name with the profession of medicine.

HAYMAKER, Hon. John C.,
Lawyer, Jurist.

In every position of public and private trust, the Hon. John Carothers Haymaker, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, judge of Common Pleas Court, has shown his possessions of those qualities of head and heart, which are essential to the wise performance of the responsible duties which have devolved upon him. The best traditions of the old school have been applied by him to the conditions of modern life, with the changes made necessary by the modern standard of living. Liberal in his ideas, he has advanced the prosperity of the community in which he has been an active and important factor by his wise decisions. The Haymaker family is one of the pioneer families of Westmoreland

county, Pennsylvania, and its record is intimately interwoven with the history of the state.

(I) Christophel Haymaker, the American progenitor, was a native of Germany, who came to the United States about the time of the Revolutionary War, and settled in Pennsylvania. His death occurred in 1788, and he was buried at the mouth of Plum Creek, on the site of the village of Verona.

(II) Jacob, son of Christophel Haymaker, was one of the earliest residents in Franklin township, Westmoreland county. He gained prestige there for the manner in which he discharged the duties of his office as a justice of the peace, and was justly popular throughout the section of the country in which he lived. His three sons all acquired wealth as farmers, and occupied prominent positions in the community. They were named: John, see forward; George; Michael.

(III) John, son of Jacob Haymaker, made his home near Murrysville, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Anna Newlen, and among their thirteen children were: William N., see forward; George; Michael; John; Frank Laird; Mary, married Rev. A. McElwain, D. D.; Nancy, married Dr. Murray Service; Keziah, married William Chambers; Elizabeth, married J. W. Harvey.

(IV) William N., son of John and Anna (Newlen) Haymaker, was born in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, and was a farmer by occupation. He followed the same pursuit in Patton township for a period of forty years, then removed to Turtle Creek, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until the time of his death. As a public-spirited citizen he achieved prominence in Turtle Creek, serving one term as burgess, and two terms as justice of the peace for Pat-

ton township. He served three years in the Civil War as lieutenant of his company and later as quartermaster of the Sixty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. In religious affairs he was also well-known, and was a member of the Presbyterian church. William N. Haymaker married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (——) Simpson, of Patton township, and they had children: Joseph; Anna; Virginia; Seward; John Carothers, see forward; Ida; William, and Laura.

(V) Hon. John Carothers, son of William N. and Mary (Simpson) Haymaker, was born in Patton township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1853. The public schools furnished his elementary education, and this was supplemented by attendance at the Laird Institute, Murrysville, Pennsylvania. He read law under the preceptorship of Joseph S. Haymaker, and registered as a law student, July 19, 1872. On the motion of Samuel A. McClung, he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, July 17, 1875. He was elected assistant district attorney of Allegheny county in 1887, for a term of three years, and was twice thereafter re-elected, serving until June, 1894, when he resigned from office. In that year he was elected to fill the office of district attorney, for a term expiring 1897. He was twice re-elected after this to succeed himself, his last term expiring in 1904. On January 29, 1908, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, by Governor Edwin S. Stuart, to serve until the first Monday of January, 1909. At the General Election of 1908 he was elected to succeed himself for the term of ten years from the first Monday of January, 1909, of which office he is the incumbent at the present time. He has always been a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and has been consistent in expressing his opinions and fur-

thering the interests of the party to which he gives his adherence. His club affiliations are not numerous, being confined to membership in the Pittsburgh Golf Club, the Americus and Crucible clubs of Pittsburgh.

Judge Haymaker married, November 18, 1878, Anna M., daughter of John McKnight, of Pittsburgh, and they had children: Marguerite McKnight, married J. A. Fronheiser, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania; Mary S., married F. O. Bennett, of New York; and Louise B., married Charles Reisfar. Mrs. Haymaker passed away January 21, 1915.

Judge Haymaker has demonstrated his public-spirit in many instances, and has earned the esteem of the entire community. The consistency and uprightness of his conduct in the most difficult and trying conditions have endeared him to the masses, and won him a place in the hearts of all his fellow-citizens.

TREES, Joseph C.,

Leading Oil and Gas Operator.

Oil and gas—these are two of the mightiest sources of Pittsburgh's phenomenal wealth and world-wide renown—and even as it was Pittsburgh men who developed the first oil fields in Pennsylvania and made the first oil markets, so it is now citizens of the industrial metropolis who guide, control and annually increase the colossal force of this greatest of American financial hierarchies. Prominent among these oil magnates of the present day is Joseph Clifton Trees, president of several large corporations operating in the southwest, and also vice-president of the Benedum-Trees Oil Company. Mr. Trees is intimately identified with the leading interests of his home city and his name is a synonym for philanthropy and public spirit.



J. C. Tracy

Joseph Clifton Trees was born November 10, 1869, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Isaac T. and Lucy A. Trees. He received a liberal education, graduating in 1892 from the Indiana Normal School, and in 1895 from the University of Pittsburgh, then the Western University of Pennsylvania.

Early in his career Mr. Trees gave proof of his possession of that faculty so essential to a successful business man—the faculty of looking far ahead and discerning in advance the course of events. Recognizing the vast possibilities of the oil and gas resources of the State of Louisiana, he decided, in association with a number of fellow Pittsburghers, to enter that field, with the result that he became a pioneer in the producing business in that region, and by his rare judgment and acute discernment was instrumental in making the State one of the nation's leading oil and gas producing territories.

In the vast Pittsburgh district which leads the world in oil and gas production, Mr. Trees is a power and his influence extends not only over a large portion of the United States but makes itself felt in Mexico. He is president of the Arkansas Natural Gas Company, the Arkansas Fuel Oil Company, the J. C. Trees Oil Company, the Penn Mex Oil Company, the Wabash Gas Company and the Regal Oil Company, and vice-president of the Benedum-Trees Oil Company. He seems to possess the touch of Midas, oil and gas, under his skillful manipulation, being transmuted into gold.

Intensely public-spirited, Mr. Trees has been prominently connected with a number of movements tending to promote the interests of Pittsburgh and in a notable way he has acted the part of a benefactor. No good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his cooperation in vain, but so quietly are his donations be-

stowed that their full number will, in all probability, never be known to the world. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh Country, Duquesne and Oakmont Country clubs and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

One of the leading characteristics of Mr. Trees is love for his *alma mater* and he has devoted large sums of money to the enlargement and embellishment of this institution. Chief among his benefactions is the noble Trees gymnasium and athletic stadium. His bounty, however, to the university, has not been limited to these gifts, munificent as they are.

The personality of Mr. Trees is that of a man of a many-sided mental equipment endowed with the imagination necessary to take a large view of large affairs, and withal possessing an energy and an enthusiasm which make him a tireless and a most effective worker in a wide and diversified field of endeavor. His countenance bears the imprint of these characteristics. It is an intellectual face and a resolute one. Invincible determination looks out of the dark eyes and the finely moulded features, accentuated by a dark moustache, are those of a man of purpose. He is at once a thinker and a doer, and withal the face wears a genial aspect and shows a kindliness of disposition which account for the well-known fact that no man in Pittsburgh has a larger number of devoted friends. Ardent and loyal in his attachments and possessing a chivalrous sense of honor, he is loved by many and trusted by all.

Mr. Trees married, December 20, 1894, Claudine V. Willison, daughter of Andrew Willison, and they are the parents of one son: Joseph Graham Trees, born August 5, 1896.

The commanding position which Mr. Trees, by well trained talent and force of character, has made for himself in the

business world, is one which many men would regard as the acme of the ambition of a life-time, but there are greater heights to be scaled and the motto of a man like Joseph Clifton Trees is and ever will be "Excelsior!"

HARVEY, Laning,

Financier, State Official.

In 1772, Benjamin Harvey, born in Lyme, Connecticut, settled in the town of Plymouth, in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania. From his coming until the present, Harveys have been prominent in public, business and professional life in the valley.

Laning Harvey, of Wilkes-Barre, is of the eighth generation of his family in America, and of the sixth generation in the Wyoming Valley. Although one of Wilkes-Barre's young business men, he has attained prominence in the public service, and has been honored by the chief executives of his State by appointment to responsible positions. He is a young man of pleasing personality, well-known not only in his own city but far beyond. He is a son of William Jameson Harvey, with whom he was closely associated until the latter's death in 1907, one of the most eminent of the sons of Wyoming. The line of descent from Thomas Harvey, born in Somersetshire, England, the founder of the family in America, to Laning Harvey, a leading twentieth century descendant of the eighth generation is thus traced by Dr. Hayden.

Thomas Harvey came to New England in 1636, settling first in Dorchester, Massachusetts, later going to Taunton, where he died in 1651. He married Elizabeth Andrews, and had issue. His youngest son, John, married and had a son, John (2), who also married and reared a family. This John (2) Harvey was the father of

Benjamin Harvey, born in Lyme, Connecticut, July 28, 1722, in the Wyoming Valley. He died at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1795, having been twice married, and leaving a son, Elisha, who, with his sister, Lois, were the only children of a large family to survive their father.

Elisha, youngest son of Benjamin Harvey, "the founder", and his first wife, Elizabeth Pelton, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1758 and at the age of fourteen years came to the Wyoming Valley with his parents. He was a soldier of the Revolution, served under General Sullivan in his memorable Indian campaign of 1779, was captured by British and Indians in December, 1780, and taken to Montreal, Canada. He was held a prisoner by the Indians until late in 1781, then was bought by a Scotch trader, and late in the summer of 1782 was exchanged and allowed to return to his home in Plymouth. He suffered with the other Connecticut settlers during the "Pennamite" wars, and took a prominent part in the exciting events of that period. He married, November 27, 1786, Rosanna, daughter of Robert and Agnes (Dixon) Jameson, and had a large family. Elisha Harvey died March 4, 1800.

Jameson, the third son and sixth child of Elisha Harvey, the Revolutionary soldier, was born in Plymouth township, Luzerne county, near what is now West Nanticoke, January 1, 1806, died July 4, 1885. He was a farmer, but in 1828 began coal mining operations, becoming a well-known and progressive operator. He also conducted large lumbering enterprises, and in 1863 turned his mining interests over to his sons and devoted himself chiefly to lumbering. In January, 1869, he moved to Wilkes-Barre, there residing until his death sixteen years later. He married, December 28, 1832, Mary Camp-

bell, born September 12, 1801, daughter of James and Margaret (Stewart) Campbell, of Scotch ancestry. They were the parents of two sons, William Jameson and Henry Harrison Harvey; and two daughters, Margaret Campbell and Mary Harvey.

William Jameson, eldest son and second child of Jameson and Mary (Campbell) Harvey, was born at West Nanticoke, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1838, died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1907, after a long life of exceptional honor and usefulness. He was educated in those two famous schools of the Wyoming Valley, Wyoming Institute and Wyoming Seminary, continuing his studies at Chase Academy, Middletown, Connecticut, and at Edgehill School, Princeton, New Jersey. In 1859 he abandoned preparation for college and began active business life as superintendent of his father's coal mines at West Nanticoke. Two years later on October 15, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps; was promoted to first lieutenant, November 7; to adjutant, November 20; and resigned November 25, 1862. It was his intention to reënlister in another command, but on his return home he was made to see the necessity of relieving his father of a part of his responsibilities and, yielding to the paternal desires, he again resumed mining operations in the spring of 1863, forming a partnership with his brother, and as Harvey Brothers operating the West Nanticoke mine until 1871, when the property was sold. They also conducted a lumber yard in Plymouth, making that their principal business after 1871, trading as Harvey Brothers & Company until selling out in 1886.

Mr. Harvey first became interested in banking in 1865, as a director of the First

National Bank of Kingston. In 1871 he moved to Wilkes-Barre, where he became and was until his death a director of the Miners' Savings Bank. He was also president of the Wyoming Valley Lace Mills, president of the Wilkes-Barre Opera House Company, and owned large traction company interests. He purchased in 1870, with two associates, a controlling interest in the Wilkes-Barre & Kingston Street Railway, took personal management, and operated it until 1892, when it became a part of the Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company, of which Mr. Harvey became a director. He continued active in business until his death, and was one of the successful men of his day.

After moving to Wilkes-Barre, Mr. Harvey became deeply interested in public affairs. In 1874 he was an independent candidate for mayor, was elected school director in 1875, serving until 1881, five of those years being president of the board; was elected councilman in 1885, and served until April, 1898, being president of council 1886-1891 and from 1894-1898. In 1892 he was a presidential elector on the Harrison and Reed ticket, and in 1900 on the McKinley and Roosevelt ticket. He was outspoken in his advocacy of Republican principles and candidates, and a tower of strength to any candidate whose cause he espoused.

For over thirty years he was a member of the Masonic order, holding all the degrees of blue lodge, chapter and commandery of the York Rite, and at the time of his death was the oldest past eminent commander of Dieu Le Veut Commandery No. 45, Knights Templar. He was a noble of Irem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and was a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He was also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks;

Conyngnam Post No. 97, Grand Army of the Republic; and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Mr. Harvey married (first) December 9, 1869, Jessie Wright, born July 20, 1848, died June 29, 1877. He married (second) October 21, 1880, Amanda Mary Laning, daughter of Augustus C. and Amanda (Christel) Laning. William J. Harvey by his first marriage had four children: William Jameson (2), died in infancy; Robert Rieman, a graduate of Lehigh University, E. E., class of 1895; Edward Darling, died in childhood; Emily Cist, died in infancy, her mother surviving her birth but two weeks. By his second marriage a son, Laning.

Laning Harvey, only child of William Jameson Harvey and his second wife, Amanda Mary Laning, was born at the Harvey home in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1882. He was educated at Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre, and the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, completing his course and graduating at the latter institution with the class of 1902. After leaving school he at once became associated with his honored father in his various business enterprises, and continued his efficient assistant and representative until the death of William J. Harvey in 1907. Since that time he has engaged in business along the same lines, succeeding his father as director of the Miners' Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and has since been chosen a director of the Hollenback Coal Company, also managing his own large private estate. He brings to the fulfillment of his official duties an earnestness of purpose and an alert mind, trained in the school of experience under an able preceptor, his father, and as the years add the wisdom that nothing else can give, his equipment will be equal to the added responsibilities the twentieth century imposes upon her business sons.

Mr. Harvey has taken a deep interest in the preservation of game and was appointed by Governor Stuart, a member of the State Game Commission, and was re-appointed by Governor Tener. He continued on the Game Commission until the present administration, when he was removed to accept Governor Brumbaugh's appointment as a member of the State Board of Public Charities. He has served two terms as a member of Wilkes-Barre common council, being first appointed to fill the unexpired term of John Hance.

While fully alive to the responsibilities as a citizen and business man, Mr. Harvey has a full appreciation of the social obligation and is connected with leading organizations of the city. He is a member of the various bodies of the Masonic order, is an Elk and holds active membership in the Wilkes-Barre clubs: Westmoreland, Country, Franklin and Press, the Union League and Manufacturers' clubs of Philadelphia, and Country Club of Atlantic City, New Jersey. He is a Republican in politics and an attendant of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Harvey married, November 15, 1905, Marian E., daughter of Arthur and Jennie (Abbott) Burgess, of English parentage. They are the parents of two children, Laning, Jr., and Robert Burgess Harvey.

WELLES, Edward,

Useful and Estimable Citizen.

When George Welles, a descendant of Colonial Governor Thomas Welles, of Connecticut, led his family to Pennsylvania in 1798, he there planted a race that has ever since been prominent in the Wyoming Valley and in Northern Pennsylvania. Edward Welles, of Wilkes-Barre, to whose memory this sketch is dedicated, was a grandson of George, the



Edna Hellen

pioneer of 1798, and of the eighth generation of the Welles family in America.

Thomas Welles, the founder, was a member of the Essex branch of the ancient and honorable Welles family of England, who traced their ancestry to the year 794, and by intermarriage was connected with royalty. Thomas Welles came to America in 1636 as private secretary to Lord Saye and Seal. He located in Connecticut, became very prominent in public affairs of that colony, and was Deputy-Governor and Governor for a period of five years, 1655-1659, inclusive. The line of descent from Governor Thomas Welles to Edward Welles, of Wilkes-Barre, is direct, and through intermarriage includes many family names noted in the colonial and State records of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, among whom may be named that of the Puritan hero Lieutenant John Hollister, the Goodrichs, Treats, the Talcotts, Hunts and Hollenbacks.

The line of descent from Thomas Welles is through Samuel, the Governor's fourth son, who married (first) in Hartford, Connecticut, Elizabeth Hollister; Captain Samuel, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hollister) Welles, selectman and captain of militia in Wethersfield, who married Ruth Rice; Thomas, son of Captain and Ruth (Rice) Welles, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, who married Martha Pitkin; George, the pioneer of the family in Pennsylvania, son of John and Martha (Pitkin) Welles, who married Prudence Talcott; Charles Fisher, of Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, son of George and Prudence (Talcott) Welles, who married Ellen J. Hollenback; Edward, of Wilkes-Barre, son of Charles Fisher and Ellen J. (Hollenback) Welles.

George Welles, of the sixth American generation, was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, January 13, 1756, died in

Athens, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1813. He was a graduate of Yale College, Bachelor of Arts, class of 1779. He settled in Northern Pennsylvania, at Tioga Point, and soon afterward became agent for the large landed estate owned by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland. In 1800 he was appointed justice of the peace, and until his death in 1813 was prominent in local affairs.

Charles Fisher Welles was born in Glastonbury, November 5, 1789, died in Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1866. He came to Pennsylvania with his father when a lad of nine years, but was sent back to Connecticut to finish his education, attending Bacon Academy at Colchester. After completing his education he returned to Pennsylvania, where he was variously engaged until 1812, when under appointment of Governor Snyder he became prothonotary, clerk of courts, register and recorder of the newly organized Bradford county, which offices he held six years, residing at Towanda the county seat. He became deeply interested in local politics, and was part owner of the "Bradford Gazette", an anti-Federalist newspaper, and a strong factor in creating public sentiment. In 1818, when his successor in office was appointed, Mr. Welles removed to Wyalusing, where in farming and in the management of his large and varied business interests he ended his days. He married, in Wilkes-Barre, on August 15, 1816, Ellen J. Hollenback, born in that city, January 21, 1788, died in Wyalusing, March 14, 1876, of the prominent Hollenback family of the Wyoming Valley, daughter Matthias and Sarah (Burritt) Hollenback.

Edward Welles was born in Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1832, died at his home in Wilkes-Barre, March 8, 1914, youngest of the nine children of Charles Fisher and Ellen (Hollenback)

Welles. He was a student at both Lafayette and Williams colleges, leaving the latter institution in 1851 to assist his brother, John, in the management of the estate of his mother, continuing in the care of the estate until about 1870. When Lee invaded Pennsylvania in 1863, Mr. Welles enlisted for State defense, serving three months. In 1871 he established his home in Wilkes-Barre, there becoming prominent in business life and continuing his residence until his death. He was a director of the Second National Bank retiring in 1879, and in 1884 became a director of the People's Bank, a position he held several years. He was also a manager of the Hollenback Cemetery Association, serving as secretary-treasurer from 1882 until 1896, and was president of the Hollenback Coal Company. In 1888 he built the Welles Building, on the public square, that being the first large office building erected in Wilkes-Barre. He was an active member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and a trustee for many years; a member of the board of trustees of Memorial Hall, the home of Conyngham Post, Grand Army of the Republic; and was a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church.

This record of business life and public service of Edward Welles gives little idea of his true character; in fact, that was known only to those intimate with him. He was not a man deeply engrossed in business; in fact, did not desire to be numbered with the captains of industry who flourished in his day. He, however, conducted his own affairs well, and although he made some mistakes of judgment, his investments were generally well selected. He was a man of highest principle, esteeming his honor and his promise sacred. He held to the old ideas in regard to property, believing it should be held

intact in the family that accumulated it. He was most charitable, giving away probably one-tenth of his income each year, but doing it without ostentation and so quietly that few were aware of the magnitude of his benefactions. A number of schools in the south and in the far west received generous aid from him every year, as did many other institutions. To his old friends whom prosperity avoided, he was ever helpful and to those of his own family not closely connected, his gifts were large and frequent. He was much sought for in counsel and advice, giving freely in that way as well as more substantially. Diffident and rather reserved in manner, he cared little for society, but with his old friends he was most sociable and hospitable. He was a great lover of his home, and was especially fond of his summer home at Glen Summit.

Literature was perhaps his greatest passion, and in his quite extensive library he pursued a wide and varied course of reading. His well cultivated mind became a veritable storehouse of knowledge, and among his friends he was known as the "walking encyclopedia," and many were the disputed questions of fact referred to him for final settlement. He was deeply interested in historical subjects, especially those relating to the valley in which his boyhood days were spent. He was a clear and interesting writer on historical subjects, and although he never published his writings in book form, he frequently contributed to the local papers. During the last four years of his life he wrote a series of articles dealing with the quaint old characters in the village in which he was born. He also contributed several articles on historical subjects and events to the "Pennsylvania German Magazine," he having long been interested in the original Ger-

man emigrants to Pennsylvania and their descendants. He possessed a keen sense of humor, and no one enjoyed a good joke more than he. He was not as ready at repartee and joke as some, but if he had a little time to prepare himself could be very witty. But pathos came more readily than wit, and few there are who were present a few years ago at a banquet given Lafayette College alumni, who will soon forget the beauty and pathos of his speech in which he called the roll of his class, all of whom, save himself, had answered roll call in the spirit land.

In his religious faith he held to the strict interpretation of the orthodox faith of the Presbyterian church, and he ordered his life in accordance therewith. Honor, uprightness and truth characterized his life, and no descendant of Governor Thomas Welles ever lived a purer, more blameless life.

Edward Welles married, August 26, 1891, Stella Hollenback, daughter of George M. and Julia A. (Woodworth) Hollenback, of Yorkville, Illinois, who survives him, residing at 28 West South street, Wilkes-Barre. Her only child is a son, Edward Welles, Jr., a student at Lafayette College, class of 1916.

WESTERVELT FAMILY.

The Westervelt family was established in this country in 1662, by Lubbert Lubbertsen Van Westervelt, who settled on Long Island immediately after his arrival in New Amsterdam. The record of his purchase of real estate in Flatbush appears in Volume B, folio 114, of the Holland records. About 1676 he removed with his family to Hackensack, New Jersey, and which has ever since been the headquarters of the family. At the organization of the Dutch church in that community, July 29, 1686, Lubbert Van Westervelt and his wife, Geesie (Grace), were charter

members, and for many generations the Westervelts have been identified with the Dutch and Episcopal churches in that and other communities in which members of the family are found. The old Westervelt house, built by a grandson of Lubbert Lubbertsen Van Westervelt, still stands at New Hackensack, near Poughkeepsie, New York, to which place he moved in 1744. Lubbert Lubbertsen Van Westervelt and his wife, Geesie, were the parents of numerous children, among them being

(II) Roelof, son of Lubbert, senior; was baptized in Meppel, Holland, on the 10th of March, 1659. He accompanied his parents to America, and resided on Long Island during the days of boyhood. When twenty-nine years of age he married, at Bergen, Orsolena or Wesselena, daughter of Caspar Stymets and Jannekin Gerrits, of the same town, on the 25th of March, 1688. In 1695, in company with nine others, he purchased from the Lord Proprietors of East Jersey, for the sum of one hundred pounds, a large tract of land embracing some thousands of acres extending from the Hudson river to the Overpeck, or English Creek, and running northerly and southerly a distance of about two miles. Roelof obtained the most northerly portion of the tract and settled upon it, part of said lands still being in possession of his descendants. He became a member of the church at Hackensack in 1687, and was a deacon for many years. He married, at Schraalenburgh, for his second wife, Lea, the daughter of Jean Demaree and Jacominia Druens. She was the widow of Abram Brower. This marriage occurred on the 15th of May, 1731.

(III) Johannes, son of Roelof, was baptized at Hackensack, July 11, 1696, and married Egie or Efie, daughter of Peter de Groot and Belitje van Schaick,

at the same place, October 11, 1718. They were the parents of fourteen children.

(IV) Petrus, son of Johannes, was baptized at Hackensack, February 18, 1722. He married Catelyntje Taeleman, about 1745, and they had children.

(V) Peter, son of Petrus, was born May 5, 1759. He served in the War of the Revolution, in Colonel Hawke Hays's regiment of Orange county, New York infantry, in the company of Captain Janeway, the company being made up of the descendants of old Dutch families of New York. (See "New York in the Revolution;" Archives State of New York—"The Revolution".) Peter married twice; marrying (second) Catherine Blauvelt, May 16, 1785. He died in 1801.

(VI) Abraham, son of Peter, was born May 27, 1786. He married Marian McKenzie, September 22, 1805, and died February 10, 1864. Abraham Westervelt served his country in the War of 1812. He came to Pittsburgh on or before 1830, and was for many years connected with the early business interests of the city. He was a manufacturer of venetian blinds, his factory being located on the corner of what is now Third avenue and Market street. The family was prominent in church and musical circles, the Westervelt home being for many years a rendezvous for local musicians, among which were the Tomers, the Mellors, the Rineharts and the McClatcheys.

(VII) Abraham, son of Abraham (VI), was born February 26, 1826. He married Hannah McClatchey, February 15, 1860, and died August 15, 1894. Children of Abraham and Hannah (McClatchey) Westervelt: 1. Marian McKenzie, born June 30, 1861. 2. Ida L., born December 5, 1863, married George Hunt Hutchinson, March 8, 1894. 3. Harry Clarkson, see below. 4. Lena C., born August 17, 1869.

(VIII) Harry Clarkson, son of Abraham and Hannah (McClatchey) Westervelt, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1867; was educated in the schools of Pittsburgh, and University of Pennsylvania; is practicing medicine in Pittsburgh. He married, November 7, 1900, Frederica Louisa Ballard (see Ballard line), and they have had children: 1. Harriet Clarkson, born February 10, 1902. 2. Frederick Lyman Ballard, born July 31, 1903. 3. Peter, born November 22, 1907.

The arms of the Westervelt family are as follows: Arms—Vert, three fleurs de lis or. Crest—Two arms in armor, argent; hands natural (ppr) out of a ducal coronet holding a fleur de lis, or. Motto—*Per crucem ad coronam.*

(The Ballard Line).

(I) William Ballard was born in England, about 1617. It has been believed by many historians that he is the "William Ballard" who shipped for New England March 26, 1634, in the "Mary and John." He would have been only about eighteen years old at the time, rather an unusual age for a Pilgrim; but he was associated with several of those who came in that ship at Newbury, Massachusetts (where he owned land in 1645) and Andover. He married, at a place and time not yet ascertained, Grace — whose name and family are not known. Andover was the plantation where the greater portion of Mr. Ballard's life in New England was passed. The most ancient entry on the town records of Andover is a list headed "The names of all the free house holders in order as they came to towne," and the sixteenth name in this list is "William Ballard."

(II) Joseph Ballard, son of the above William and Grace Ballard, was born at date not recorded; married (first) February 28, 1665, Elizabeth, daughter of



A. Westervelt



E. P. Cannon

Edward and Elizabeth (Adams) Phelps, of Andover; she died July 27, 1692; he married (second) November 15, 1692, Rebeckah, widow of Joseph Horne (Orne); she died February 11, 1740. He was of Andover.

(III) Josiah Ballard, son of Joseph and Rebeckah (Horne) Ballard, was born June 22, 1699, at Andover; married, August 7, 1721, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Stevens) Chandler, born March 8, 1702, died April 3, 1779. He resided at Andover; died December 26, 1780.

(IV) Josiah (2) Ballard, son of Josiah (1) and Mary (Chandler) Ballard, was born at Andover, August 14, 1721; married (intention at Lancaster, March 23, 1743-44), Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Phelps) Carter, born November 10, 1725, and died March 31, 1799. He resided at Lancaster; was a deacon from September, 1781, till his resignation, July 31, 1794. He died August 6, 1799.

(V) William Ballard, son of Josiah (2) and Sarah (Carter) Ballard, was born at Lancaster, March 23, 1764; married, March 19, 1787, Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Wyman) Whitney, born February 14, 1769, died December 7, 1857. He settled in Charlemont about 1789. He was a captain. His death occurred May 25, 1842.

(VI) Josiah (3) Ballard, son of above William and Elizabeth (Whitney) Ballard, was born at Charlemont, August 30, 1794; married (first) August 19, 1825, Margaret, daughter of Aaron and Electa (Graves) Lyman, who was born November 22, 1800, and died May 2, 1854. He married (second) Mrs. Sylvia R. Warner, mother of Charles Dudley Warner. Residence, Charlemont. He died December 21, 1860.

(VII) Frederic Lyman Ballard, son of Josiah (3) and Margaret (Lyman) Ballard, was born at Charlemont, October 1,

1837; married, June 10, 1860, Alice Walker (see Walker line); settled in Athens, Ohio, about 1859; was three years in Civil War; removed to Philadelphia in 1876; died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1900. Children of Frederic Lyman and Alice (Walker) Ballard: Ellis Ames; Margarette Lyman; and Frederica Louisa.

(VIII) Frederica Louisa Ballard, daughter of Frederic Lyman and Alice (Walker) Ballard, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1877, and became the wife of Dr. H. C. Westervelt, of Pittsburgh (see Westervelt VIII), November 7, 1900.

(The Walker Line).

(I) Philip Walker, son of "Widow Walker," who came from England in 1643; died in 1679; married Jane Butterworth, 1654.

(II) Ebenizer Walker married Dorothy Abell, born 1676, died 1718.

(III) Caleb Walker, married Abigail Dean, born 1706.

(IV) Comfort Walker married Mehitable Robinson, born 1739, married 1762, died 1814.

(V) Dr. Ezra Walker married Abigail Manning, born 1766, married 1787, died 1852.

(VI) Archibald Bates Walker married Lucy Willis Ames, born 1800, married 1825, died 1886.

(VII) Alice Walker, sixth child, born 1837; married Frederic Lyman Ballard, at Athens, Ohio, June 10, 1860.

CARMAN, Earle P.,

Lawyer, Financial Expert.

Conspicuous among those members of the Pittsburgh bar who have become prominent within the last decade is Earle Park Carman, well known not only as a successful lawyer, but also as a financial

expert. Although belonging to the younger generation of professional men, Mr. Carman is exceptionally experienced, having been associated with large enterprises from his youth.

Mr. Carman was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and received his early education in the public schools, afterwards attending Grove City College and then studying for his profession at the West Virginia University, where he completed the law course in 1906. He was admitted to practice at the Pittsburgh bar, December 15, 1906, in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, October 15, 1907, and in the Supreme Court of the United States, November 11, 1912.

The fact that it was necessary for Mr. Carman to work his way through college gave him an advantage which falls to the lot of every youth so situated, though not to all with the same fullness of opportunity with which it came to him—the advantage of learning at the same time from books and from life. While a student, Mr. Carman was employed as stenographer by various large interests, including the law firm of Reed, Smith, Shaw & Beal, of Pittsburgh; the Credit Department of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company; and as secretary to W. B. Storey, Jr., then chief engineer of the Santa Fe railway system, now vice-president of that system. The experience thus gained must have been of inestimable value to the young man, and that his natural ability had enabled him to profit by it in no ordinary measure was apparent from the outset of his career.

From 1906 to 1909, Mr. Carman was associated with the law firm of Blakeley & Calvert, of Pittsburgh, devoting his time largely to the practice of corporation law in all courts, and rising by dint of thorough equipment and intense application into well-deserved prominence.

From 1909 to the present time he has practiced alone.

In 1912-13, Mr. Carman traveled abroad for six months in Europe and South America, making a study of foreign banking systems. On his return he became assistant to the head of the French-American Bank, of Wall street, New York, and remained in that position until the bank went into liquidation. Mr. Carman then returned to Pittsburgh and shortly afterwards was made receiver of the High Grade Oil Companies and the Virginian Coal Company, by appointment of the Federal Courts in Pittsburgh, New York and West Virginia.

Mr. Carman is a frequent contributor to financial periodicals, and an occasional lecturer on financial topics. His insight into financial problems is well illustrated by the fact that he was the first man to publicly advocate important measures in the development of the Federal Reserve banking system which were afterwards adopted by the Federal Reserve Board and the National Association of Credit Men. These measures were suggested by Mr. Carman in an article entitled "The Change in Credit Methods Made Necessary by the Federal Reserve Act," which was published in the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle," of New York, April 24, 1915, later appeared in pamphlet form, and soon found a permanent place in financial literature in the libraries of the American Bankers Association and of all Federal Reserve Banks.

In the mentality of Mr. Carman, the legal mind and the mind of the financier are harmoniously blended and this combination has impressed upon his successes a stamp of singular distinction. Deeply read in the law and in finance, with an accurate conception of business psychology and a marvelous memory, he possesses rare skill in the application of

his knowledge and an insight into character which enables him to penetrate all disguises and renders it well nigh impossible for him to be taken by surprise. These attributes are well understood by the public and the profession and have caused him to be regarded as a very formidable antagonist.

Although deeply absorbed in his work, Mr. Carman is actively interested in public affairs that make for civic progress and improvement. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and serves on its finance and banking committee, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Carman is a man of valiant fidelity, a true friend, and possesses the faculty of inspiring loyal attachment in others. His appearance is, perhaps, best described by the simple recital of what he has accomplished, for his face and bearing show him to be a man who has done what is recorded of him and indicate that his present achievements are only a beginning.

(The Carman Line).

The Carman family is one of the oldest of the Anglo-Saxon race. Its authentic ancestry, based on official records, begins in the English nobility of the reign of Edward the Confessor (A. D. 1042), but the name appears in the Anglo-Saxon chronicles in the time of Alfred the Great (A. D. 871-901), in the genealogies of the Bishops of Mercia (A. D. 670-796) and is mentioned by Bede, the first historian of England. The following is a condensed chart of the ancestral line of Earle Park Carman from A. D. 1042 to the date of his birth:

(1) John Carman, holding a lordship in Surrey, A. D. 1042, and holding the same A. D. 1085-86, as per records in Domesday Book. (2) John Carman of Surrey, in the list of Sir Knights Crusad-

ers of the English Contingent of the First Crusade, A. D. 1096. (3) John, 1125, holds same lands in Surrey. (4) William, 1149, son of preceding, holds same lands and manor. (5) William, 1171, son of preceding, is in the Battle Abbey Charters. (6) Thomas, 1199, son of preceding, in same records. (7) John, 1224, in Cinque Port Records, and his son, (8) Henry, 1254, in same records of Harwich and Herts county. (9) Henry, who is clearly traced as son of preceding, is in the so-called second historic census of England, A. D. 1273, the Rotuli Hundredorum or Hundred Rolls. He holds a manor and desmesnes at Hemel Hempstead, and is also referred to as Henry Carman and "Matilda his wife." (10) William, 1299, who succeeds as heir, who has (11) William, born 1325, who has (12) John, born 1354, who has (13) John, born 1378, who by wife Ann Stratford has a son (14) Henry, born 1404, who succeeds to the estate as only surviving heir. His son (15) Thomas, born 1430, has (16) Thomas, born 1459, who has (17) John, born 1482, who among others has (18) Thomas, born 1517; William, born (?), both Puritan leaders and both burned at the stake at Norwich, William in 1557 and Thomas in 1558. With the latter in the same fire was William Seaman, of Mendelsham in Norfolk. Soon after a daughter of William Carman became the wife of a son of the martyr, William Seaman. (See Bloomfield's "History of Norfolk;" Neal's "Puritan Martyrs," etc).

Thomas Carman, the martyr of 1558 (born 1517) had three sons: (19) Thomas, born 1539, died 1548, (19) John, born 1541; (19) Henry, born 1547.

Of these, Henry, born 1547, had Henry, who had Henry, born 1597, who in 1620 went to Virginia in the ship "Duty." (See Hotton's "Original Lists of Immigrants from 1600 to 1700"). Also

see account of him in "Makers of the Nation."

We resume the lineage with (18) Thomas, born 1517, who had (19) John, born 1541, who had (20) John, born 1563, who had (21) John, born 1584, who was the father of

(22) John Carman, the Puritan ancestor of Plymouth Colony, who in 1631 came in the ship "Lyon," and was of Lynn, where in 1632 he had by wife Florence (daughter of Rev. Robert Fordham) a son John and (1634) a daughter Abigail. Next of Wethersfield, Colony of Connecticut, and in 1641 one of the original patentees of Stamford, Connecticut, and in 1643, with his father-in-law, of the committee who negotiated the purchase of about 120,000 acres of land on Long Island, extending from Long Island Sound to the Atlantic ocean, of the Rockaway and Merrick tribes of Indians. In 1644 this purchase was confirmed to himself (John Carman) and six other Englishmen. Of these, one was the noted Captain John Seaman, who in 1641 was co-patentee of Stamford. In 1644 John Carman was one of the first five families that settled on this patent—all but one of the families being of or from Hemel Hempstead, England, and the settlement was named Hempstead (originally "New Hempstead") and the first child born in the settlement was Caleb, son of John and Florence Carman.

We now resume the lineage with

(I) John Carman, who came in the "Lyon" in 1631 and who is first of the American lineage. His son

(II) John, born in Lynn, 1632, married Hannah, daughter of Captain John Seaman. He had

(III) John, born in Hempstead, Long Island, 1656, who by wife Mary, daughter of Simon and Mary Cooper, had

(IV) William, born in Jamaica, Long

Island, in 1680, who by wife, Ann Denton, had

(V) Elijah, born in Jamaica, in 1705, who by wife, Elizabeth Bloodgood, had sons Elijah, William, Joshua, Jonathon, Daniel, Nathaniel, Thomas, Caleb and Jehiel. Elijah (V) served in the French and Indian War in Northern New York and at its close removed with his family to Monmouth county, New Jersey, where was born, April 21, 1768.

(VI) Jehiel, who came with other colonists to Western Pennsylvania in 1784, where he settled in what is now Washington county, and later in life acquired by patent from the Commonwealth a large tract of land, some of which has remained in the family name to the present time (1915). Four of his older brothers, Elijah, Nathaniel, Daniel and Thomas, served in the patriot army during the Revolution in the famous First Battalion of the First Regiment of the Continental Line of New Jersey, all credited to the quota of Monmouth county. Another brother, Jonathan, was in the First Regiment of the New York Continental Line and was killed at the battle of Long Island.

In 1795, Jehiel married Margaret Nearing, of Washington county, Pennsylvania. He had sons Elijah, Daniel, Jonathon, Joseph, Enoch and William Cooper. In the latter part of his life, he moved to Jefferson county, Ohio, where he acquired other lands and died in 1855.

(VII) Elijah, eldest son of Jehiel and Margaret (Nearing) Carman, was born in what is now Independence township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1797, where he lived during practically all of his lifetime of ninety years. He married Eleanor, daughter of William and Margaret Richardson, also of Washington county, Pennsylvania. He left surviving, sons William, Jona-

thon, Jehiel and Louis Wetzel, and four daughters.

(VIII) Louis Wetzel, youngest son of Elijah and Eleanor (Richardson) Carman, was born in what is now Independence township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1841. On April 4, 1872, he married Rebecca J. (born March 15, 1850), daughter of John and Elizabeth Buckey, of Brooke county, West Virginia. To this union eight children were born, two of whom died in early youth and six of whom survive (1915), namely: Maude C., wife of Rev. R. W. Adair, of the Minnesota M. E. Conference; Nellie C., wife of Prof. Frank W. Rineohl, of Larimore, North Dakota; Charles Strickler, of Chicago, Illinois; Ernest Clark, of the Minneapolis (Minnesota) bar; Carl Buckey, of East Liverpool, Ohio; and the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Carman died January 2, 1889, and Mr. Carman (Louis W.) now resides with his daughter, Mrs. Rineohl.

(IX) Earle Park, son of Louis W. and Rebecca (Buckey) Carman, was born in Independence township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1880.

Ancestral History and Records.

The above chart, down to the Pennsylvania line, is taken from "American Families of Historic Lineage, Long Island Edition," published in 1915 by the National Americana Society (New York), and from the genealogical records of the Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, New York, and the Public Library of New York City. In the first mentioned work numerous records and authorities are cited and in it appears ancestral history from which the following is taken:

In the lists of names of persons entered in Domesday Book, "holding lands in the time of King Edward the Confessor" (A. D. 1041-64) we find a John Seaman and a John Carman, living in the County of

Surrey, where the respective families were "possessed of domains, manors, and others of forms of properties of that time" (1042) and with this year the authentic records and tracings of these families begin. There is no mention of either name in the Domesday records of any of the other counties embraced therein. Both names, however, appear much earlier in the annals of Britain. Carman is in the genealogies of the Bishops of Mercia, 670-796, and is mentioned by Bede, the first historian of England. It is also found in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles in the time of Alfred the Great, 871-901. Seaman also appears in these early records. These data bring both names very near to the beginnings of Saxon rule in England in the fifth century, and also indicate that both families must have been of the leading and influential families for some time prior to 1042, as also in 1085-86, the years in which the Domesday Book census was taken, by order of William the Conqueror. This precious historical document, or census, is still preserved in the British Museum. That both families were of consequence is also shown by the Domesday entries, "John" Carman and "John" Seaman—both having a first or Christian name in the time of the Confessor (1042) and which was something very unusual at this period. "It is impossible," says Arthur ("Christian and Family Names, Their Origins and Meanings") "to state at what precise period names became stationary, or began to descend hereditarily in baptismal form." According to Camden, Sur (or Sir) names with a first of Christian name prefix began to be taken up in France just before A. D. 1000 and in England just before the beginning of the reign of the Confessor, A. D. 1042.

In the Domesday Records of 1085-86 both are entered as "holding lordships in

Surrey in 1042" and this seems to imply that the John Seaman and the John Carman of 1085-86 were the same individuals of record in 1042. Neither of the names appear in the Domesday records of any of the other counties. In 1096 we find a John Seaman and a John Carman in the list of "Sir Knyghtes Crusaders" of "the First Holie War," and as neither name is found in the records of any county but Surrey we are justified in assuming these as descendants of the Carman and Seaman holding lordships 1085-86 and 1042.

In the thirteenth century we find the main or parent line of Carmans in the second historic census of England in the time of Edward the First—the Rotuli Hundredorum, or Hundred Rolls, A. D. 1273, and recorded as owners of desmesnes, manors and properties at Hemel Hempstead. Henry Carman is the recorded owner of these properties and according to the same records his wife was Matilda. In the next and following centuries the Carmans are of record as holding the same domains and manors at Hemel Hempstead.

The Hemel Hempstead domains and manor of 1273 descended from Henry and "Matilda, his wife," from generation to generation, from sire to son, and then in the fourteenth generation from Henry and Matilda, and 333 years from the census record of 1273, in the year 1606, an event occurred of preëminent interest in the annals of the Carman family of this country. In this year, 1606, as the official records show, there was born in Hemel Hempstead, John Carman, the Pilgrim Father who came in the ship "Lyon" in 1631, the Puritan ancestor of the American family of the name. A year prior among those who came in the "Winthrop Fleet" was a John Seaman, the Captain John Seaman of historic fame, as set forth in the history of the Seaman family, and with this John Seaman of

1630 and John Carman of 1631 begins another series of remarkable coincidences—the American series, so to speak.

The county histories and various reference authorities named at the close of this chapter contain the more or less extended details of the Carman lineage from Henry Carman of 1273 and on.

John Carman, first of the American line, died in Hempstead, Long Island, in 1653. A chair brought by him in the ship "Lyon" in 1631 is now in the possession of Dr. Albro Carman, of New York City (1915).

Coat-of-arms—There seems to be some doubt as to the exact form of the coat-of-arms of the ancient British family, and the American descendants differ in opinion concerning it. The coat-of-arms accepted as authentic by Bliss Carman, the Canadian poet, and other Canadian descendants of John and Florence Carman and some of the present family of Long Island, is: A castle surmounting a helmet, and with it the motto, *Dieu en avant* (God and forward). This coat-of-arms is said to date from the First Crusade, A. D. 1096.

SHOEMAKER, Lazarus D.,

Lawyer, Financier, Legislator.

Of all the descendants of Hendrick Jochemse Schoonmaker, the Dutch founder of the Wyoming Valley Shoemaker family, none more worthily has borne the name during the two and a half centuries of its American residence than Lazarus Denison Shoemaker, eminent lawyer, legislator, and Congressman. Had he consulted his personal wishes and cast aside the call of duty and the solicitation of friends, political and personal, "eminent lawyer" only would have summed up the record of his life, as the pursuits of private life and the practice of his profession were his preference and wish.



L. D. Shoemaker

Happy indeed was it for his party and the State that, subjugating personal desire, he accepted office, as important legislation received his hearty support and better laws for the "impartial selection of juries" and an advanced "registry law" were placed upon the statute books through his valuable aid. He was a leader at the Luzerne bar, occupied a prominent position in the industrial and financial development of the Wyoming Valley, and numerous organizations—philanthropic, charitable, educational, and religious—sprang into being through his generosity and planning, or felt the impulse of his hearty, liberal support. There were few interests of the city of Wilkes-Barre with which he was not identified during the adult portion of his years, seventy-four in number, and no man in city or valley stood more nobly that great test of character, public official life and public opinion. His integrity was unquestioned, his character spotless, and among those who knew him best was he most tenderly regarded.

Mr. Shoemaker was of the sixth American generation of his branch of the family, and of the fourth generation in the Wyoming Valley, his great-grandfather Benjamin coming to Pennsylvania in 1735, settling on the Delaware river at what is now Stroudsburg, and to the Wyoming Valley in 1763. This Benjamin was the son of Jochem Hendrickse, and grandson of Hendrick Jochemse Schoonmaker, the founder. Both his sire and grandsire were prominent in military affairs in New York State, and were conspicuous in the early settlement of the Hudson River Valley and of the city of Rochester. In deeds for land, Benjamin is called Schoonmaker, but his will, written by himself, he signed Benjamin Shoemaker, a form since used by succeeding generations.

Lieutenant Elijah Shoemaker, son of

Benjamin and grandfather of Lazarus D. Shoemaker, was a lieutenant of one of the Valley companies, and lost his life in the massacre following the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. Elijah, only child of Lieutenant Elijah Shoemaker, was a colonel of militia, high sheriff of Luzerne county, "a strong man physically and intellectually." He married Elizabeth S. Denison, daughter of Colonel Nathan Denison, who commanded one wing of the American forces at the battle of Wyoming. The nine children of Sheriff and Colonel Elijah Shoemaker were men and women of unusual excellence, and several of them attained high position in civic, professional, and business life.

Of such strong pioneer blood came Lazarus Denison Shoemaker, ninth and youngest child of Colonel Elijah and Elizabeth (Denison) Shoemaker. He was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1819, and died September 9, 1893. After years of preparation at the celebrated Moravian school, Nazareth Hall, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, he entered Kenyon College (Ohio), going thence to Yale College in 1836, and was graduated A. B., class of 1840, carrying off class honors. All this was but preparatory to his real object in life, the practice of law; and immediately after graduation from Yale he began study under the preceptorship of General Edward W. Sturdevant, of Wilkes-Barre, a well known member of the Luzerne bar. In two years he passed the required tests, and in 1842 was admitted to practice at the Luzerne county bar. He rose rapidly in his profession and, save when the duties of the offices to which he was elected compelled his residence in Harrisburg or Washington, was in constant practice in Wilkes-Barre until his death, half a century later. These were years of great changes, improvement and progress for Wilkes-Barre, the Wyoming Valley, and Penn-

sylvania, but Mr. Shoemaker kept pace with all advancement, and whether in law, politics, or business, was always abreast of the leaders. His law practice was very large, and in its conduct he displayed wisdom, learning, and skill. No good cause ever suffered at his hands, and to every client, great or small he gave equal service. He was highly esteemed by bench and bar, and possessed the utmost confidence of his very large clientele.

Although eminently the professional man, Mr. Shoemaker became intimately connected with important business interests, financial, commercial, and general. He was one of the presidents of the Second National Bank of Wyoming, and at the time of his death a director of that bank, president of the Wilkes-Barre Lace Manufacturing Company, president of the Spring Brook Water Company, president of the Forty Fort Cemetery Association, director of the Wilkes-Barre Gas Company and of the Vulcan Iron Works. Other concerns of the valley with which he had been officially connected were the Wyoming Valley Manufacturing Company, the Wyoming Valley Camp Meeting Association, the Wyoming Insurance Company, all of which he served as president, and the Crystal Spring Water Company, which he served as director.

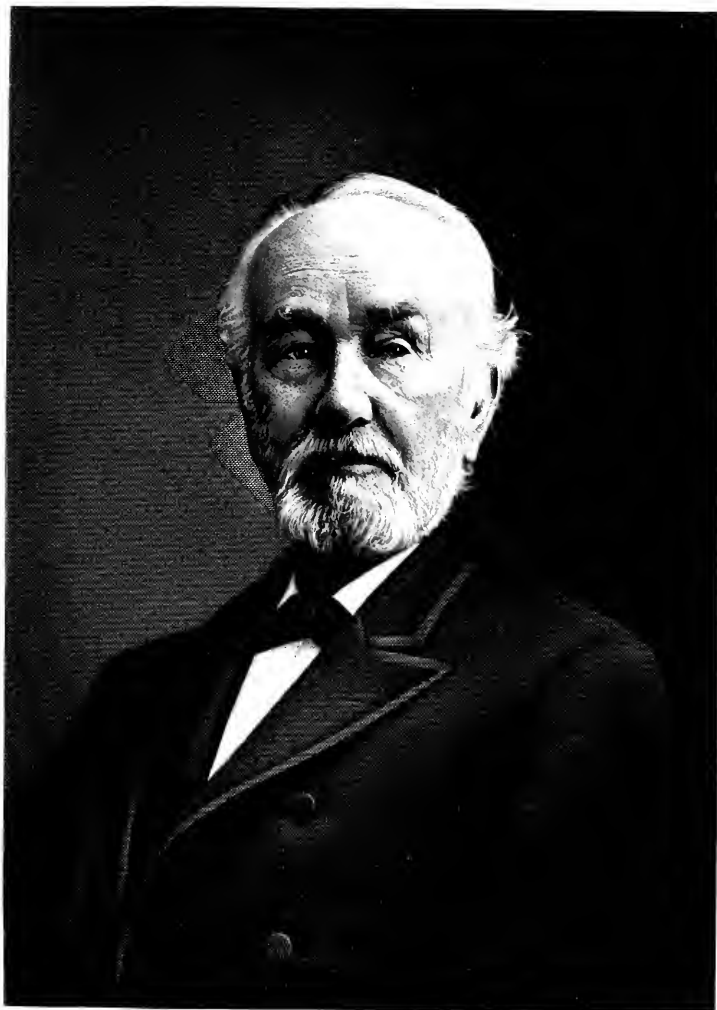
His public service was equally valuable. A Republican in politics, he was made the nominee of his party for State Senator in 1866, and was elected in a normally Democratic district by a majority of two hundred. His service as State Senator brought him the honor of a Congressional nomination in 1870, and after a hotly contested campaign he was elected by a majority of twelve hundred. In 1872 he was reelected, serving two full terms with honor to himself and benefit to his district. At the close of his second term and the end of the Forty-third Congress, he

retired to private professional and business life, henceforth holding no public office except as a member of the Board of Prison Commissioners, an office to which he was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Notwithstanding the pressing demands of public office, profession, and business, Mr. Shoemaker took a deep interest in various institutions of public character, and with purse, advice, and personal effort aided them in their work. These included the church of his choice, the First Methodist Episcopal, of Wilkes-Barre, which he served as trustee; the Young Men's Christian Association, the Home for Friendless Children, the City Hospital, the Home for Friendless Women, the Wyoming Camp Meeting Association, the Luzerne County Bible Society, and others. He was one of the proprietors of the Wyoming Valley Centennial Celebration of 1878, and one of the officers of the Commemorative Association, an outgrowth of the celebration. He was a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and vice-president, 1890-1893. He was one of the organizers of that national society of lawyers, the American Bar Association, formed at Saratoga, New York, in 1878, and also belonged to the State and County bar associations. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, his ancestry, both paternal and maternal, entitling him to that honor.

A life so filled could not fail to be a useful one, and in its details shows no lack of those attributes held so desirable. He played well his part in the drama of life and though long gone to the reward of the just man, his memory is ever green.

Mr. Shoemaker married, October 10, 1848, Esther Waller Wadhams, who died August 4, 1889, daughter of Samuel and Clorinda Starr (Catlin) Wadhams. The



J. W. Hollenback

Wadhams descent is traced from John Wadham, from Somersetshire, England, who settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1650. The line to Mrs. Shoemaker was through John (2) Wadhams; his son, Reverend Noah Wadhams, A. M., Yale, 1758, a minister of the Congregational church who came to the Wyoming Valley in 1769 as pastor of the second Connecticut colony; his son, Calvin; his son, Samuel, who married, April 7, 1824, Clorinda Starr Catlin, a descendant of Thomas Catlin, who is recorded in Hartford, Connecticut, as early as 1645.

Children of Lazarus D. and Esther Waller (Wadhams) Shoemaker: Clorinda Wadhams, deceased, married Irving Ariel Stearns; Samuel Wadhams, died unmarried, aged twenty-six years; Stella Mercer, died in childhood; Elizabeth, married George L. Dickerman; Caroline Ives, married William George Phelps; Levi Ives, M. D., deceased, of Wilkes-Barre, married Cornelia Scranton, of Scranton, Pennsylvania; Jane A., of Wilkes-Barre; Esther Wadhams, married Robert Van Arsdale Norris; Anna Denison, died in childhood.

HOLLENBACK, John W.,

Public-Spirited Citizen, Philanthropist.

Among the many forces that contribute to the upbuilding of a city, the most important is men. Location advantages, soil and climate, exist everywhere, but only where broadminded, big-hearted, public-spirited men agree to settle, to build, and to create, does a prosperous city grow. Wilkes-Barre is a man-made city, and among the men who have contributed to her upbuilding, to her institutions, and to her fame, John W. Hollenback, the veteran financier, man of affairs, and public-spirited citizen deserves prominent mention. Nor has Wilkes-Barre

profited solely by his business enterprise. His recent gift of Hollenback Park, a tract of one hundred acres adjoining the city, his interest in the welfare of the church, the Young Men's Christian Association, and every good cause, all stamp him as a public-spirited, progressive and valuable citizen. Far beyond the confines of his own city his liberal hand has also bestowed blessings that will make the path of men easier to travel. For fifty years he has been a trustee of Lafayette College, and is now the only living member of the board elected in 1865. During these years his friendship for that college has never wavered, and when sometimes the way seemed blocked financially, it has been his purse that was the first to open. There are many such instances that could be recorded, as his keen interest and knowledge of the needs of the college often anticipated the spoken request, his gifts being not only large and frequent, but most timely. Even this item of his work for Lafayette fades away before his long term of service in her business interest, before the sound judgment that he freely gave to the college, and the wealth of influence exerted in her behalf. In a life now extending over a period of eighty-eight years, there is nothing but satisfaction to be gained by Mr. Hollenback as he reviews his useful years.

Born Welles, Mr. Hollenback secured in 1862 authority to change his name from John Roset Welles to John Welles Hollenback, adding to the paternal surname Welles the maternal surname Hollenback, and dropping Roset.

Mr. Hollenback, on both paternal and maternal lines, traces to prominent and early colonial families of Pennsylvania and New England, the Hollisters, Talcotts, Holyokes, Pynchons, and Welles, all of whom were among the earliest settlers of the Connecticut Valley. The Hol-

lenback ancestor was George, who came from Germany in 1717 and founded a family. John, son of George Hollenback, took up land in Lebanon county, and his son, Colonel Matthias Hollenback, came to Wyoming Valley in 1770. He moved to Wilkes-Barre in 1774, bought land on what is now the west side of the "Square", and built a large frame house for store and dwelling. He fought all through the war of the Revolution, and was at Brandywine, Princeton, Millstone, and Wyoming, narrowly escaping massacre. After the war he became a prosperous merchant and large land owner, was justice of the peace, judge of common pleas, associate judge for thirty-four years, first treasurer of Luzerne county, and Burgess of Wilkes-Barre, and exerted much influence upon the progress and elevation of the country. He was a noted friend of public improvements, provided employment for many laborers, furnished supplies to multitudes of new settlers, and was a living example of industry and economy. His eldest daughter by his first wife, Sarah Hibbard, was Eleanor Jones Hollenback, who married Charles Fisher Welles, and was the mother of John Welles Hollenback, of previous and further mention.

Charles Fisher Welles was for many years a prominent figure in Bradford county civil and business history. Born in Connecticut, he was brought by his father to Pennsylvania when nine years of age, and from the organization of Bradford county in 1812 until 1822 he was constantly in public life as prothonotary, clerk of courts, register, and recorder. In 1822 he removed to Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, devoting himself to farming and the care of his various business interests until his death in 1866, aged nearly seventy-seven years. He married, August 15, 1816, Ellen Jones Hollenback, born January 21, 1788, died March 14, 1876.

Charles Fisher Welles was a son of George Welles, the pioneer of the Welles family in northern Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of Yale, A. B. 1799. He was a man of strong, upright character, and very influential. He married Prudence, daughter of Colonel Elizur Talcott. George Welles was a descendant of Thomas Welles, of Connecticut, a man of means and influence, Governor of Connecticut, a leader of the people, a framer and administrator of the law, and founder of one of the most notable of American families.

John Welles Hollenback was born in Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1827, son of Charles Fisher and Eleanor Jones (Hollenback) Welles. He was educated at Athens (Pennsylvania) Academy, and on arriving at legal age became manager of the paternal estate in Wyalusing, a service he performed from 1848 until 1863. In 1863 he became a resident of Wilkes-Barre, which city has since been his home, and where he has become one of the leaders in the business world and prominent in civil life. On the organization of the People's Bank in 1872, he was chosen director, and from that date he has been a member of the board, also serving as president for many years, still holding that honorable position. He was for many years president of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, is president of the Hollenback Cemetery Association, director of the Title Guaranty and Insurance Company of Scranton, director of the Scranton Trust Company, an ex-director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of New York, president of the Wilkes-Barre Lace Company, director of the Sheldon Axle Works, director of the Hazard Manufacturing Company, and has other large property interests, landed and corporate. In other ways Mr. Hollenback has contributed to Wilkes-Barre's pros-



Mordecai Lemmon,

perity. He is a director of Harry Hillman Academy, has been a director of Wilkes-Barre City Hospital since its founding, and is now a member of the board of trustees, has been a director of the Young Men's Christian Association from its beginning, and is an ex-president of the association, is a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, was its vice-president in 1875-1878, and president 1879-1880, and is vice-president of the Commemorative Association.

Mr. Hollenback was elected a trustee of Lafayette College in 1865, and has been a member of the board continuously until the present. He served as president of the board in 1892, and is the last living member of the board as it was constituted upon his entrance in 1865. For sixty-six years he has been an elder of the Presbyterian church, has represented Lackawanna Presbytery in the General Assembly of the church, and is one of the leading laymen of the denomination. In politics he is a Republican, having served his city six years as common councilman. His gift of one hundred acres of land to the city to be known as Hollenback Park was announced in 1914, and is a noble gift to that city's park area.

Mr. Hollenback married (first) October 25, 1854, Anna E., daughter of Eli Beard, of Brooklyn, New York. He married (second) December 13, 1866, Josephine, daughter of John Woodward, of New York City. He married (third) Amelia Beard, sister of his first wife. Three children were borne by each wife: Walter, died in childhood; Samuel, died in infancy; Emily B., married Dr. Lewis H. Taylor, of Wilkes-Barre; Eleanor J., married Murray J. Gibson, of Philadelphia; Josephine W., married Louis V. Twyeffort, of Brooklyn, New York; Anna W.; Julia, died in infancy; Amelia; and Juliette.

LEAVENWORTH, Woodward,

Financier, Enterprising Citizen.

The immigration of the Leavenworth family to America from England took place between 1664 and 1680. In the family in England there were personages of consequence, for a coat-of-arms was held by them and was preserved by their descendants. The founder of the family in America was Thomas Leavenworth, of Woodbury, in the Connecticut colony. He was born in England, and died in Woodbury, August 3, 1683, his wife, Grace, surviving him. She died, as supposed, in 1715. The Leavenworth home in Woodbury was in the place called Good Hill, and there the family lived many years, in the west part of the town, not far from the Roxbury line. His brother, John, also born in England, doubtless came with him to America. He settled first in Woodbury, and removed thence to Stratford, Connecticut, where he died in 1702, without issue, and probably unmarried. Thomas Leavenworth and his wife, Grace, had children: Thomas, John; and a daughter whose name is unknown.

Thomas Leavenworth, son of the immigrants Thomas and Grace, was born probably in Woodbury, but possibly in England. He was a physician, a man evidently of means and social position, and one of the original members of the church in Ripton, in the records being mentioned as "Deacon". He was of Stratford in 1695, and was received into the church there, 1697-1698. He left a large property, and gave his children the advantages of a good education, and all of them became useful and prominent men and women in their walks of life. Dr. Thomas married in Stratford, about 1698, Mary Jenkins, who died in Ripton, June, 1768, daughter of David Jenkins and his wife, Grace. Dr. Thomas died in Ripton, Au-

gust 4, 1754. He had children: James, David, Ebenezer, John, Zebulon, Mark, Thomas, Mary, Hannah, Sarah, Edmund.

Thomas Leavenworth, son of Dr. Thomas Leavenworth and wife, Mary Jenkins, was born in Stratford Connecticut. He received, July 6, 1748, from his father, one whole right in commonage in Woodbury, and one-third of the remainder of said rights in commonage with £100 (old tenor). In 1727 he was collector of rates in Ripton. He was a tanner and settled in Woodbury, but failed in business and went to Wyoming in Pennsylvania, where he again set up in tanning, but was driven out by the Indians in 1778, and while within sight of his home he saw it in flames. When driven out of the valley, Thomas Leavenworth with his family picked his way as best he could through the woods of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, living mainly on berries, and finally reached friends in Connecticut with only the few clothes which they wore. Dorman, the youngest child, he led by the hand. Asa and others of the older probably never went to Pennsylvania. Thomas' failure in early life in Woodbury, and the second loss of all his property in the Wyoming Valley, was a disheartening misfortune, but did not prevent him from so raising and educating his children as to enable them to attain independent positions in society. He returned with his family to Oxford, Connecticut, and died there after 1795, at the home of his son, Gideon, in Hampden. This Thomas married (first) "Betty" Davis, who died April 24, 1758. He married (second) October 10, 1758, Rhoda Olds, died in Watertown, May 1, 1794. Children of both marriages: Asa, Triphena, Gideon, Samuel, David, Betty, Isaac, Abel, Thomas, Dorman.

Gideon Leavenworth, third child of Thomas and Betty (Davis) Leavenworth, lived in Watertown, and later in

Hampden, and while young removed to the Susquehanna Valley in Pennsylvania. He afterward returned to Hampden, removing thence to New Marlborough, Massachusetts, and from there returned to Watertown, where he died in the old Trumbull house, June 7, 1833. Gideon Leavenworth was remarkably familiar with the genealogy of his entire family, and there was hardly one of its members from the time of Dr. Thomas, of Ripton, with whose name, residence and business he was not familiar. The "Leavenworth Genealogy," published in 1873, was a revision and extension of his own earlier work. He was a millwright, and built mills in various places in early life. He lived in Oxford, Connecticut, in 1808, and in 1812 moved to Towanda, Pennsylvania, from Shepherd's Brook, in Hampden, Connecticut. He married Mary Cole, daughter of Thomas Cole, of Watertown, and had three children: John, Jared, Mary.

Jared Leavenworth, second son of Gideon Leavenworth and wife, Mary Cole, born March 8, 1780, died at Albany, New York, May 30, 1829, was at the time of his death a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a contractor on public works, and was prominently identified with the construction of the Erie canal in New York State, and also with the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, the latter a Pennsylvania project. He married (first) May 2, 1800, Mary Osborn, born New Haven, Connecticut, August 30, 1782, died Savannah, Georgia, September 19, 1812. He married (second) Jane Strobe, born in Wysox, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1792, died at Towanda, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1841, daughter of Sebastian and Lydia Van Valkenburg Strobe. Their children were: Susanna (1st), Susanna (2nd), Henrietta, Matilda, Elma Ann, Franklin Jared.

Franklin Jared Leavenworth, youngest child of Jared and Jane (Strope) Leavenworth, was born January 24, 1827. He was educated at the old Towanda Academy, and came to Wilkes-Barre in 1843. He read law with Luther Kidder, Esq., and was admitted to the bar January 10, 1848. He began practice in Wilkes-Barre, but at the end of about three years, opportunities offered in other business occupations which promised more substantial reward and led him away from the ranks of the law. He became variously interested in coal, real estate, and mercantile business, and devoted his attention to those and allied pursuits so long as he engaged in active operations. In 1853 he removed to Scranton, and for some years was paymaster of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and superintendent of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad. In 1859 he went to New York City and was in the office of the comptroller and city chamberlain until 1863, when he engaged in banking. He soon afterward went to Philadelphia, and thence in 1865 to Wilkes-Barre, where he died August 31, 1909. For about thirty-five years he was vestryman and treasurer of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, and long a director and vice-president of the People's Bank of Wilkes-Barre.

Franklin J. Leavenworth married (first) June 1, 1848, Harriet C. Steele, born in Hanover, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1827, died without issue, July 25, 1849, only daughter of George P. Steele (former sheriff of Luzerne county, State Senator, etc.) and wife, Mary Christman. He married (second) November 6, 1852, Annie Woodward, born in Washington county, Kentucky, August 5, 1829, daughter of the Rev. Enos Woodward and wife, Sarah Murphy. He had by his second marriage: Woodward, Jane, Enos, Franklin, Annie.

Woodward Leavenworth, eldest son of Franklin J. and Annie (Woodward) Leavenworth, was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1853, died at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1913. He was educated in the private schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania; Brooklyn, New York; Philadelphia, and Wilkes-Barre. At fourteen years of age he entered the First National Bank of Scranton to learn the banking business, remaining two years and holding various positions, then entered the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre as assistant cashier, and two years later engaged with his father in the coal and real estate business for one year, after which he was employed as confidential clerk with Conyngham & Company, shippers of coal, remaining as such for two years. When Charles Parrish formed the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company he took charge of the real estate department and was private secretary to Mr. Parrish, and during his connection with this company was also treasurer and secretary of the Hazard Manufacturing Company, which latter positions he held sixteen years. This company was then located at Mauch Chunk, but later removed to Wilkes-Barre. In company with William H. and John N. Conyngham, sons of William L. Conyngham, he formed the Pennsylvania Supply Company, Mr. Leavenworth being the senior partner, and this connection continued until February 29, 1904.

He assisted in forming the Red Ash Coal Company, organized in July, 1881, in which he was a director; he also served as secretary, later secretary and treasurer, and upon the death of George H. Parrish, December, 1898, was elected vice-president, and upon the death of M. B. Williams, October, 1903, was elected president, which position he held until his death. He was a director of the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank since

1887, and was formerly a director of the Anthracite Savings Bank. In December, 1903, he was elected vice-president of the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank, and on March 12, 1909, its president. In addition to his other large business interests, he managed a number of estates of which he was trustee.

He was one of the most eminent Free Masons of Pennsylvania, taking a deep interest in all branches of the order. As a member of the committee appointed to devise plans for the building of Irem Temple, the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, came into possession of their beautiful Wilkes-Barre home. He held the thirty-two degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and had been selected to receive the thirty-third and highest American degree of the order, but it had not been conferred. He was treasurer of the Wyoming Valley Homoeopathic Hospital, a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and member of the Westmoreland and the Wyoming Valley Country clubs.

Though essentially a business man, the sympathies of Woodward Leavenworth were wide and deep, and the call of the needy especially appealed to him with great force. An instance of this was the annual dinner which for many years he gave to the newsboys of Wilkes-Barre. An index to his character may also be found in a fact concerning that dinner. So quietly did he move in its giving that it was several years before the boys knew to whom they were indebted for their feast. In the resolutions hereafter of record in this tribute to the memory of a good man, is shown the appreciation in which he was held by another band of devoted workers, the Young Men's Christian Association. In similar resolutions, his associates on the board of directors of the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank testify to the

loving esteem in which they held their associate. In the Young Men's Christian Association building in Wilkes-Barre, Mr. Leavenworth placed the swimming pool as a memorial to his son, Woodward, Jr., a promising youth of fifteen when taken away, and the father's interest in the Boys' Department of the association ever continued without abatement.

Mr. Leavenworth married March 13, 1878, Miss Ida Cornelia Miller, daughter of Garrick Mallery and Jane Wilcox (Stark) Miller, of Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. They had three children: 1. Alice, married Frederick Perry Boynton, of Highland Park, Illinois; and had Elizabeth Watson, Helen Leavenworth, Woodward Leavenworth, Frederick Perry, and Mallery Miller. 2. Helen Louise, a graduate of Vassar College, and now wife of Benjamin C. Sloat, of New York City. 3. Woodward, Jr., born February 1, 1890, died February 7, 1905.

The following resolution was adopted by the Young Men's Christian Association of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in memory of Mr. Woodward Leavenworth, 1913:

The Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Wilkes-Barre wish to record their deep appreciation of the devoted services of their late "Associate," Woodward Leavenworth. Mr. Leavenworth became a member of the board January, 1909, and continued as such until he was taken from us. During this long period of service he worked zealously in the up-building of the work. Engrossed as he was with many interests and responsibilities, he never forgot his obligation to his association, filled with deep religious conviction. He was a man of high ideals, wise and sympathetic and practical, his counsel was of very great value in all the undertakings of the association. He took especial interest in the Boys' Work, assisting in the planning of the new building and in the details of the separate work that had to be organized in connection with this branch of the association. As a friend and counsellor we will miss him greatly and desire to express to his wife and children our personal



Wm. C. Sprong

grief over the loss we have sustained. He left a name that is synonymous with honor and integrity in our community.

Also the following tribute to his memory was unanimously adopted by the officers of the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank:

Memorial to be inscribed in the minutes of the Board of Directors of Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank and to be transmitted to the sorrowing family of our late President Woodward Leavenworth, who on the twenty-sixth day of May, 1913, passed out of this life without preceding illness and without warning that might have prepared those about to be bereaved for the affliction of so severe a blow.

On July 11, 1887, at the comparatively early age of thirty-four years, Mr. Leavenworth was elected to membership in this board because of the conservative sound business judgment and broad business experience for which he was then already distinguished. On December 11, 1903, he was elected vice-president, and on March 12, 1909, he became president. Correct in his standard of commercial honor, firm of purpose and courteous in method, his personality was an efficient force. Working successfully to maintain the prosperity and progress that had during many years marked this Bank's history under the administration of his predecessor, inspiring in his associates and co-laborers implicit confidence that whatever might be intrusted to him for negotiation or performance was certain to be done well. Our official contact with him also gave frequent opportunity to learn and appreciate his exalted character in the private relations of life as Husband, Father, Citizen and Friend. We are impelled by a sense of personal loss, by sympathy in the grief of those who were closest and dearest to him, by sincere affection and unqualified respect to express and record this brief tribute to the memory of Mr. Leavenworth.

SPROUL, William C.,

Man of Diverse Talents.

While the United States has produced a host of versatile men of affairs, few have attained such remarkable success in so many different lines of activity as William C. Sproul, editor, ironmaster, manu-

facturer, philanthropist and statesman. He springs from Scotch ancestry. Robert Sproule, his great-great-great-great-grandfather, however, moved to Ireland and settled near the village of Castlederg, County Tyrone, Ireland, where he died in 1680, his being the oldest gravestone in the cemetery surrounding the Presbyterian church in the village. The American ancestor, Charles Sproul, a farmer of County Tyrone, Ireland, came to the United States in 1786, bringing a demit as a past master of a chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Magheracreggan that commended him to his brethren of the order "around the world." He settled in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, also lived in Chester county, and engaged in farming and in the operation of small iron furnaces or forges. His wife, Margaret Nelson, was also a native of County Tyrone.

Their son, James Sproul, born in Castlederg, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1780, was brought to Pennsylvania by his parents in 1786, and died January 7, 1847. He obtained a good education, learned all his father could teach him of ironmaking processes, and became one of the more notable of early Pennsylvania iron founders. He had a chain of three forges and a bloomery on the Lancaster county side of Octoraro creek, and a large trade in finished iron, his principal warehouse being in the city of Lancaster. He became one of the wealthiest men of that county, and one of the largest landowners in the entire section. His widow Anne, daughter of William and Nancy (Dunlap) Johnson, of Steepleville, Chester county, survived until December 21, 1889. Her dower rights, lasting for nearly forty-three years, covered much real estate in the two counties of Chester and Lancaster, which, with her other property, she handled with rare judgment.

William Hall, son of James Sproul and his wife, Anne Johnson, was born at Sadsbury Forge, November 6, 1837, and was named for William Hall, of Lebanon, an ironmaster and associate of his father. His early life, after leaving school, was spent in Kansas and Pennsylvania until 1874, when he moved to Negaunee, in the upper peninsula of Michigan, where he held an executive position with a large mining and smelting company. In 1882 he returned to Pennsylvania and was interested in the Chester Rolling Mills, until his retirement. He married, March 5, 1862, Deborah Dickinson Slokom, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Walker) Slokom, and granddaughter of Thomas and Susan (Miller) Slokom.

The Slokoms were of English Quaker descent, as were the Walkers, while the Millers were of German origin, the ancestors coming with the Amish emigration of about 1728. Samuel Slokom was a banker and capitalist, reputed at his death, in 1889, to have been among the richest men in Lancaster county. His wife, Mary (Walker) Slokom, died in Chester, April 20, 1893, aged eighty-seven years and was buried in the Friends burying ground at Sadsbury beside the unmarked graves of her Quaker ancestors and almost within sight of where she and her people for generations and all her children and grandchildren have been born. On the Walker side Mr. Sproul is descended from Lewis Walker, who settled in Chester county in 1682; from the Newlins of Concord; the Moores, Jermans, Starrs, Dickinsons, Taylors and Mendenhalls. Seven of his Colonial ancestors were members of the Assembly of Pennsylvania.

From such an ancestry came William Cameron, youngest of the three sons of William Hall and Deborah Dickinson (Slokom) Sproul. He was born on the farm along the Octoraro, in Colerain

township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1870, and four years later his parents moved to Negaunee, Michigan, where his early life was spent. Before his sixth birthday he entered a private school taught by a young lady, Miss Louise N. McIntyre, who started the lad aright and inspired him with his first ambition to become a scholar. In 1881 he entered Negaunee High School, being then eleven years of age; a year later the family returned to Pennsylvania, settling in Christiana, where he spent a winter in the high school. In March, 1883, they moved to Chester, where he finished his high school course and was graduated from the Chester High School in the class of 1887, with a teacher's diploma. In the fall of 1887 he entered Swarthmore College, where he spent four years. He took the full scientific course; was editor of the "Swarthmore Phoenix;" editor of the "Halcyon," the college annual; was member and manager of the football team; president of the Eunomian Literary Society; a charter member of the Swarthmore Chapter, Phi Kappa Psi; winner of one of the college oratorical prizes, and a participant in all student movements. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science, 1891, and with his kinsman, E. Lawrence Fell, soon after bought an interest in the Franklin Printing Company, an old-established Philadelphia house. But his *penchant* was for journalism and in March, 1892, he acquired a one-half interest in the "Chester Times," the leading daily newspaper of Delaware county. This was the culmination of an ambition that had beset him from the age of ten years, when with a schoolmate, Fred Dougherty, in Negaunee, he invested in a small printing outfit, set the type, edited and printed a monthly journal, "The Amateur," with sixteen pages the size of a postal-card. But "The Amateur" made money, and

Mr. Sproul yet remembers with what pride the young owners found they had earned a profit of ten dollars, during their first six months. Later in Chester in 1883 and 1884 he published "The Sun," an amateur paper, and became a member of the Pennsylvania Amateur Press Association. In 1884, while yet in high school, he began to do work for the "Chester Times," and attracted the attention of John A. Wallace, the owner, who decided he was worthy of encouragement, and offered to compensate him for work done after school and evenings. The lad thought twenty-five cents per day fair pay, and he began work in earnest at that rate. In the following year he became Chester correspondent of the "Philadelphia Press," under Mr. R. E. A. Dorr, then news editor. Mr. Dorr loved to tell in the latter years how in 1885 he sent for his Chester correspondent to give him some instructions, and of his surprise to see a fifteen-year-old boy come to the office in answer to his summons. He kept up his newspaper work while at Swarthmore, and in addition to the college publication conducted general college departments in several metropolitan journals, earning considerable money in that way. When at last his hopes were realized and he was half owner of "The Times" and began his partnership with his early friend and employer, John A. Wallace, he threw his whole soul and energy into the work, learned the business thoroughly, and developed into a forceful writer, as well as a capable business manager. In 1895 he had acquired such a reputation in business circles that he was elected a director of the First National Bank of Chester, and in 1898 was elected vice-president of the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works (formerly Roach's shipyard). In 1899 he resigned and at once began the organiza-

tion of the Seaboard Steel Casting Company, incorporated with \$500,000 capital. Mr. Sproul was elected president of the corporation, and on December 31, 1900, the last day of the nineteenth century, the first heat was poured from the furnaces of the extensive plant erected at the foot of Jeffrey street, Chester. Thus he followed in the iron business which had been the leaning of the Sprouls for five generations. This has been a most successful enterprise under the direction of Mr. Sproul and his elder brother, S. Everett Sproul, and one of great value to the city of Chester. But not even the field of journalism or of steel manufacture was sufficiently large to satisfy his energy.

He became interested in lumber, coal, railroad and banking companies and in shipping. In 1900 he with others organized the Chester Shipping Company, with a line of steamers on the Delaware River, becoming president of the corporation. Other Chester companies in which he is officially interested are the Delaware County Trust Company and the Delaware County National Bank, holding directorships in both these financial institutions. His lumber, timber, coal and railroad interests are largely in the State of West Virginia. He was president of the Coal River railway until its sale to the Chesapeake & Ohio railway; of the Ohio Valley Electric Railway Company of West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio; and managed, until he disposed of them, the Kanawha Valley Traction Company; the Charleston & South Side Bridge Company and the Coal River Land Company; the Kanawha Bridge and Terminal Company; the Seaboard Fuel Company. In addition to the banks already mentioned Mr. Sproul is director of the Commercial Trust Company, one of the large institutions of Philadelphia. In 1911, in con-

junction with W. A. Stanton, Mr. Sproul organized the General Refractories Company, which now has more than four million dollars of capital invested in fire brick plants in Pennsylvania and Kentucky. He is president of this company, and is also president of the Lebanon Valley Iron and Steel Company of Lebanon and Duncannon, Pennsylvania. In 1916 he purchased the old-established engineering works of Robert Wetherill & Company, Incorporated, at Chester, and soon afterward sold this plant and a large tract of land which he owned nearby on the river front to the Sun Shipbuilding Company, which is constructing there one of the largest shipyards in America. Mr. Sproul is a director in the Sun Shipbuilding Company and is chairman of the Penn Seaboard Steel Corporation, a combination into which the Seaboard Steel Casting Company has been merged. He is president of the Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and of the Scranton & Wilkes-Barre Traction Corporation. He is a director in the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroad and in the Valley railways. This does not by any means cover the field of Mr. Sproul's business operations, but only the most important, and would seem to be of sufficient magnitude to employ the time of even the most energetic man. But not Mr. Sproul. There is another field which few business men, except those either retired or directly descended from statesmen of note, ever enter—the field of politics. Even before Mr. Sproul was of age he was an active political worker and a strong partisan. After becoming part owner of "The Times" he became well known as a rising man, and coincident with his advent into the business world was his entrance into official political life. In March, 1896, he was nominated by the Republican convention

for the office of State Senator to succeed Jesse M. Baker, and was elected the following November by a majority of almost ten thousand votes. By a strange coincidence Mr. Sproul's great-great-great-grandfather, Nathaniel Newlin, was the second Senator from Delaware county, having been elected in 1794, just one hundred and two years before his descendant was chosen for the same seat. He was then just past twenty-five years of age, the constitutional age limit for Senators, and for six years was the youngest man in the State Senate. Notwithstanding his youth and his pronounced independence, he was assigned to important committees and became prominent in connection with notable legislation. In 1900 he was renominated and elected without serious opposition. In the session of 1891 he was strongly opposed to the so-called "ripper" bills for changing the form of government of cities, and, although closely affiliated with the regular Republican State organization, strenuously labored to defeat the Pittsburgh "ripper," which was the political sensation of that session. In 1903 Senator Sproul, after a careful study of the question of road improvement, drafted the general plan of State aid in highway construction, which combined with some features of a bill introduced by the late Senator Roberts, of Montgomery county, was passed during the session of 1903. This bill forms the beginning of the highway improvement movement that has converted many of the hitherto inferior roads of Pennsylvania into splendid modern avenues of travel, and is constantly spreading until the cause of "Good Roads" has become the most vital and important of all State improvements. He has followed up the subject and in 1909 and 1913 fathered the "Sproul Road Bills" which created the system of State Highways. In 1903 Senator Sproul was the

unanimous choice of the Republican members of the Senate for president of that body and was elected by the party vote. He was reelected to the Senate in 1904, and, in 1905 was again chosen president of the Senate by his party associates. He is the author of bills calling upon Congress to consider uniform divorce laws and of other measures; also has served upon several State commissions and has rendered his State valuable service in his efforts in behalf of public charities and philanthropies. Mr. Sproul has been reelected to the seat in the Senate in 1908 and 1912, and at this writing, in 1916, is the nominee of his party for a sixth term, being by far the oldest member of the Senate in point of service. The campaign of 1912 was a memorable one, Mr. Sproul being opposed by both Democratic and Progressive nominees. Despite the Roosevelt landslide of that year he was successful with a clear majority over both his opponents combined. In 1916 he represented his district in the Republican National Convention. In 1913 Senator Sproul drew the bill providing for the creation of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, and was appointed by Governor Tener a member of that body. He has been its chairman ever since its organization and has been very active in the work which it has done. He is a member of the board of managers of Swarthmore College, his *alma mater*, and in 1903 was elected president of the Alumni Association. In March, 1907, he presented the college with funds sufficient to equip the observatory with one of the largest and most powerful telescopes in the whole world. In 1912, at the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Senator Sproul was given the honorary degree of Doctor of

Laws. He is a trustee of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children, at Elwyn, and is most liberal in his private philanthropies. His fraternities are the Masonic orders; the Eiks; Patrons of Husbandry; Phi Kappa Psi and the Book and Key, the two latter college fraternities. He is also an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the University of Pennsylvania. His clubs are: Union League, the Philadelphia, Corinthian Yacht, Pen and Pencil, Clover and Bachelors Barge, of Philadelphia; Manhattan and India House, of New York; Penn, of Chester; Harrisburg; Rose Tree Fox Hunting and Springhaven Country, also numerous political organizations. He is much interested in the Union League, of Philadelphia, and for eight years has been a member of the board of directors of that organization, and for four years a vice-president. Mr. Sproul is fond of open-air sport, especially with rod, line and gun. He is also fond of travel and has travelled widely for a man whose life has been so occupied. In religious faith he is a member of the Society of Friends. He married, January 21, 1892, Emeline, daughter of John B. Roach, the noted ship-builder of Chester and his wife, Mary Caroline Wallace. Children: Dorothy, who married, October 7, 1914, Henry J. Klaer, and John Roach Sproul. The family residence is "Lapidea Manor," a historic and beautiful mansion in Nether Providence, just beyond the Chester city limits. This place is one of the most notable in a section filled with imposing homes. The house contains a famous collection of art objects, an extensive library and many historic articles which are widely noted. "Lapidea Manor" comprises nearly two hundred acres of land, one of the largest tracts in the lower end of Delaware county.

GARRISON, Abraham,**Manufacturer, Financier.**

The industry which gave to Pittsburgh the name of the Iron City was developed by men whose Titanic personalities even Time itself has failed to obscure. Through the mists of years we discern with startling distinctness the commanding forms of these stalwart pioneers—none more imposing in its simple grandeur than that of the late Abraham Garrison, head of the well-known firm of A. Garrison & Company, owners of the famous old Pittsburgh foundry. For nearly seventy years Mr. Garrison was a resident of the city whose prestige he did so much to create, and during that long period he labored with unswerving loyalty for the upbuilding and maintenance of her best and most essential interests.

The Garrison family was of English origin, and in 1686 a branch was transplanted to what is now Putnam county, New York. Garrison's Landing, on the Hudson, derived its name from this family and was owned by them for many generations. Beverly Garrison, great-grandfather of Abraham Garrison, was the first to develop the famous Forest of Dean iron mine in New York State.

Oliver Garrison, grandson of Beverly Garrison, had property on the Hudson near West Point, and was the owner and captain of a sloop which ran between Albany and New York. He married Catharine Kingsland, whose ancestors were among the first English settlers of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Garrison were the parents of five sons: Abraham, mentioned below; Oliver, Daniel R., and Isaac L., all of whom settled in St. Louis; and the late Commodore C. K. Garrison, of New York City.

Abraham, son of Oliver and Catharine (Kingsland) Garrison, was born March 4,

1804, near the Hudson river, below Newburgh, Orange county, New York, and one of his earliest recollections was that of being taken in August, 1807, to see Fulton's first steamboat on her initial trip to Albany. This was but the first occasion of the kind with which Mr. Garrison was destined to be identified. In 1831 he was present at the opening of the first railroad from Albany to Schenectady, and in 1846, soon after Congress appropriated \$25,000 to enable the inventor Morse to construct his line of telegraph from Washington to Baltimore Mr. Garrison, in association with the late Thomas Bakewell and John Anderson, was appointed to go to Washington on public business, and his name and those of his companions were among the first transmitted over the new telegraph line, then regarded as the eighth wonder of the world.

From the age of fourteen, Mr. Garrison assisted his father in the navigation of the sloop "Hudson," of which the latter was owner and captain. Before his twenty-first birthday the son had become the commander of the vessel, but on attaining his majority he relinquished his position and engaged in the grocery business in New York City, but only for one year. In 1826 he removed to Pittsburgh and became clerk in the office of Kingsland, Lightner & Company, then the proprietors of the Jackson and Eagle foundries, the senior partner of the firm being his maternal uncle. In 1829, having formed a resolution to learn the foundry business, he entered the service of Howard, Nott & Company, iron founders of Albany, New York. That he was a man born to his task the sequel proved. In 1830 he returned to Pittsburgh as foreman of the business of Kingsland, Lightner & Cuddy, then owners of the Pittsburgh foundry. In 1836 he and his late



A Garrison

partner, H. L. Bollman, obtained an interest in the business, and in January, 1840, Kingsland & Lightner disposed of their shares in the Pittsburgh foundry to the firm of Bollman & Garrison. As an instance of Mr. Garrison's thoroughness, accuracy and attention to detail it may be mentioned that, for at least sixty years, he kept a record of the price of pig-iron in the Pittsburgh market and for fifty years purchased the metal used at the foundry.

From 1840 to 1860 Mr. Garrison bestowed on the practical part of the business the closest attention and achieved the distinction of being the first American whose untiring efforts resulted in the manufacture of chilled rolls equal in excellence to those of foreign make. He drove foreign chilled rolls out of the market, and established the chilled roll industry on a firm footing in the United States.

The foundry of which Mr. Garrison was then one of the proprietors was the first iron foundry in Pittsburgh, and probably the first west of the Allegheny mountains. It was built in 1803, and in it were cast the cannon balls used by General Jackson on the memorable eighth of January, 1815, also the projectiles shipped to Commodore Perry on Lake Erie. To-day this foundry furnishes chilled rolls to upward of three hundred and fifty mills in the United States, from Maine to California and from Canada to the Gulf States. At various times, rolls have been sent to England, France, Belgium, Russia and Mexico. In 1842 Mr. Garrison first began to furnish the sheet brass rolls of the Naugatuck valley, in Connecticut, with chilled rolls, they having prior to that time been imported from England.

Throughout Mr. Garrison's business career, capable management, unflinching enterprise and a spirit of justice were well

balanced factors. To his associates he showed a genial, kindly, humorous side of his character which made their business relations most enjoyable, and never did he fall in to the serious error of regarding his employèes merely as parts of a great machine, but, on the contrary, recognized their individuality, making it a rule that faithful and efficient service should be promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offered. Born to command, wise to plan, he was quick in action and capable of prolonged labor, with the power of close concentration. To a man of his stamp, work was happiness. Desiring success and rejoicing in the benefits and opportunities which wealth brings, he was too broad-minded a man to rate it above its true value, and in all his mammoth business undertakings he found that enjoyment which comes in mastering a situation—the joy of doing what he undertook. Capable of managing great commercial and industrial concerns and of conducting business on terms fair alike to employer and employed, he was a type of man whom the world needs.

As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, Mr. Garrison stood in the front rank, demonstrating his public spirit by actual achievements which increased the prosperity and wealth of the community. Almost to the close of his life he was president of the Diamond National Bank, the Safe Deposit Company and the Birmingham Bridge Company, and he was also a director in a number of other institutions. To whatever he undertook he gave his whole soul, allowing none of the many interests intrusted to his care to suffer for want of close and able attention and industry. 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 which were manifest in his business life. He was a member and one of the founders of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church.

A man of fine personal appearance, his strong, resolute, clear-cut face lighted by keen blue eyes, Mr. Garrison looked the fearless, aggressive, yet wisely conservative man of affairs which his whole career showed him to be. Possessing generous impulses and a chivalrous sense of honor, for dissimulation and intrigue he had no toleration. The old saying, "His word was as good as his bond," was frequently quoted as descriptive of his character. Ardent in his friendships, he was of a genial and sympathetic nature and few men have been more sincerely loved and honored.

Mr. Garrison married, August 1, 1830, Mary, daughter of Samuel Clement, of Rensselaerville, New York, and of the children born to them the following reached maturity: Clementina, widow of John Howland Ricketson; Sarah Ellen; and Mary Catherine, widow of Walter Laurie McClintock. Mr. Garrison was peculiarly happy in his domestic relations and was essentially a home-lover, devoted to his family and delighting in the exercise of hospitality.

On May 10, 1894, Mr. Garrison, having entered his ninety-first year, passed away, "full of years and of honors." Long had he stood before the community as an example of every public and private virtue, and on his removal from the scenes of his activity he left a record which remains as an inspiration to those who come after him.

The story of the life of this great-brained and large-hearted man is a story of ninety-one years of noble living. To the service of his beloved city he gave nearly threescore years and ten—the traditional life-time. And with what result?

To this question the Pittsburgh of to-day, mighty and beautiful, world-famous and wonderful, a nation rather than a city, is the all-convincing reply. Most truly can it be said of Abraham Garrison that his works follow him.

GRIER, Samuel C.,

Man of Affairs.

Some men there are of natures so large and talents so versatile as to render it impossible to describe them in a single sentence, unless it be this—"He was an all-round man." Such a man was the late Samuel Campbell Grier, able, aggressive business man, astute and brilliant political leader and widely successful man of affairs. Mr. Grier was a life-long and honored resident of Pittsburgh, conspicuously identified with all her best and most essential interests.

Samuel Campbell Grier was born March 11, 1851, in South Canal street, Pittsburgh, and was a son of David A. and Mary (Aiken) Grier, the former the proprietor of a grocery business in Liberty avenue. The boy attended the Third Ward public school of Allegheny City, and early entered into active business life in a drygoods store in Lawrenceville. At the age of fifteen he was clerk in an Allegheny coal office, and had not more than completed his eighteenth year when he engaged in the coal business for himself. Wonderful to tell—and yet not wonderful when we consider his rare natural endowments—he succeeded, and for ten years the enterprise prospered.

While still a very young man, Mr. Grier began to take an active interest in politics, allying himself with the Republican party. Possessing a high degree of public spirit and a rapidity of judgment which enabled him, in the midst of incessant business activity, to give to the



By J. Williams & Co.

J. C. Guai

affairs of the community effort and counsel of genuine value, his penetrating thought often added wisdom to public movements. In 1879, however, he abandoned business in consequence of his election to the office of water assessor of the North Side. It was during his incumbency that he gained his first important political victory, one of the most hotly contested of his whole career. James Lindsay was a candidate for the Select Council of Allegheny (now North Side, Pittsburgh), opposing Hugh Fleming, and so skillfully was the campaign of the former managed by Mr. Grier that Lindsay was elected on the third ballot. In 1885 Mr. Grier resigned the position of water assessor in order to become chief clerk in the office of the county clerk of courts, an office then held by David McGonigle. In 1887 Mr. Grier resigned, having been elected delinquent tax collector of Allegheny. In this position he served continuously until the latter part of 1901, when he resigned in favor of his chief clerk and confidential friend, John G. Hastings. He then engaged in the brokerage business in partnership with his brother-in-law, Chester T. Hoag, and in April, 1903, he dissolved the connection and devoted himself to his many other business interests.

These were, indeed, numerous. He was president of the Park and Falls Street Railway Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, and organized a company of Allegheny men to purchase the line in Youngstown and extend it to twelve acres of land on the outskirts of the city, which land was then converted into a park and summer pleasure-ground. Mr. Grier was also president of the Columbia Plate Glass Company, of the Consolidated Valley Water Company of Avalon and Bellevue, and of the Pittsburgh Vein Coal Company. He was a director of the Second National Bank of Allegheny, the National

Fireproofing Company and the Dollar Savings Fund and Trust Company of Allegheny. A man of action rather than words, he demonstrated his public spirit by actual achievements that advanced the prosperity and wealth of the community, giving, to whatever he undertook, his whole soul and allowing none of the many interests intrusted to his care to suffer for want of close and able attention and industry.

A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, holding sound opinions and taking liberal views, Mr. Grier's ideas carried weight among those with whom he discussed public problems. He was one of the conspicuous Quay leaders in Allegheny county, constituting, with John R. Murphy and Robert McAfee, a triumvirate which was regarded as well-nigh invincible in the political affairs of the county. Born to command and wise to plan, Mr. Grier was preëminently a man to lean upon—a man upon whom men leaned. The most signal recognition of his ability and popularity as a political leader occurred when Governor William A. Stone offered him the position of recorder of Allegheny county. This honor Mr. Grier declined.

Both in private and in public life he was ever unostentatiously ready to aid the distressed, to watch over the interests of the poor and to accord to the laborer his hire. In all concerns relative to the welfare of Pittsburgh his interest was deep and sincere, and during the whole period of his public life he presented an example of honesty, patriotism, and philanthropy. He was a director of the Ninth Street Bridge Company and a trustee of the Allegheny General Hospital. Though of a strongly marked social nature, he belonged to no secret orders. He was a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

Of fine presence and polished manners,

Mr. Grier was a man once seen not easily forgotten. His genial nature and sunny temperament endeared him to all with whom he was brought in contact. Possessing all the essential qualifications of a wise and successful executant, he was withal a man of valiant fidelity. Impetuous and persistent, he was also prudent. Broad in his views, buoyant in disposition, honest, sincere and self-reliant and endowed with an inherent genius for leadership, he won a matchless following and compelled the unquestioning confidence of men of affairs. He was a man of whom it might be truly said that he was enshrined in the hearts of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Grier married, June 18, 1895, Harriet, daughter of James and Charlotte (Turner) Hoag, of Allegheny, and they were the parents of two daughters: Harriet; and Elenor. Mrs. Grier, a thoughtful, clever woman of culture and character, takes life with a gentle seriousness that endears her to those about her. Not long before his death Mr. Grier built a handsome residence in the East End, and he was also the owner of a country home in Ohio. Devoted in his family relations, sincere and true in his friendships, his happiest hours were passed in the home circle.

Suddenly, in the prime of life and in full maturity of all his powers, Mr. Grier passed away January 3, 1904. Well might Pittsburgh mourn his loss. Her financial and commercial concerns, her educational, political, charitable and religious interests had all profited by his support and coöperation. Revered by all for his sterling qualities of manhood, he irradiated the everwidening circle of his influence with the brightness of spirit that expressed the pure gold of character, and won a place that was all his own in the hearts of all who knew him.

Among the many tributes from the press was the following, which appeared editorially in a Pittsburgh paper: "The shockingly sudden death of Samuel Campbell Grier will cause wide-spread mourning. Mr. Grier's friends are numbered by the thousand, none of whom had any warning that his illness might terminate fatally. Mr. Grier was a high type of the self-made man."

A self-made man indeed! And not that alone. He was one of the "Makers of Pittsburgh," and Pittsburgh, his native city, to this day holds his name and memory in honor.

WESTINGHOUSE, Henry H.,

Westinghouse Official, Inventor.

Pittsburgh is indebted for her greatness not only to the men who live within her boundaries, but also, in large measure, to others whose brains and inventive genius reach out from distant cities to build up and strengthen the colossal industries which have given her her world-renown. Prominent among this powerful class of non-resident Pittsburghers is Henry Herman Westinghouse, president of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company and an inventor whose genius has added lustre to an already famous name. Mr. Westinghouse, while a resident of New York, is conspicuously and intimately identified with the most vital interests of the Iron City.

The Westinghouse family is of German origin, and was planted in Vermont at some period prior to the Revolutionary War. Those bearing this name have always been characterized by great bodily vigor, extraordinary mental development and remarkable moral power. That these qualities have been most strikingly manifested in the later generations of the race the world can testify.



H. H. Westinghouse

George Westinghouse, father of Henry Herman Westinghouse, was an inventor, and in 1856 settled in Schenectady, New York, where he established the Schenectady Agricultural Works. He married Emeline Vedder, who was descended from Dutch-English ancestors who attained distinction in art and in educational and religious work. Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse were the parents of seven sons: George, now deceased, whose fame is international; and Henry Herman, mentioned below, were the youngest. Both sons inherited the inventive genius of their father whom they greatly surpassed.

Henry Herman, son of George and Emeline (Vedder) Westinghouse, was born November 16, 1853, in Central Bridge, Schoharie county, New York, and attended the schools at Schenectady, afterward studying at the Sibley College of Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca. He early developed the mechanical instincts characteristic of his family, and in 1873 came to Pittsburgh at the invitation of his brother, George, to assist in the management of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, with which he has ever since been continuously connected.

An attempt to give, even in the briefest manner, a history of the famous Westinghouse interests would be utterly superfluous. It is known to the world. The Westinghouse Air Brake Company, which is the parent organization, was organized in 1869, and the air brake is now used by every railroad of any consequence in every civilized country on the globe. Its founder and for many years its president was the late George Westinghouse, inventor of the air brake, and originator of the group of powerful corporations of which this was the nucleus. A biography and portrait of Mr. Westinghouse appear elsewhere in this work. For many years Henry Herman Westinghouse was first

vice-president of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, his keen business sense, progressive ideas and cool, clear-sighted judgment proving of infinite value in its management and augmenting in no small measure its prosperity and success.

On October 15, 1914, he was elected to succeed his distinguished brother as president of the company. It was felt by all that nothing could be more fitting or better calculated to insure for the organization a future worthy of its past. Mr. Westinghouse is also president and director of the Westinghouse Traction Brake Company, the American Brake Company, the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, and the Westinghouse Brake Company, of London, England.

In mechanical matters Mr. Westinghouse takes high rank. In the late seventies he invented a high-speed single acting steam engine for the manufacture and sale of which the Westinghouse Machine Company was organized in 1880.

In politics Mr. Westinghouse is a Republican, but owing to the engrossing nature of his business responsibilities has never taken an active part in public affairs. No measure which, according to his judgment, tends to promote the betterment of conditions in his home city fails to receive from him substantial and influential aid and encouragement. He was the founder and for many years a guiding spirit in the management of the engineering corporation of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company, and he is an active member of the Westinghouse Air Brake Veterans' Association, identified with the pension plan and other sociological features of the organization. For Cornell University, his *alma mater*, he has ever borne a loyal affection and now occupies a seat on her board of trustees.

The words "quiet force" may be said to strike the keynote of Mr. Westinghouse's

character, pervading and influencing the action of the attributes which have made him what he is. His insight into human nature has enabled him to surround himself with associates and subordinates who seldom fail to meet his expectations and by the latter class he is faithfully served and loyally loved. An element which has been a potent factor in his success is his singularly strong and magnetic personality which has enabled him to exert a wonderful influence on those associated with him and to secure their devoted cooperation.

Mr. Westinghouse married, June 20, 1875, Clara Louise, daughter of George and Abigail Saltmarsh, of Ithaca, New York, and they were the parents of a daughter, Clara C., who became the wife of Charles W. Fletcher. Mrs. Westinghouse is a woman of rare culture, social grace and genuine philanthropy—a combination of qualities which renders her a truly ideal helpmate for a man of her husband's disposition and temperament, one, moreover, who is devoted to the ties of family and friendship, regarding them as sacred obligations. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse is in New York City, and they have a country residence at Kidders, Seneca county, New York.

Despite the fact that Mr. Westinghouse is no longer a resident of Pittsburgh the city for which his genius has done so much cherishes the belief that she is still the home of his heart as she is certainly the centre of his successes, and it is in connection with Pittsburgh that the name of Westinghouse will go down in history. Henry Herman Westinghouse, now at the zenith of a splendid career, has wrought well for his own honor and for the industrial dominion of his beloved city of Pittsburgh and that of the grand old commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SIMONTON, Thomas G.,

Physician, Medical Instructor.

Dr. Thomas Grier Simonton, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pittsburgh, is one of the leading internists in the Iron City. Dr. Simonton is well-known as a writer on medical subjects and enjoys a wide reputation as the originator of the anti-cocaine crusade in the United States.

William Simonton, great-grandfather of Thomas Grier Simonton, was born about 1755, in County Antrim, Ireland, and when about ten years old was sent for by his uncle, the Reverend John Simonton, pastor of the Great Valley Presbyterian Church in Chester county, Pennsylvania. The Simonton family is of Scottish origin. The Reverend Mr. Simonton caused the lad, William, to be brought to this country, and appears to have given him a good education, judging from the fact that the youth studied medicine and became a highly proficient physician. Between July 14, 1777, and January 28, 1778, Dr. Simonton went before Justice Joshua Elder and took the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania. In 1784 he purchased land called "Antigua," in West Hanover township, Dauphin (then Lancaster) county, Pennsylvania, and on this land he passed the remainder of his life. Dr. Simonton married, November 17, 1777, Jane, born in 1756, daughter of John and Elizabeth Wiggins, and they became the parents of five sons and three daughters. Dr. Simonton died April 24, 1800, and his widow passed away in October, 1824.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) and Jane (Wiggins) Simonton, was born in 1788, and studied medicine, graduating in 1809 from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. He practiced his profession in Dauphin county,

and also took an active part in public affairs, being several times elected congressman from the district of Dauphin and Lebanon counties. He was an elder in Derry church. Dr. Simonton married, in 1815, Martha, born November 25, 1791, in Hanover, Pennsylvania, daughter of the Reverend James and Martha (Davis) Snodgrass. Mr. Snodgrass was pastor of Hanover church. Eleven children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Simonton. The former passed away May 17, 1846, and the death of the latter occurred April 10, 1862.

(III) Rev. William (3) Simonton, son of William (2) and Martha (Snodgrass) Simonton, was born September 12, 1820, in West Hanover township, Dauphin county, and received his preparatory education at Newark Academy, Delaware. In 1846 he graduated at Delaware College, and in 1847 entered Princeton Theological Seminary, completing his course of study in 1850. In 1849 he was licensed by the Presbytery of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and in September, 1850, took charge of the churches of Northumberland and Sunbury, Pennsylvania. At the end of four years he was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he remained seventeen years, during which time the congregation was greatly increased. He then went to Emmitsburg, Maryland, taking charge not only of the congregation at that place, but also of those at Piney Creek and Taneytown. After ministering seventeen years to these three charges, he resigned the two last named, but for seven years more retained the pastorate of the church at Emmitsburg. In 1885 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Delaware College. In October, 1897, Dr. Simonton retired from the active duties of the ministry, taking up

his abode in Washington, Pennsylvania. He married, May 23, 1855, at Danville, Pennsylvania, Anna Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Grier. Mr. Grier was a representative of a prominent Pennsylvania family. Dr. and Mrs. Simonton were the parents of the following children: Mary Alice, wife of the Hon. Joseph Buffington, judge of the United States Circuit Court, Pittsburgh, and mother of a son, Joseph; Elizabeth, wife of James Boyd Neal, M. D., she and her husband being now missionaries in China; Sarah Rose Grier, wife of Major Elisha Atherton Hancock, of Philadelphia; Martha Snodgrass, of Pittsburgh; William, died in infancy; and Thomas Grier, mentioned below. Dr. Simonton died September 21, 1908, at the Thousand Islands, New York, the whole period of his active ministry having extended from September, 1850, to October, 1897—well-nigh a half-century of fruitful and self-denying service.

(IV) Dr. Thomas Grier Simonton, son of Rev. William (3) and Anna Elizabeth (Grier) Simonton, was born January 30, 1870, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and received his rudimentary education in private schools of Emmitsburg, Maryland. After a year of preparatory study he entered Washington and Jefferson College, graduating in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Matriculating in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, he received from that institution, in 1895, the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Immediately thereafter Dr. Simonton came to Pittsburgh, and for a year served as interne at the Mercy Hospital. In 1896 he opened an office and soon succeeded in establishing himself as a general practitioner. As time went on, however, he turned his attention more and more to the subject of internal medicine,

and is now widely known as an internist in that department of his profession, having a large clientele in the East End. For eight years he served on the staff of the Passavant Hospital, and he now belongs to the staff of the Children's Hospital and also to that of St. Francis' Hospital. Since 1911 he has been Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pittsburgh.

As a writer on medical subjects Dr. Simonton has been accorded widespread and favorable recognition, his frequent contributions to professional journals meeting always with appreciative attention. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, and in 1912 was its president. The other professional organizations in which he is enrolled are the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, and the Allegheny County Medical Society. He also belongs to the William Pepper Medical Society and the Beta Theta Phi fraternity.

To Dr. Simonton belongs the very honorable distinction of having been the originator of the anti-cocaine crusade in the United States, a movement which accomplished much in stopping the promiscuous use of this drug, thereby conferring incalculable benefit on the nation and, indirectly, on the world at large.

The political allegiance of Dr. Simonton is given to the Republican party, but beyond bestowing on public affairs the amount of attention demanded of every good citizen he has never participated in the work of the organization. In the Masonic fraternity he has attained the thirty-second degree, and he also affiliates with the Knights Templar, and holds membership in the University Club. He belongs to the Shady Side United Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Simonton married, June 26, 1911, Luella, daughter of the late John and

Maggie (McKelvy) Munhall, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Simonton, who is a social favorite and also identified with various clubs and philanthropic movements, is a woman fitted to give to her husband intellectual comradeship and at the same time to be the presiding genius of his home.

Dr. Simonton has devoted many years to his chosen work of ministering to the suffering, and his labors have been largely successful, but his initiation of the anti-cocaine crusade will ever remain his crowning service. In leading the van against the perversion of this drug from its original beneficent uses he performed an act which entitles him to the lasting gratitude of every American citizen.

LLOYD, David M.,

Financier, Enterprising Citizen.

The name of Lloyd is one which has earned favorable commendation for many years in the city of Pittsburgh, and of David McKinney Lloyd it may truly be said that he is the worthy son of a most worthy father. Mr. Lloyd holds high official position in numerous financial and other enterprises.

David McKinney Lloyd was born in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1852, son of the late Henry and Jane F. (McKinney) Lloyd. A biography and portrait of Henry Lloyd is to be found elsewhere in this work. David McKinney Lloyd was three years of age when his parents removed to Pittsburgh, and it was there that he received his education in the public and private schools, and at the Western University of Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh). Upon the completion of his education he entered upon his business career by becoming a member of the firm of H. Lloyd, Sons & Company, of which his father was the senior member. They were among the



DW M Lloyd



John S. Weller

most prominent iron manufacturers of the country. His health failing in 1875, it became advisable that he spend some time in complete relaxation. He accordingly spent three months in England and nine months in California, and upon his return to Pittsburgh formed a business connection with the First National Bank at Altoona, Pennsylvania, which was only severed by the death of his father in 1879, which necessitated his return to Pittsburgh, where he acted as administrator of his father's estate. After having settled these matters, Mr. Lloyd again turned his attention to banking interests. In 1890 he was elected to the presidency of the People's Savings Bank, which he holds to the present time. He is also vice-president of the Safe Deposit & Trust Company; director in the People's National Bank; trustee of the Pittsburgh Branch Guarantee Company of North America, and an important stockholder in numerous manufacturing and commercial concerns.

Mr. Lloyd's character has fitted him to assume and bear responsibilities of a widely diversified nature, and, like his father, he has ever taken a great and active interest in all matters relating to the cause of religion. He is a trustee and was for fifteen years treasurer of the Western Theological Seminary; member of the Scientific Society of Western Pennsylvania; member of the Pittsburgh Art Society; trustee of the Deaf and Dumb Institute; charter member of the board of trustees of the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church, of which he was one of the founders; and is a member of the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and other social organizations of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Lloyd married, April 17, 1877, Amanda, daughter of Hamilton and Mary Elizabeth (Jack) McClintock.

Hamilton McClintock was one of the earliest oil producers of Oil City, Pennsylvania. Children of David McKinney and Amanda (McClintock) Lloyd: Mary E., wife of James K. McCance, of Pittsburgh; Jane F.; and Henry, born January 8, 1882, educated in Pittsburgh public schools, graduate of Shadyside Academy, Pittsburgh, and graduate, in 1905, of Princeton University.

While his business affairs naturally occupy most of Mr. Lloyd's time, yet his interest in his fellow citizens is a generous one, and he is ever ready to aid any project for the welfare of the community. His record worthily supplements that of his father.

WELLER, John S.,

Lawyer, Corporation Official.

Pittsburgh's supremacy among the steel cities of the world is based primarily upon her superior brain-power, not upon her muscle or her coal, and the great reservoir of that brain-power has always been found in the strength of her bench and bar. That strength has steadily grown with the lapse of years and among those counsellors whose learning and ability most worthily maintain, at the present day, the prestige of the legal profession, is John S. Weller, a leader of the bar of the Steel City and ex-State Senator from the Thirty-sixth District. Mr. Weller has been for nearly thirteen years a resident of Pittsburgh and is prominent in her legal, financial and political circles.

John S. Weller was born November 1, 1867, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of the late Dr. Frederick S. and Mary A. (Hammer) Weller. His preparatory education was received in the public schools of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and by private tuition, and later he entered the Pennsylvania State Col-

lege, where he graduated as a civil engineer in the class of 1889. Subsequently he was employed on the staff of the United States Geodetic Survey, making a record which showed that his prospects of success as a civil engineer were uncommonly brilliant.

It was, however, to the legal profession that Mr. Weller's talents and inclinations predominantly drew him, and it was not long before he began to study in the offices of Russell & Longenecker, prominent attorneys of Bedford county. In September, 1891, he was admitted to the Bedford county bar and immediately began practice, rapidly rising into prominence as a natural consequence of innate ability, thorough equipment and unremitting devotion to duty. From 1894 to 1897 he served as district attorney for Bedford county, administering the office in a manner highly creditable to himself and fully satisfactory to all good citizens.

About this time Mr. Weller entered the field of politics, where his ability won speedy recognition and soon made him a power to be reckoned with. In 1898 he was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years, representing the Thirty-sixth District, and made a most excellent record, fully demonstrating his exceptional fitness for public life and his high-minded regard for the interests of his constituents.

In the autumn of 1901 Mr. Weller removed to Pittsburgh, where he is a member of all courts and has a large clientele. He is general counsel for the American Reduction Company, the Benedum-Trees Company, Booth & Flinn, Limited, the Clover Leaf Farms Company, the Clover Leaf Oil Company, the East Wilkensburg Improvement Company, the Freehold Oil & Gas Company, the Emerald Coal Company, the Emerald Coal & Coke Company, the Interior Marble & Tile Company, the Kittanning

Water Power Company, the Leader Publishing Company, the Lee S. Smith & Son Manufacturing Company, the Penn Fuel Company, the Penn-Mex Fuel Company and the Vulcan Motor & Service Company, Burton Powder Company. He is general counsel and director of the Pittsburgh & Allegheny Telephone Company and the Pittsburgh Silver Peak Gold Mining Company.

In the business life of the Pittsburgh district, Mr. Weller takes a leading part. He is secretary and director of the Pittsburgh-Butler Telephone Company and director of the Pittsburgh-Johnstown Long Distance Telephone Company. In the welfare of his home city he manifests a public-spirited interest, promoting to the utmost of his power, every suggestion which, in his judgment, tends to further that end. He is a member of the Pittsburgh City Planning Commission, having been appointed in 1912 by Mayor William A. Magee. A liberal giver to charity, his benefactions are bestowed in the quietest manner possible. In politics he is and always has been a Republican. He affiliates with Hyndman Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Bedford Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and belongs to the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Country Club, Oakmont Country Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Beta Theta Phi college fraternity.

In the sphere of his chosen profession and in the arena of politics Mr. Weller has achieved distinction and been awarded honors. The vista of the future is a bright one, for with a man of his type one triumph is but the stepping-stone to another and added years mean simply larger work and greater attainment. Indications are that before many years have elapsed the Old Keystone State will call upon John S. Weller to serve her in a position more commanding than any of those which he has yet filled.

THORP, Charles M.,

Lawyer.

The history of the bench and bar of Pittsburgh had its beginning before the American Revolution, and the attorneys of her courts have ever stood second to none in the United States. The noble traditions of the past have been ably maintained by those of the present time—notably by such men as Charles M. Thorp, member of the law firm of Weil & Thorp, and a leader in all movements having for their object the promotion of the welfare of Pittsburgh.

Charles M. Thorp was born March 16, 1863, at Hawley, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, son of the late Lewis Hale and Anna Atkinson (Wise) Thorp. He was educated in the common schools and the Oil City High School, and graduated from Cornell University with the class of 1884, taking the degree of Ph. B. He registered as a law student with the late William Scott, of Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, on motion of the late Thomas Herriott, December 26, 1886. Since that time Mr. Thorp has been active in his profession in Pittsburgh. In 1895 he formed a law partnership with A. Leo. Weil, under the firm name of Weil & Thorp, which continues to the present time. This firm is a most important one, having conducted many celebrated cases both in Pennsylvania and in other States. In the presentation of a case Mr. Thorp's manner and language—quiet, simple and forceful—are singularly effective. The papers which he prepares are strong and present the matter under consideration in a manner which admits of no dispute. He has a broad, comprehensive grasp of all questions that come before him, and is particularly fitted for affairs requiring executive and administrative ability.

As a citizen with high ideas of good government and civic virtue, Mr. Thorp stands in the front rank. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and takes a lively interest in that phase of politics which makes for the highest good of the community. He is a director of the Phillips Sheet and Tin Plate Company; a trustee of Edgewood Presbyterian Church; and a member of the following clubs: The Duquesne, University, Edgewood Club (director), Edgewood Country Club (director).

Mr. Thorp married May 22, 1888, Jessie M., daughter of George and Mary (Jordan) Boulton, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of children: Margaret Boulton; Evelyn Louise; Jessie Marianne, Sarah Eleanore; George Boulton, born January 2, 1893; and Charles Monroe, born March 9, 1895.

PROVOST, George W.,

Head of Electric Corporation.

George Watson Provost, president and director of the Union Electric Company, is one of the younger generation of Pittsburgh business men.

David Provost, great-great-grandfather of George Watson Provost, though born at Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire, England, was of French descent. His ancestors were Huguenots and, like so many of their brethren, accepted exile rather than renounce their religious faith. Taking refuge in England, the Provosts and some others who were skillful engineers were employed by the Duke of Bedford in draining some extensive swamps. The accomplishment of this task made them independently wealthy.

(II) James, born 1777, son of David Provost, was a farmer and married, in 1800, Ann Pullen. Their children were: James, Thomas, Ann, David, Sarah T.,

Watson, mentioned below; John P., and Louise. Of these, Watson and Matilda emigrated to the United States.

(III) Watson, son of James and Ann (Pullen) Provost, was born May 31, 1812, in Lincolnshire, England, and was educated at Peterborough. In May, 1838, he came to the United States, and was employed by farmers in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. In the autumn of that year he returned to England for his wife and son, and on arriving with them in his new home was employed by a man known as "Preacher Jones," in the first brickyard in Birmingham. There he was unfortunately defrauded of his wages, and later turned his attention to farming, purchasing the William Wilson mill on Saw Mill run. This was destroyed by fire, and he afterward bought Pollock's mill. He was a Republican, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Provost married, in 1836, at Wisbeach, St. Mary's, England, Mary, daughter of Robert and Maria (Mayne) Watkinson, and their children were: William; Anna P., married James Phillips, of Pittsburgh; James; Robert Watson, mentioned below; Maria, married Dr. J. H. Burkett; C. Wright; and Samuel P. Mr. Provost, by indomitable energy in the face of great discouragement, acquired a handsome competence and at the time of his death was the owner of more than eighty acres of land, upon which many houses were erected.

(IV) Robert Watson, son of Watson and Mary (Watkinson) Provost, was born in 1845, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and obtained his education in local schools. In association with his brother he was engaged for a time in the contracting business in his native county, but later became a farmer. He was a Republican, and attended the Presbyterian church. Mr. Provost married

Mary Jane, daughter of John McFarland and Martha (Crummy) Phillips and cousin of John M. Phillips, of Pittsburgh. The Phillips family were among the old settlers of Allegheny county. Mr. and Mrs. Provost were the parents of the following children: Edward Allen, of Pittsburgh; John Phillips, of Pittsburgh, vice-president of the Union Electric Company; Lillian Mary, wife of George P. Manson, of Kalamazoo, Michigan; George Watson, mentioned below; Mary Mayne, of Pittsburgh; and Melcena, wife of Herbert N. Rudderow, of East View, Pittsburgh. Mr. Provost, who was a useful man and good citizen, closed his career while still a young man, passing away June 6, 1882.

(V) George Watson, son of Robert Watson and Mary Jane (Phillips) Provost, was born November 13, 1873, at Fair Haven, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and attended both country and city schools, completing his course of study at Duff's Business College, Pittsburgh. For a short time thereafter he was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was then associated with an uncle who was in the flouring business on the South Side. Five years were spent with the Empire Laundry Company, and from 1896 to 1901 he was identified with the foundry business.

But in none of these different occupations did Mr. Provost feel that he had found his true sphere, and in 1897, while he was still identified with the foundry concern, he ventured into the field of electricity, forming, in partnership with his brother, the General Railway Supply Company. Success attended them, and they remained in business until 1907, when they consolidated with the Union Electric Company, the new firm retaining the latter name, and Mr. Provost becoming president and director, offices



Chas. S. Sacks

which he still retains. The business of the company is that of jobbers in mine, mill and especially railroad supplies, and they have a large and flourishing trade in Western Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, West Virginia and Western Maryland. The success of the enterprise is in no small measure the result of the keen foresight and aggressive management of the president of the company, the force of whose personality makes itself felt in deeds rather than in words, and who looks the man he is. Mr. Provost has recently purchased the controlling interest in the Pittsburgh Talking Machine Company, and he is also identified, as stockholder, with other enterprises.

Politically, Mr. Provost is an Independent Republican, ever ready to do all in his power for the betterment of conditions in his community. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights Templar, belongs to the Union and Press clubs, and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Provost married, June 16, 1902, in Pittsburgh, Harriet Louise, daughter of the Rev. W. P. and Laura (Gardner) Shrom, of that city, where Mr. Shrom has been for twenty-five years pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, going thither from Cadiz, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Provost are the parents of four children: Laura Gardner, born August 11, 1903; George Watson, born February 6, 1905; Harriet Louise, born March 2, 1907; and Mary Jane, born March 25, 1911. Mrs. Provost, a cultured woman of winning personality, is a member of the Colloquial Club of Pittsburgh and other social organizations.

Among the several nationalities which have gone to the making of Western Pennsylvania the French has been in a minority, but the old Huguenot strain is always effective and this George Watson Provost has ably assisted in proving.

SACHS, Charles H.,

Lawyer.

The future of Pittsburgh is in the hands not of her industrial leaders and potentates alone, but also in those of the men who preside and argue in her courts—who administer justice and plead for redress of wrongs. Her standing in the years to come depends largely on the maintenance, by her judges and advocates, and for that maintenance she looks to such men as Charles H. Sachs, one of the acknowledged leaders of the younger generation of Pittsburgh lawyers. The professional career of Mr. Sachs has thus far been associated exclusively with Pittsburgh, and he is intimately identified with her essential interests.

Charles H. Sachs was born in Russia, September 29, 1877, son of the late Hyman D. and Libbie (Weiner) Sachs. Hyman D. Sachs died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1901; Mrs. Hyman D. Sachs is still living. Charles H. Sachs accompanied his parents to the United States in 1883, they locating in Pittsburgh. His education was received in the second ward schools and at the academic department of the Pittsburgh High School. He then took up the study of law in the Pittsburgh Law School (now the Law Department of the University of Pittsburgh), and was graduated with the initial class of that institution, in 1897. He was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, September, 1898, since which time he has been in active practice of his profession in Pittsburgh. On his admission to the bar, Mr. Sachs became a partner of Alexander Spiro, under the firm name of Spiro & Sachs; in September, 1901, H. C. Levey was admitted, and the name became Levey, Spiro & Sachs; in May, 1902, Mr. Spiro retired, and the firm was changed to Levey & Sachs; in April, 1903, that firm was dissolved. Mr.

Sachs then formed a partnership with Benjamin L. Hirshfield, under the name of Sachs & Hirshfield, in 1904, which was dissolved in 1910, when Mr. Hirshfield retired from the practice of law. Since then Mr. Sachs has practiced alone. Possessing thorough equipment enforced by innate ability and unremitting devotion to duty, Mr. Sachs has made for himself, entirely by his own efforts, a place of high standing among his professional brethren. Thorough and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, he is clear and forceful in their presentation, his arguments being remarkable for depth of insight and lucidity of expression. He is a member of all Pennsylvania courts and of the United States Circuit Court.

As a true citizen, Mr. Sachs takes a keen and active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his home city. His political affiliations are with the Republicans, but he has no desire for place or preferment, finding, in devotion to his chosen profession, the most congenial sphere for the exercise of his energies. His charities are numerous, but quietly bestowed. He is a trustee of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and director and member of the executive committee of Montefiore Hospital. He is also a director of the Washington Trust Company. Of genial nature, Mr. Sachs is a member of various social organizations. He is a member of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.

Mr. Sachs married, December, 1906, Miss Flora Hirsch, born in the city of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Levi) Hirsch.

The personality of Charles H. Sachs is that of a true lawyer—strong and at the same time magnetic. He has the legal mind, fitted to appreciate formal logic, exact statements and nice distinctions and delighting in the formation of prin-

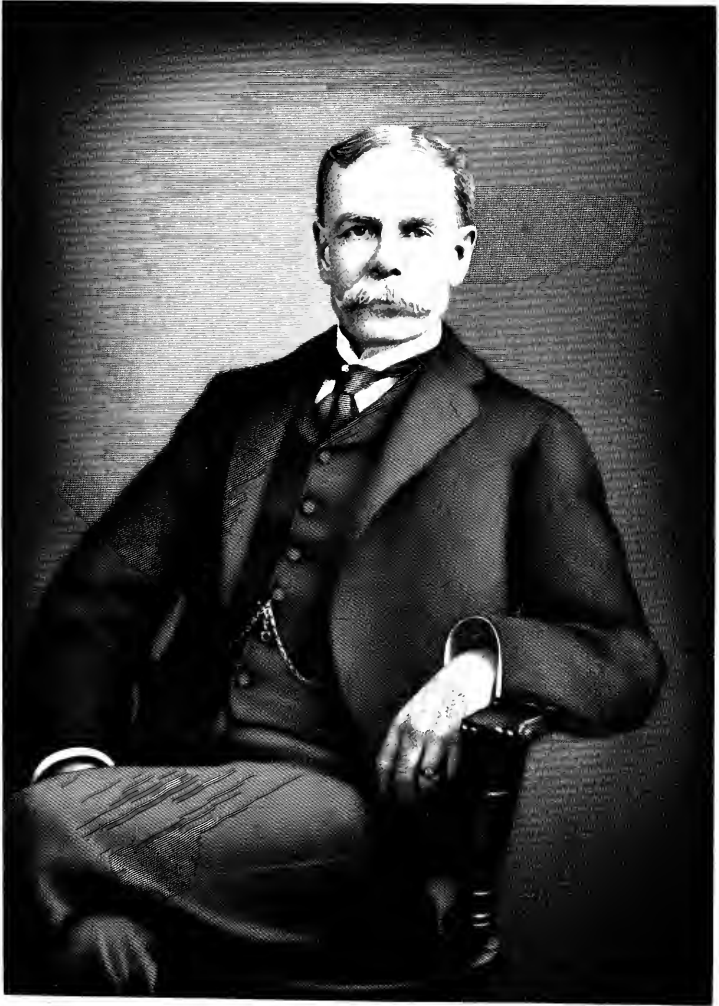
ciples and the definition of rights and duties. Considerate and courteous, he always conveys the impression that behind his genial exterior he possesses an underlying foundation of keen business sense and administrative ability. His temperament is social and he is a pleasing and interesting conversationalist. The fact that he possesses a large number of personal friends is proof that he is ardent and loyal in his attachments.

PAYNE, William G.,

Coal Operator, Financier.

Three generations of the Paynes have been prominent in the coal mining business in Pennsylvania, descendants of Robert Payne, of Ballycommon, Kings county, Ireland, who with his wife, Mary A., the daughter of Rev. William Chamberlain, a clergyman of the Established Church of England at Ballycommon, Kings county, Ireland, came to America with their son Edward, and settled in Canada. From Canada the son Edward came to Pennsylvania, where he became a noted coal operator. Following him, his son, William G. Payne, has also engaged in coal operations, extending the family name and fame. In the fourth American generation follows his son, William T. Payne, his activity being along the same line in association with his honored father.

Not alone are the Paynes prominent in that part of the business world occupied by the mining industry, but each generation has widened its horizon, its members becoming veritable "Captains of Industry," their interests extending to other States and to other lines of activity. By marriage they are connected with the Standish family of English descent, a family that has been an honored one in America since the first coming of



J. Payne

the "Mayflower." Minersville, Schuylkill county, was the first Pennsylvania home of the Paynes, and not until 1871 did William G. Payne locate at Kingston, now the family home. Since that date he has been a resident of Kingston, although his business interests are larger in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Now past the sixty-seventh year of an unusually active business life, he has surrendered many of the heavier burdens to his capable and willing son, William T. Payne, but is himself still "in the harness," a man of energy and force of character. His life has known nothing but success, but it is a success that has been earnestly striven after and that has been won by industry and intelligence, not by favoritism or a lucky turn of Fortune's wheel. He commands the unvarying respect of his fellowmen, and none has suffered that he might rise through the misfortune of another. He has welcomed opportunity, has exercised good judgment, never has sought for a royal road to fortune, but has risen through the efficacy of the old fashioned virtues, perseverance and integrity. His life has been one of development until now beyond the height of man's strength and vigor, he can review his past with satisfaction and can point the way for younger men to follow.

Robert Payne, the grandfather of William G. Payne, first landed in Montreal, Canada, when he came to this country, and ever remained in Canada, there engaging in the milling business until his death. He is buried at Granby, near where his American life was spent. Edward Payne, his son, was born in 1814, came to Canada with his parents when a boy, and died at Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1857. He spent his early life in Canada, later locating at Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. There he became an extensive coal operator,

owning three mines. He also owned in fee simple that tract of coal land now known as the "Stanton," John Stanton being his superintendent, and the shaft getting its name from him. Later he engaged in the wholesale coal business as well, maintaining offices in Philadelphia and New York, marketing the products of his own mines and of others. He built up a large business and laid the foundation upon which his son, William G., built one far greater. Edward Payne married Priscilla Standish, of Pennsylvania parentage and distinguished English ancestry. She died in 1880.

William G. Payne, son of Edward and Priscilla (Standish) Payne, was born at Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1848, and is now a resident of Kingston, Luzerne county. When young his parents moved to Jersey City, New Jersey, where he attended public and private schools until the death of his father in 1857. He was then taken to Granby, Canada, where relatives resided, and there attended school. Later he joined his uncle, William Payne, in Newark, New Jersey, and after completing his studies entered the employ of the Consumers' Coal Company of Newark, a company of which his uncle was interested. He began as a clerk in the company's offices, quickly grasped the details of the business, and was promoted in rank, finally filling the office of secretary-treasurer. He continued in Newark until 1871, when he was made general superintendent of the East Boston Mines, owned by the company, at Luzerne, Pennsylvania, then making that place his headquarters. In 1873 he purchased the mines and business of the Consumers' Coal Company, and a little later, in association with W. H. Meeker, established the wholesale coal business of Meeker, Payne & Company in New York City. From

that time he engaged in greater enterprises, and has immense business interests, widely separated. The foundations laid broad and deep, he has upon them erected a business edifice strong and enduring that he can contemplate with pleasure and pride. He is president and principal owner of the East Boston Coal Company, president of the Dolph Coal Company, of Scranton, a manager of the Pierce Coal Company, of Scranton, president of the Consumers' Coal Company, of Newark, New Jersey, a company of importance in that city, and the owner of valuable coal lands in Pennsylvania, director of the Wyoming National Bank, of Wilkes-Barre, and has other interests of less importance. He was a director and one of the principal owners of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and president of the People's Steamboat Company, owners of a large fleet of passenger and cargo steamers plying between New York City and Bridgeport. Mr. Payne is a Republican in politics, and in 1892 was a presidential elector on the Harrison ticket. He is a communicant of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre; a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre; Taquahanga Club of Vermont; Lawyers' Club of New York; St. James' Club of Montreal.

Mr. Payne married, October 6, 1868, Ellen, daughter of Lothar Roberts, of Montreal, Canada, and has two children, William T. and Blanche E.

William T., only son of William G. and Ellen (Roberts) Payne, was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1871, and is still a resident of that borough, a prominent man of affairs. After reaching school years and until 1883 he attended Miss Widnall's private school in Kingston, then upon the moving of his

parents to New York City, where his father had important wholesale coal interests, he entered the Dwight School, preparatory to taking up studies at Sheffield Scientific School, at New Haven, Connecticut. At the age of twenty years he completed his scholastic work and entered business life, becoming a clerk in the office of the East Boston Coal Company. He proved a worthy son of his father and greater interests have been committed to his able management. He is now vice-president and general manager of the East Boston Coal Company, president of the Raub Coal Company, of Kingston, director of the Second National Bank, of Wilkes-Barre, and a director of the West Side Hospital, of Kingston. He is a Republican in politics, a communicant of the St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre; a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and interested in all that concerns the welfare of his native town.

Mr. Payne married, June 15, 1897, Anna, daughter of Agid and Anna (Piper) Ricketts, of Wilkes-Barre, and has two children, Anna Roberts and Priscilla Standish Payne.

HADDOCK, John C.,

Coal Operator. Exemplary Citizen.

Although John C. Haddock ranked among the most prominent coal operators of the Wyoming Valley, he was a well matured man before he came to the Valley, and his previous life had been entirely spent in commercial lines. The story of his life is that of a boy born in a far-away land, but brought to the United States at so early an age that he never could have known he was not American by birth had others not told him. He came up from lowly position, made his own way to responsible position, and won fortune by

a bold investment in the supposedly worked out Dodson mine at Plymouth, Pennsylvania. But luck bore no part in his successful life, hard work, perseverance, sound judgment and business acumen being the factors which placed him in the commanding position he occupied. At the time of his death he was president of the Plymouth Coal Company, and while he possessed the entire confidence of the coal operators of the Valley, he was also regarded by the miners as one of their best friends. He operated his mines for profit, as he was entitled to do, but he had a keen interest in the welfare of his men and did not wish to prosper at their expense. It was largely through his instrumentality that the Plymouth Coal Company levied a tax on their own coal to create a fund for the support of employes made dependent through mining accidents. His attitude towards the miners during the coal strike of 1902 was favorable to their side of the controversy, and there was probably no operator in the anthracite region who was held in higher esteem by the miners or by the general public than Mr. Haddock. They knew him as he was, knew the real man, knew his practical, sensible ideas of mine and business management, his unflinching courage and sterling manhood. To his business associates he was the cool levelheaded man of affairs, upright and honorable in every transaction, a true "captain of industry." To his personal friends he was very dear, the soul of hospitality. This side of his nature cannot be better described than in the following tribute from his friend, Bishop Darlington, which appeared in the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle:":

Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle: I saw your sympathetic tribute to our mutual friend, Mr. Haddock. Permit me to add my tribute also in a few lines in "The Eagle". John Courtney Had-

dock was a large man in every way, in body, in mind and in heart. The Glen Summit home of himself and his wife was a shrine where many received inspiration, and still more unbounded hospitality. Though a large employer of labor, controlling several coal properties, his fellow coal mine owners upheld the justice of many of the laboring men's demands. His love for flowers of his beautiful gardens was only surpassed by his greater love for his God, and all forms of suffering humanity. His friendship was a large asset of gain to his intimates, and his memory will be treasured for years to come. May I lay this one little flower of appreciation upon the casket of one who deserves much more?

Yours very sincerely,

JAMES HENRY DARLINGTON.

The Bishop's House, Harrisburg, Pa.,

December 29, 1914.

John Courtney Haddock was born in the county of Longford, Ireland, November 26, 1850, and died in New York City, December 20, 1914. When an infant he was brought to the United States by his parents, who settled in Lenox, Massachusetts. After obtaining a good education in the public schools, he obtained a position with a commercial house in Newport, Rhode Island, later forming a connection with a wholesale coal dealing firm with whom he remained until reaching his majority in 1871. Then he was sent to Fall River, Massachusetts, as manager of the coal yards there, but in 1874 went to New York City, there becoming manager of the wholesale coal department of Meeker & Dean. He spent six years with that firm, which term of service completed the years spent as an employee. He had thoroughly mastered the detail of coal marketing, wholesale and retail, but as yet had not had any connection with coal production.

In 1880, Mr. Haddock, in association with G. W. Shonk, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, purchased the unexpired lease of the Dodson mine at Plymouth, an investment which resulted very profitably and was a striking instance of the sound-

ness of Mr. Haddock's judgment, as the mine was considered a "worked out" property. In 1882 he purchased the lease of the Black Diamond mine at Luzerne, Pennsylvania, which he worked very successfully as long as he lived. He engaged in other extensive mining operations in corporate connection, became president of the Plymouth Coal Company, president of John C. Haddock Company of New York City, and was the forceful executive of both. He was successful in promoting the development of the various mining properties and other business interests of which he was the executive head and left the heritage of an unimpeachable character, notable for his uniform kindness and fair treatment of his fellowmen. Kindly consideration for the welfare of others being a conspicuous trait of his character. Himself a successful business made, self made in the truest sense of the word, he had the most ardent sympathy for others, striving to rise as he had risen and ever extended a helping hand.

That he possessed superior business ability and that the management of his various collieries was wise, is attested not only by his success but by superintendents and mine foreman in his employ; their testimony agreeing that among all the coal operators of the anthracite region none took a deeper interest nor more consistently promoted the safety and general welfare of employes than Mr. Haddock. It was his standing rule that mine superintendents and foreman investigate every grievance and give every committee of miners or every individual a fair hearing. In this way harmony was preserved and many small misunderstandings were prevented from growing into greater ones.

That his employes fully appreciated the spirit of kindness and consideration, and the close personal touch which he kept with the workers by seeing that his repre-

sentatives lived up to the principles of fair dealing, is shown in the following resolutions of condolence adopted by Local Union No. 1770, United Mine Workers of Plymouth:

Whereas, God, our Creator and Preserver, in His wise Providence, has removed the soul of the late John C. Haddock, Esq., from among his beloved family, his numerous friends and employes in this valley, a man who was a loving husband and a father to his children in all respects. He possessed a noble and generous heart, and at all times was ready to consider the poor widow and orphan. His character and reputation were unquestionable, and he always received his employes in a very courteous manner. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 1770, United Mine Workers of America, and of the Dodson Employes' Accidental Keg Fund, send our heartfelt sympathy to the widow and children of the deceased, trusting that some day we shall all understand what to-day appears dark.

Resolved, That Luzerne county has lost one of its leading independent operators in the anthracite coal region, a man who always considered the welfare of his employes at heart, and during the strike of 1902 he displayed himself as usual in favor of the men.

Resolved, That Local 1770, and also the Keg Fund, will miss him, because he urged and contributed liberally to the support of the Keg Fund at all times.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and also placed on the minutes of our Local Union and Keg Fund.

LODWICK DAVIES,
EUGENE BOSSO,
CHARLES COOPER,
Committee.

Mr. Haddock was a generous friend and attendant of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, the Westmoreland and Wilkes-Barre Country Clubs, all of Wilkes-Barre, the Hazleton Country Club of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and of the Lawyers' Club of New York City.



Percy C. Adams

He married, October 7, 1875, Miss Jennie Sharpe DeWolfe, of Brooklyn, New York; children: Mabel, wife of Carleton C. Jones, of Wilkes-Barre; John Courtney (2), graduate of Yale, class of 1915; Courtney, deceased.

The family home was at Glen Summit, where a most generous hospitality was dispensed and where Mr. Haddock indulged to the full his love for flowers and all nature's works, and in its comforts and beautiful surroundings gave full rein to the finer attributes which distinguished him. He usually spent the winter months in New York City, but Glen Summit was a permanent family home. He is buried in Oak Lawn Cemetery.

DONNER, Percy E.,

Financier, Enterprising Citizen.

The work of the financier has ever been identified with the vital part of all industries, and it is partly through their shrewdness and their ability to foresee the changing order of events that the plants of numerous Pittsburgh companies have been able to carry on their establishments in a way that is creditable to the Iron City. Many of these men have had a varied, broad experience, and are thus unquestionably qualified to handle transactions of so important a nature in a way that promotes and makes for the good of all parties concerned; and such a man is Percy E. Donner, banker, promoter, authority on real estate and former steel company official, who by his unceasing efforts and his able mind has not only made himself felt and respected in the financial circles, but has brought the flourishing community of Monessen up to its present developed, modern condition, and who, ever since his adoption of Pittsburgh as his native city, has been identified with its best and leading interests.

Percy E. Donner, son of Frederick and Mary J. Donner, was born November 18, 1878, at Columbus, Indiana, and was educated in the public and high schools of his home town. Believing that greater opportunities were afforded in the east, Mr. Donner arrived in Pittsburgh and some time afterward affiliated himself with the United States Steel Corporation, which was then being organized. He was placed in charge of the largest plant at Monessen, and here his inherent executive ability and his kindly disposition made him one of the most popular general managers ever known in these mills, continuing in this capacity to the satisfaction of his superiors and the loyal support and admiration of his subordinates. Mr. Donner resigned this position February 1, 1904, when he became interested in the development of a number of other projects. The most important of these enterprises was the Webster, Monessen, Belle Vernon & Fayette City Railway Company, which was then undergoing organization. His business changes show very clearly that he is a worker and a doer of the modern type of pioneer, and, doubtless, had he lived a century ago, he would have imprinted his name upon the scroll of honor with many of our indomitable pioneers. Financing this young concern became his part of the business, and here he was given free scope for the play of his financial talents and his helpful work has led this organization to paths of signal success. He is still a member of its board of directors. Notwithstanding the numerous companies and organizations in which he was exceedingly and importantly interested, Mr. Donner was induced to take an active part in the affairs of the Pittsburgh Air Brake Company, at the same time being made one of their directors. He is also director in the East Side Land Company, which really founded the town of Monessen and

is practically responsible for the reason of its final development.

Gradually, however, the financial channel has been weaning his broad interests and versatile talents to her exacting side, and the most of Mr. Donner's work is confined to the business of banking and brokerage. He is head of the firm of Donner, Childs & Woods, and is daily exhibiting his fitness to occupy the position as head of this well respected and much liked concern. Several years ago, he joined the New York Stock Exchange and spent two years on the floor, which experience has invested him with a knowledge that is well-nigh priceless. He is a member of this exchange for his firm.

Though he is an alert and enterprising man, Mr. Donner does not believe in the concentration of effort on business affairs to the exclusion of the amenities of social and outdoor life, and he is a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh, Press, Allegheny Country, Pittsburgh Country and the Harkaway Hunt clubs. An enthusiastic sportsman, Mr. Donner is fond of life in the open and is an all-around outdoor man of no small note.

Mr. Donner married, in 1909, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the late George P. Hamilton, Jr., and one child, Letitia Caldwell Donner, is the fruit of this union. Both Mr. and Mrs. Donner are fond of travel, in this country and abroad, and their delightful home on the Northside is the seat of many smart affairs and gracious hospitality. Mrs. Donner combines her gift of rare charm and tact with innate refinement and culture and is said to be one of the most popular matrons of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Donner stands high in the esteem of his business associates and firm in the hearts of his friends, and the reputation which he has already gained will increase and strengthen with the lapse of years,

based as it is upon the solid and enduring foundations of natural ability, broad and comprehensive learning and unimpeachable integrity.

**BENSON, William S., Rear Admiral,
Distinguished Naval Officer.**

Rear Admiral William Sheppard Benson, Chief of Operations, charged with the practical direction of forty thousand men, and the machinery of the naval forces of the United States, was born in Georgia, September 25, 1855, and received his appointment to the Naval Academy from that State. He graduated from the Naval Academy in June, 1877, and served twenty-two years at sea, and has occupied virtually every position on land and sea that his rank would justify.

In the year 1877 he was ordered to the "Hartford" (flagship), South Atlantic Station, and remained attached to her on that station until January 1, 1879, when he was ordered to the "Essex," at the same station, and was detached from the "Essex" in May, 1879, to the "Constitution," at Norfolk, in October. After he sailed with that famous old warship on her last cruise, he was ordered to duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in July, 1881. The following year he was ordered to the "Alliance," at the home station, and the next year was transferred to the "Yantic," and cruised with her to Littleton Island in the summer of 1883 as convoy to the Creely relief steamer "Proteus." Later he was on duty under the Naval Advisory Board at South Boston until March, 1885, when he was detached and ordered to the Branch Hydrographic Office at Baltimore. In 1888 he was ordered to the "Dolphin," at New York, and made a cruise around the world. On one cruise he navigated the entire coast of Africa.

Rear Admiral Benson's naval career



W. F. Benson,

has been diversified from the very beginning of the modern navy. He has had a varied and useful experience in connection with its building. During the eighties he inspected the material for the construction of the first modern vessels, which later formed the famous "White Squadron." For a number of years he was instructor in seamanship, naval architecture and naval tactics at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and later became commandant of midshipmen while Admiral Badger was superintendent, and in 1908 commanded the practice squadron of five ships. He has served as chief-of-staff of the Pacific fleet, and was captain of the superdreadnought "Utah," and temporarily as commandant of the first division of the Atlantic fleet.

In 1913 he was detached from the "Utah" to be commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia. Admiral Benson, who reached the grade of captain in 1909, was chosen by Secretary Daniels to be Chief of Naval Operations, April, 1915, with the grade of rear admiral. At the time of Rear Admiral Benson's appointment, Secretary Daniels said, "Captain Benson comes to this position after a ripe experience of varied character and of comparatively recent acquirement; namely, the command of one of the most modern battleships; the command of a division of the Atlantic fleet; and finally the command of one of the greatest and most important navy yards, at a time when it was rapidly developing and fitting out to do shipbuilding on a large scale, and where he proved himself to be an administrator of the highest type."

Admiral Benson is a member of the Navy Club at Washington, a member of the Union League, Philadelphia, and is also a member of the Catholic Club, of New York.

He married Miss Mary Augusta Neyses, daughter of Colonel F. O. Neyses, of the

United States army, and they have three children—a daughter, Miss Mary Augusta, married Professor Hermon S. Kraft, of Annapolis; a son, Howard, Jr., lieutenant commanding the United States Ship, Submarine H2.; and a second son, Francis Neyses Benson, a midshipman in the United States Naval Academy.

NICHOLSON, John, Jr.,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

Among Pittsburgh's leading business men during the latter half of the nineteenth century must be numbered the late John Nicholson, Jr., distinguished both as a manufacturer and an inventor. The branch of the family of which Mr. Nicholson was a representative has been for more than a hundred years identified with the most essential interests of the Iron City.

The origin of the name Nicholson is in dispute. It is said that when the Normans settled in England and tried to pronounce the name Lincoln they could get no better result than Noncol, which later became Nicole, and in course of time Nicholson. It is a fact that after the Conquest, Earles of Lincoln called themselves Contes de Nichole. Some authorities derive the name from the Norman patrynomic of Fitz-Nigell.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries branches of the Nicholsons were planted in New Jersey, Virginia and New England. The arms of the family are: Arms: Azure, two bars ermine on a chief argent three suns proper. Crest: A lion's head erased gules, ducally gorged, or.

John Nicholson, great-grandfather of John Nicholson, Jr., was a revenue collector for the crown in County Donegal, Ireland. He married Letitia Stuart, who was of Scotch birth and claimed kindred with the royal Stuarts. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson were the parents of the fol-

lowing children, all born in Ireland: Charles; James; John, mentioned below; Letitia, Andrew, and Patrick. All these children came to the United States in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early portion of the nineteenth. The father, John Nicholson, died in Ireland, and his widow received a pension from the crown until she came to the United States, which she did between 1802 and 1824. She died in Pittsburgh some time prior to 1845, regretting to the last that she had ever left Ireland.

(II) John, son of John and Letitia (Stuart) Nicholson, was a ship carpenter, and settled in Philadelphia. In 1802 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he established a ship and boat yard. He helped build the "New Orleans," the first steamboat on our western rivers, for Captain Roosevelt, an ancestor of ex-President Roosevelt. Mr. Nicholson's principal occupation was the construction of gulf coasting vessels which he shipped in skeleton to New Orleans and launched from that city. He married, November 6, 1797, in Philadelphia, Mary, daughter of John and Mary Schuyler*, both of New Jersey, and their children were: William; John, mentioned below; Abraham Schuyler, and Andrew Jackson. John Nicholson, the father, died in Pittsburgh, February 4, 1846, aged seventy-five years.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) and Mary (Schuyler) Nicholson, was born March 6, 1802, in Philadelphia, and was less than one year old when his parents removed to Pittsburgh. His education was received in the schools of that city, and on reaching a suitable age he was apprenticed to Anthony Beelen to learn the trade of iron moulding. Upon the expiration of his apprenticeship he entered the service of Kingsland & Lightner, who had purchased Mr. Beelen's foundry, and

by his energy, economy and industry soon acquired a competence. In 1826 he bought a small foundry situated on part of the ground now occupied by McKnight's rolling-mill, in Birmingham, the south side of Pittsburgh, and, being a skillful moulder, was much sought after by foundry proprietors. In 1828 the firm of Arthurs & Benny induced him to sell his small foundry and take an interest in their large establishment. In a short time the retirement of Mr. Benny dissolved the partnership, and the well-known firm of Arthurs & Nicholson was established, continuing without change for nearly twenty years, during which time they made the engines for many of the steamboats built in Pittsburgh, and the first pair placed in what are now the old water works. They also built the engines and made the necessary castings for some of the rolling-mills. Between 1830 and 1835 they purchased from McClurg, Parry & Higby what was then known as the Eagle Foundry, situated in Pipetown, and operated both establishments until 1836, when the latter was destroyed by fire. They sold the ground on which it stood to the Pittsburgh Gas Company and built a large foundry and machine shop on the bank of the Monongahela near Lock No. 1. In 1846 or 1847 the firm of Arthurs & Nicholson was dissolved, and in settling the business Mr. Nicholson took charge of the new works, Mr. Arthurs retaining the old establishment. Mr. Nicholson carried on a large business until Thanksgiving night, 1848, when the works were burned to the ground. In association with his son-in-law, G. W. G. Payne, of Nashville, Tennessee, Mr. Nicholson rebuilt the works, and under the firm name of Nicholson & Payne engaged largely in the manufacture of stoves, grate fronts and grates. In 1855 Mr. Nicholson disposed of his interest to Mr. Lee and Frank S. Bissell,

*The Schuyler record is appended to this biography.

who continued the business as Payne, Lee & Company, the style subsequently becoming Payne, Bissell & Company, and eventually Bissell & Company. In 1861 they removed to Allegheny, and Mr. Nicholson's works remained idle until about 1864, when they were burned down for the third time in their history. Mr. Nicholson married, February 24, 1824, in Pittsburgh, Rebecca McGrew (whose ancestral record is appended to this biography), and their children were: Mary Ann, Eliza, Rebecca, John, mentioned below; George, Adda, and Emma.

On October 17, 1880, Mr. Nicholson died, and one who knew him intimately for nearly half a century paid this tribute to his memory: "I have no hesitation in saying that, in my judgment, he possessed as many of the attributes of a good man as any other of whom I ever had any personal knowledge."

(IV) John (3), son of John (2) and Rebecca (McGrew) Nicholson, was born September 21, 1832, in Pittsburgh, and received his education in the schools of his native city and in Travilla's Academy in Sewickley, Pennsylvania. Early in life he was associated by his father in the latter's business, for which he proved to have an unusual aptitude. Later he became a furnace builder and the head of a very flourishing concern.

While Mr. Nicholson's business qualifications were of a high order, he possessed also an uncommon amount of mechanical genius which found its most notable expression in the invention of the Nicholson Recuperative Furnace for melting glass. This machine, by using slack as a fuel to generate gas, much cheapened the process, and at the same time greatly improved it. This invention was perfected in 1880 and brought Mr. Nicholson merited distinction.

Always a staunch Republican, Mr.

Nicholson never was conspicuously associated with the affairs of the organization, though taking a keen and helpful interest in every project having for its end the betterment of conditions in his community. He was a member of the Methodist church. His countenance, so expressive of the traits of character which made him what he was, and his earnest, cordial manner, are still too fresh in the memories of a majority of Pittsburghers to justify any description here.

Mr. Nicholson married, June 16, 1864, Mary Elizabeth Cheek (whose ancestral record is appended to this biography), and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Mary, resides in Pittsburgh, but has lived much abroad. 2. John H., whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. 3. Harry Schuyler, a biography of whom may also be found on another page. 4. Robert, died in childhood. 5. Joel Cheek, also died in childhood. Mr. Nicholson was a man of strong domestic affections, and for many years his home was brightened by the devoted wife and mother who passed away December 9, 1892, at the comparatively early age of forty-seven.

It was not in the city which had been his birthplace and life-long home that Mr. Nicholson's own death occurred, but on the island of Cuba, where he breathed his last on January 23, 1906. When the news reached Pittsburgh, the sense of sorrow was widespread and sincere, all classes of the community uniting in mourning for one whose talents and successes had been used in the service of his city and had been made to minister to the general good.

John Nicholson, Jr., was the son of a man who fostered the iron manufactures of Pittsburgh while they were still in their infancy, and he himself, with larger opportunities, gave a powerful impetus to

their maturer development. In two generations the name of John Nicholson is a notable one in the industrial world.

(The Schuyler Line).

Philip Pieterse Schuyler emigrated from Holland as early as 1650, and settled in Albany, New York. He was one of the most prominent citizens of the province, and the family he founded is recognized as one of the historic families of America. Under date of August 29, 1654, he is styled the Honorable Philip Pieterse Schuyler, and about that time he was appointed one of the commissioners or magistrates of the court at Albany. He served in the office of magistrate for many years, and was for some time president of the court. On November 1, 1667, he was commissioned captain of the Foot Company of Albany, and two years later was also appointed to command the military company at Schenectady. Captain Schuyler married, December 12, 1650, Margaretta Van Sleichtenhorst, whose father held important offices in the colony of New York, and their children were: Gysbert; Gertrude, married Colonel Stephanies Van Cortlandt; Alyda, married the Rev. Nicholas Van Rensselaer, and after his death became the wife of Robert Livingstone; Peter, known as "Colonel," married (first) Engeltie Van Schaick, and (second) Maria Van Rensselaer; Brant, married Cornelia Van Cortlandt; and Arent, mentioned below. Captain Schuyler died in Albany, August 9, 1683.

(II) Arent, son of Philip Pieterse and Margaretta (Van Sleichtenhorst) Schuyler, was born June 25, 1662, and in 1690, as a volunteer, led a company of scouts into Canada. He was shortly after commissioned captain under the New York government, and in that capacity rendered important military service. About 1720 he removed to New Jersey, where he was a large landowner, residing on an

estate at Barbadoes Neck, three miles above Newark. On this land a copper mine was discovered which became the source of much wealth. Mr. Schuyler married (first) November 26, 1688, Jenneke Teller, (second) January, 1703, Swantie Vandykhuisen, and (third) Maria Walter. He devised his homestead and his copper mine to his son, the Honorable John Schuyler, and a plantation on the Delaware river, in Burlington, Burlington county, New Jersey, to his son, Casparus, mentioned below. The death of Mr. Schuyler occurred January 12, 1730, near Newark, New Jersey.

(III) Casparus, son of Arent and Jenneke (Teller) Schuyler, was baptized May 5, 1695, in New York City, and resided on an estate of five hundred acres at Burlington, New Jersey. He was twice married, the Christian name of his first wife being Jane, and that of the second Mary, but their surnames have not come down to us. Mr. Schuyler died in 1754, at Burlington, New Jersey.

(IV) Arent (2), son of Casparus Schuyler, resided on his ancestral estate at Burlington. He married (first) May 19, 1748, Jenneke Van Waganan, of Essex county, New Jersey, and (second) Jane Proal. His death occurred at Burlington, in 1780.

(V) John, son of Arent (2) Schuyler, was born in 1751, at Burlington, New Jersey, and married, about 1775, Mary, daughter of Samuel Cripps, of Burlington county, and a descendant of John Cripps, secretary, in 1687, of the Proprietors of West Jersey. Mr. Schuyler died at Burlington, his birthplace.

(VI) Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Cripps) Schuyler, was married, November 6, 1797, at Philadelphia, to John Nicholson, as stated above.

(The McGrew Line).

The McGrew family belonged to the Clan Buchanan, of Scotland, but on ac-



M. Scafe

count of religious persecution fled from their native land and settled in County Tyrone, province of Ulster, Ireland.

Robert McGrew, the first ancestor of record, emigrated about 1726-27 from County Tyrone, Ireland, to the province of Pennsylvania, settling in Adams county, where he became a man of some prominence. Mr. McGrew married in Ireland, the Christian name of his wife being Isabella. They became the parents of a large family, and among the sons was Finley, mentioned below.

(II) Finley, son of Robert and Isabella McGrew, married, and James, his son, is mentioned below.

(III) James, son of Finley McGrew, married, and his son, Finley, is mentioned below.

(IV) Finley (2), son of James McGrew, married, and his daughter, Rebecca, is mentioned below.

(V) Rebecca, daughter of Finley (2) McGrew, became the wife of John Nicholson Sr., as stated above.

(The Cheek Line).

Henry Cheek, grandfather of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (Cheek) Nicholson, married Miss Hancock, who was a connection of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

(II) James Henry, son of Henry and ——— (Hancock) Cheek, was born in Adair county, Kentucky; was a physician, and during the Civil War served in the Union army. He married Mary Agnes Bledsoe, who lived at Paris, Kentucky.

(III) Mary Elizabeth, daughter of James Henry and Mary Agnes (Bledsoe) Cheek, became the wife of John Nicholson, Jr., as stated above. The great-great-granduncle of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (Cheek) Nicholson was Sir John Cheek, a solicitor for the English crown.

SCAIFE, William B.,

Pioneer in Iron Industry.

Among pioneers of the iron industry of Pennsylvania was the late William B. Scaife, founder and head of the old firm of William B. Scaife & Sons, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Jefferey Scaife, father of William B. Scaife, was a native of Yorkshire, England. The family is of Danish origin and has been traced back to 1653. About 1780 Jefferey Scaife migrated to the United States, settling first in Philadelphia and afterward in Pittsburgh, where in 1802 he engaged in the manufacture of tin and sheet-iron ware. He married Lydia Barrett; his death occurring in 1846.

William B. Scaife, son of Jefferey and Lydia (Barrett) Scaife, was born September 5, 1812, in the First Ward, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and received all the education obtainable at that time in his native city. Notwithstanding his incessant activity, he was all his life a student, becoming a remarkably well-informed man, with a special taste for metaphysics. From an early age he was trained in his father's works, and a proof of the precocious development of his mechanical genius is found in the fact that when but nine years old he fashioned articles which were offered for sale with those made by his father's workmen. In 1834 the firm of William B. Scaife & Company was organized, the company consisting of the well-known business men, Messrs. McClurg and Wade, of the Fort Pitt Ordnance works. They engaged extensively in the manufacture of tin, sheet-iron and copper ware. In 1838, Mr. Scaife, by purchasing the interest of his partners, found himself, at the age of twenty-six, sole proprietor of an important industry. At this time steamboat trade was one of Pittsburgh's greatest interests, and Mr.

Scaife gave much of his time to the manufacture of the tin, iron and copper portions of these vessels. This was the origin of what afterward became an independent branch of business—that of the building and thorough equipment of steamboats. He was one of the first to inaugurate the system of toving coal down the river instead of floating it, as was then the custom. Mr. Scaife was perhaps the pioneer manufacturer of iron roof frames and corrugated iron roofings and sidings, a venture which proved very profitable, orders coming in from all parts of the United States. He was always the first to install labor-saving machinery and to do everything calculated to improve the condition of his men. In 1870 the firm name was changed to William B. Scaife & Sons.

In everything pertaining to the welfare of Pittsburgh Mr. Scaife's interest was deep and sincere, and wherever substantial aid would further public progress it was freely given. In politics he was first a Whig and then a Republican. A strong believer in temperance, he assisted the cause with influence and means. He was the organizer of a debating society known as the Philo Institute which possessed a fine library and numbered among its members many men who later became prominent. He was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William B. Scaife married Mary Frisbee, daughter of Ephraim Frisbee, of Schoharie county, New York, and they were the parents of thirteen children, including the following sons: Oliver P., deceased; Charles Cooke, deceased, whose biography and portrait follows; Lauriston L., an attorney of Boston; William Lucien, chairman of the Scaife Foundry and Machine Company; Marvin F.; and Walter B., of Florence, Italy.

The death of William B. Scaife oc-

curred in Pittsburgh, April 2, 1876, and he is buried there in the Allegheny Cemetery.

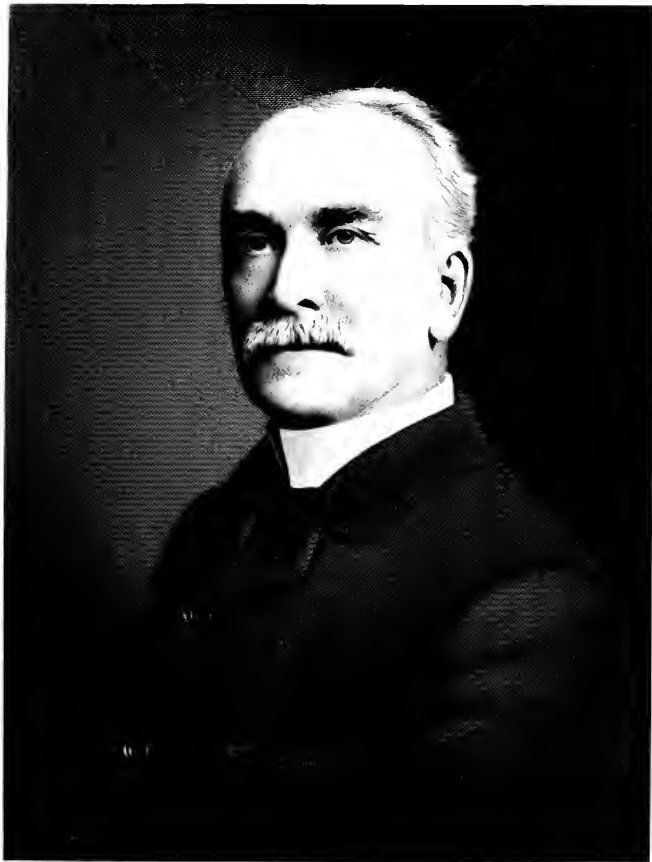
SCAIFE, Charles C.,

Civil War Veteran, Manufacturer.

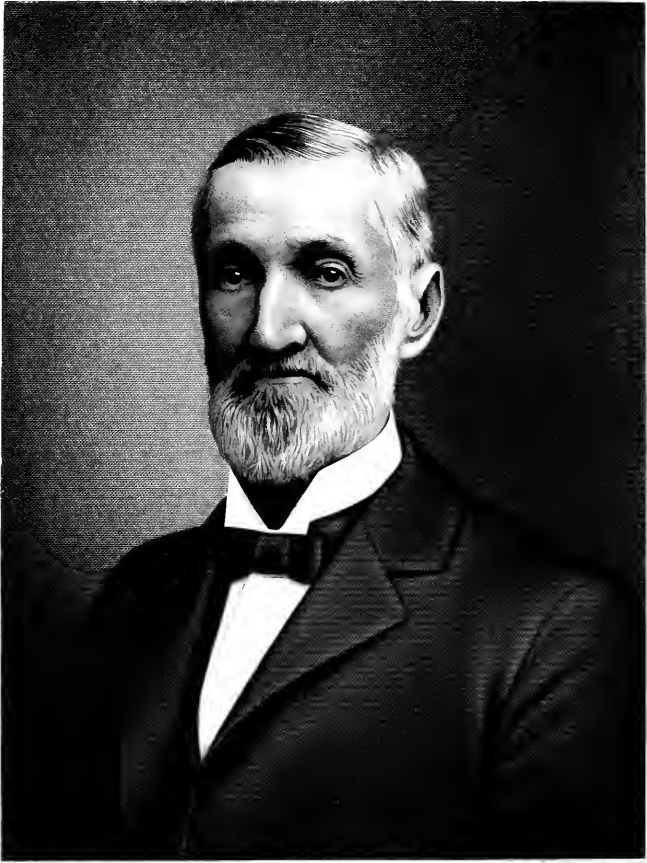
A representative of one of the oldest industries of the Iron City, and a true type of the influential, aggressive Pittsburger, was the late Charles Cooke Scaife, president of the William B. Scaife & Sons Company, manufacturers of steel tanks for air, gas and liquids, steel buildings, and water purifying apparatus. This company was founded in 1802 by Jefferey Scaife, the grandfather of Charles Cooke Scaife, and is perhaps the oldest manufacturing establishment west of the Allegheny mountains.

Mr. Scaife was a member of a family famous in the industrial annals of Pittsburgh, and was himself prominently associated not only with her manufacturing interests but with the other elements most essential to her well-being. He was born September 8, 1844, in Pitt township, now a part of the city of Pittsburgh, a son of the late William B. and Mary (Frisbee) Scaife, the former one of the most prominent iron manufacturers of his day.

Charles C. Scaife was educated in public and private schools of his native city, and belonged to one of the first classes of the old Central High School. He early associated with his father in the latter's business. Proving himself to have inherited a full share of the ability hereditary in his family, he very shortly became a member of the firm, with which he was closely identified for over fifty years. Under his able leadership the scope of the business was greatly enlarged, and the company now owns an immense plant at Oakmont, employing



Genl. C. Scaife,



James Verner
"—————"

about five hundred men. Mr. Scaife was thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business, and his vitalizing energy pervaded every department of the concern. Mr. Scaife was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted September 15, 1862, in Company C, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia.

He was married, December 24, 1867, to Priscilla M., daughter of the late James Verner, of Pittsburgh, and the following children were born to them: James Verner; William B.; Charles Cooke, Jr., died November 13, 1915; and Anna Verner, wife of John H. Ricketson, Jr.

While closely attending to his business affairs, Mr. Scaife ever manifested a keen and active interest in everything pertaining to the city's welfare, and his name was associated with projects of the utmost municipal concern. The financial and commercial institutions, the educational, political, charitable and religious organizations, which constitute the chief features in the life of every great city, all profited by his support and coöperation. He was the owner of much real estate, and a fine judge of the dormant possibilities of landed property. A Republican in politics, and known to be an attentive observer of men and measures, he was frequently consulted in regard to questions of public moment. Although repeatedly urged to run for public office, he steadfastly declined.

A member of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh, Mr. Scaife was its oldest trustee in point of service. Dignified and courteous on all occasions, a true "gentleman of the old school," his sterling qualities of manhood and genial disposition drew around him a large circle of devotedly attached friends. His innumerable private benefactions were always carried out in a manner not to permit them to become known elsewhere. The

poor of the community never had a more generous and sympathetic friend.

The death of Charles Cooke Scaife, which occurred December 31, 1915, removed from Pittsburgh a man whose business capacity was of the highest order, a citizen of active patriotism, and a man of refined tastes and benevolent disposition—one who in every relation of life had never wavered in his loyalty to the loftiest principles.

VERNER, James,

Man of Enterprise, Public Official.

The business men of the old Iron City! We all know them as history and tradition have preserved them for us—men whose lives furnished examples of commercial probity and enterprise, and civic and social virtue; men whose monument is the Pittsburgh of the present, prosperous and beautiful. Among the foremost of the noble company to whom the present generation owes so much was the late James Verner, for more than half a century prominently identified with the best business, financial and social interests of Pittsburgh.

James Verner was born August 30, 1818, at Monongahela City (then called Williamsport), Pennsylvania, the youngest child and only son of James and Elizabeth (Doyle) Verner. His grandmother died at Verner's Bridge, County Armagh, Ireland, where she had always lived, and where her husband had died many years before her. Their ancestors were of Scotch origin. James and Elizabeth Verner came from Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1806, and after a brief stay at Pittsburgh moved to Williamsport. About 1820 they settled permanently in Pittsburgh, where Mr. Verner engaged in the brewing and lumber business with James Brown, the firm being known as

Brown & Verner. James Verner, Sr., died in 1854, aged seventy-one; his wife dying two years later at the same age. The family consisted of three daughters and one son. Their eldest daughter, Elizabeth (Mrs. Samuel Morrison), died in 1887; Ellen Holmes, widow of Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia; Mary; James, see below.

James Verner, son of James and Elizabeth (Doyle) Verner, received his education at a private school kept by John Kelly, in Allegheny, and at Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He married Anna, a daughter of General James Murry, of Murrysville, Pennsylvania, and settled on a farm of four hundred and sixty acres at the site of the present borough of Verona, which was formerly called Verner's Station. Mr. Verner cleared and fenced the farm and added to it. After the completion of the Allegheny Valley railroad he formed a company to lay out a village, which now constitutes the first ward of Verona borough, and secured the location of the Allegheny Valley railroad shops there. Returning to Pittsburgh, Mr. Verner became a partner in the brewing firm of George W. Smith & Company, in which he continued several years. He then became interested in and operated the Excelsior Omnibus Company, which transferred passengers and baggage from the Pennsylvania railroad to the Fort Wayne railroad. Selling out this, Mr. Verner applied for and obtained a charter for the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, which was put in operation in 1859, the first street railway operated west of the Allegheny mountains. This road was later consolidated with the Transverse road in the Citizens' Traction railway. Mr. Verner afterward organized the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company, and was its first president.

A man of much public spirit, James

Verner served several years as a member of council from the Fourth ward, being a Whig and later Republican in his political affiliations. He was noted for his love of field sports, and had the reputation of being the oldest "wing-shot" in Western Pennsylvania. He was one of the first to interest himself and others in the improvement in the breeding of hunting dogs, and was one of the organizers of the Sportmen's Association of Western Pennsylvania, an association organized for the protection of game and fish. Mr. Verner was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. James and Anna (Murry) Verner were the parents of five sons and five daughters, of which number five lived to maturity: Priscilla M., wife of Charles C. Scaife; Amelia, Mrs. Arthur Malcolm, of Philadelphia; James K.; Murry A; and M. Scott. Mrs. James Verner died April 10, 1881.

The death of James Verner, which occurred August 8, 1901, was deeply and sincerely mourned by all classes of the community. As a business man he might truly be called a model, and in all the relations of life he was admirable. His record both as a business man and a citizen is without a blemish. Throughout his career he was conspicuously identified with Pittsburgh. The promotion of her prosperity and power was his ultimate object in all his enterprises, and with prophetic instinct he realized her preëminence in the years to come. Pittsburgh to-day has more than justified his belief, and among the names which she holds in grateful remembrance is that of James Verner.

BRAINARD, Ira F.,

Enterprising Business Man.

Among well-known Pittsburgh business men is Ira Fitch Brainard, who has for nearly half a century been a leader in

business affairs in that city. He is a representative of the old Brainard family, which was among the earliest settlers from England in this country.

(I) Daniel Brainard, the American ancestor of this family, was brought to America when a child of eight years, and lived in Hartford, Connecticut. His home was with the Wyllys family, and he remained with them until he had attained the age of twenty-one years. After his arrival in this country he received a letter from his mother in England, in which the family name is spelled Brainwood, so it is to be presumed that this was the original spelling, but the form of Brainard has been retained through the successive generations. His name is on record as a settler and proprietor of Haddam, Connecticut, in 1669, and he appears to have been a man of considerable influence and prominence in matters of both church and State. He had apparently acquired a good education, and served as justice of the peace for a number of years. He was one of the leading spirits in the building of a church, in which he served as a deacon. He married (first) Hannah Spencer, daughter of Garrard Spencer, of Lynn, Massachusetts, and they had children: Daniel, Jr., born March 2, 1665; Hannah, born November 20, 1667; James, born June 2, 1669; Joshua, born July 20, 1671; William, born March 30, 1673; Caleb, born November 20, 1675; Elijah, see below; Hezekiah, born 1680 or 1681. Daniel Brainard married (second) Mrs. Hannah Saxton, a widow whose maiden name was also Saxton.

(II) Elijah Brainard, sixth son and seventh child of Daniel and Hannah (Spencer) Brainard, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, in 1677. He married (first) Mary Bushell, by whom he had children: Mary, born January 20, 1700; Abigail, born June 18, 1702; Joseph, born

January 12, 1704; Elijah, Jr., born September 27, 1706; Thankful, born July 22, 1709; Rachel, born May 13, 1712; Jabez, born February 19, 1715. He married (second) Margaret ———, and they were the parents of Esther, born August 16, 1717, and Phineas, of whom below.

(III) Phineas Brainard, only son and second and youngest child of Elijah and Margaret Brainard, was born October 17, 1720. He married, November 9, 1741, Jerusha Towner, and they had children: Jerusha, born September 9, 1742; Phineas, Jr., born March 20, 1744, died in infancy; Elizabeth, born March 22, 1745; Phineas, Jr., born January 2, 1747; Esther, born March 9, 1749; Henry, see forward; Herman, born 1754; and John, born November 5, 1757.

(IV) Henry Brainard, third son and sixth child of Phineas and Jerusha (Towner) Brainard, was born March 1, 1751. He married Huldah ———, and had a number of children, among them being: George, and Calvin Cone, of whom see forward.

(V) Calvin Cone Brainard, son of Henry and Huldah Brainard, married Sophia Fitch, and they had several children among them being Ira Fitch, as below.

(VI) Ira Fitch Brainard, son of Calvin Cone and Sophia (Fitch) Brainard, was born on a farm in Canfield, Mahoning county, Ohio, January 8, 1840. He removed to Boardman, Ohio, in 1849, where he attended public and private schools, and the academy at Poland, that State. His next place of residence was Salem, Ohio, to which he removed in the spring of 1857, and where he attended the high school. He was engaged in business for his father from 1859 until 1862, when he left to enter the Army of the Cumberland as commissary clerk to Captain Jacob Heaton, who was on the staff

of General James A. Garfield, late President of the United States. In 1867 Mr. Brainard came to Pittsburgh and entered the live stock business, and in which he has since been engaged to the present. He has been president of the Live Stock Exchange for many years; was one of the organizers of the Liberty National Bank, and was president for about ten years; organized the Liberty Savings Bank; is a director and large stockholder in the Westmoreland Specialty Glass Works; is a large stockholder and president of the Central Stock Yards of Louisville, Kentucky; is a member of the firm of Brainard Brothers, doing business in the Produce Exchange, New York, and is a member of the New York Produce Exchange. Force and resolution, combined with a genial disposition, are depicted in his countenance, and his simple, dignified and affable manners attract all who are brought into contact with him. Mr. Brainard is a member of Duquesne Lodge, No. 546, Free and Accepted Masons; Pittsburgh Consistory; Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Duquesne and Country clubs; the Pittsburgh Board of Trade; and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Brainard married, September 1, 1862, Frances, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Potts) Heaton, of Salem, Ohio, and they have had children: Edward Heaton; Clifford C., deceased; and James J., of Pittsburgh.

SAWYER, John H.,

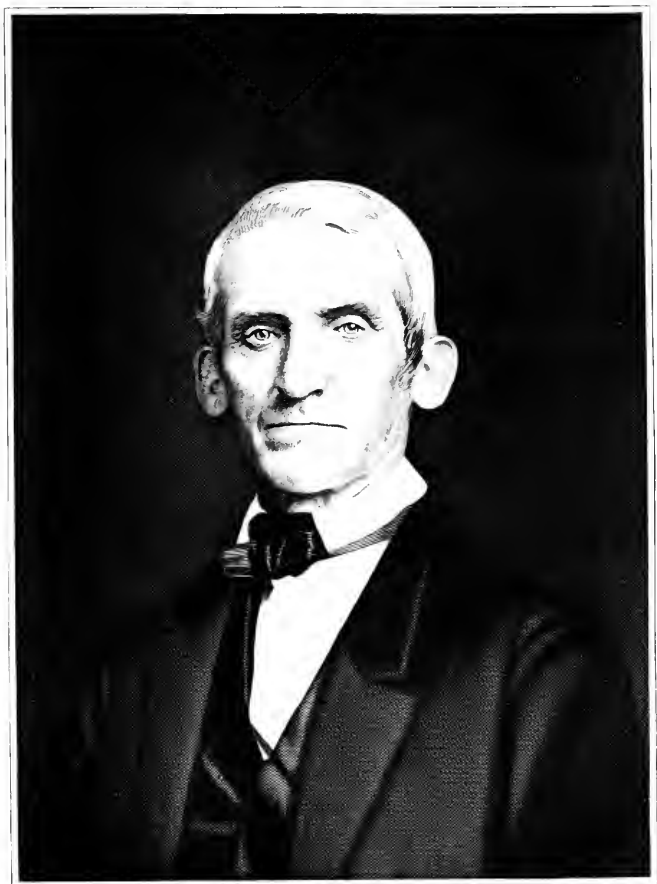
Manufacturer, Financier.

One of the strong men of the Old Pittsburgh—one of those Titans of trade whose heroic proportions seem to dwarf their successors of the present day—was the late John Hamilton Sawyer. Mr.

Sawyer was a man who touched life at many points, and his great abilities and sterling traits of character caused him to be regarded by the community with feelings of admiration.

John Sawyer, grandfather of John H. Sawyer, was born near the city of Boston, Massachusetts. His wife's maiden name was Porter. Both the parents of Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer were among the Pilgrims who came to America on the ship "Speedwell," and settled near Boston in 1620. John Sawyer was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was currier for a time to General Washington. He left Boston for Ohio, where he purchased a tract of land near Hockingport, and his name appears among the names of the Revolutionary soldiers on a large monument erected at Wooster, Ohio. He had two brothers who were ministers in the Baptist church, to which denomination he also belonged. He and his wife were the parents of eight children: 1. Frances. 2. Eleanor. 3. Robert, a sailor, lost at sea. 4. Samuel. 5. Porter, who became a Methodist minister. 6. James. 7. Nathaniel. 8. Benair Clement, see below.

(II) Benair Clement Sawyer, son of John Sawyer, was born in 1791, in Hockingport, Ohio, and died in 1860. He came to Pittsburgh in 1812, and learned the printer's trade, which he followed for a short time. Later in life he embarked in business for himself as a manufacturer of soap. He took an active part in the affairs of the city, and helped organize the Pittsburgh Volunteer Fire Company. He was an earnest member of the Trinity Episcopal Church. He married Catherine Brooks, born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, who died at the age of fifty-two years. Her father was a native of England, and her mother a native of Ireland. They were married in England, and coming to America, settled at Carlisle, Pennsyl-



B. C. Sawyer



J. C. Bruen

vania. He was a highly educated gentleman, and the founder of a seminary in which he acted as one of the professors. Benair Clement and Catherine (Brooks) Sawyer were the parents of six children: 1. James Brooks Sawyer, an attorney of Pittsburgh, who died aged thirty years, in 1854, unmarried. 2. Robert, died young. 3. Harry, died in boyhood. 4. Benair C., who was mayor of Pittsburgh in the sixties, and later a resident of Los Angeles, California; married Catherine Aiken, and they had a son and three daughters. 5. John Hamilton, see below. 6. Colonel Nathaniel Porter, of Pittsburgh; died November 24, 1903; was a member of the soap manufacturing firm of B. C. & J. Sawyer, and also extensively engaged in real estate transactions; married Margaret O'Brien, and their children were: (a) John H., of Denver, Colorado, married Jean F. Phipps; (b) William English, deceased, of Pittsburgh; (c) Henry C.; (d) Mrs. Anna Cora Easton, of Pittsburgh.

(III) John Hamilton Sawyer, son of Benair Clement and Catherine (Brooks) Sawyer, was born on Third avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1825. He was educated in private schools and completed his education in the University of Western Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh), becoming a chemist. At the age of twenty-one years he was taken into the firm with his father, and was engaged in the manufacture of soaps until 1865, when he retired from the firm and engaged in the real estate business, in which he continued until his death. He was one of the organizers and president of the Sharpsburg and Etna Bank. In politics he was a Democrat. His death occurred July 10, 1877, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

John Hamilton Sawyer married, January 11, 1855, Miss Jane Frances O'Brien,

daughter of John and Mary Elizabeth (Evans) O'Brien, of Pittsburgh. A biography of John O'Brien, together with his and his wife's portraits, appears in this work. Mrs. Jane Frances (O'Brien) Sawyer was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1837. Children of John Hamilton and Jane Frances (O'Brien) Sawyer: 1. James Brooks Sawyer, born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, (now Northside, Pittsburgh), November 12, 1856, received a collegiate education and read law with Biddle & Ward, of Philadelphia; was later admitted to the bar of Allegheny county. 2. John O'Brien Sawyer, born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1857, studied dentistry with Dr. Spencer; married Mary A. Corbett, of Georgetown, and they had children: Mary Frances, wife of Percival Glenwar Heming, of Pittsburgh, and they have two children, Frances Marie and Marjorie Josephine; John Francis, born June 20, 1888, unmarried; James Leo, born February 18, 1890, unmarried.

O'BRIEN, John,

Enterprising Citizen.

Among pioneer business men of the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was the late John O'Brien.

(I) Matthew O'Brien was born in Waterford, County Waterford, Ireland, in 1740. The family of O'Brien came originally from County Clare, Ireland. The arms of the O'Brien family are: Arms—Quarterly: First and fourth, per pale, gu. and or, three lions, counter-changed; second, argent, three piles, gu.; third, argent, a pheon. Crest—Issuing out of clouds a naked arm, embowed, the hand grasping a sword, all ppr. Motto—"The strongest arm uppermost."

Matthew O'Brien came to Baltimore,

Maryland, in 1766, but later returned to Waterford, Ireland, where he died in 1783. He married, in Waterford, Ireland, in 1766, Alice Clarey, born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1748, died in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1768. They had a son, Michael, as below. Matthew O'Brien was a member of the Roman Catholic church.

(II) Michael O'Brien, son of above Matthew and Alice (Clarey) O'Brien, was born in 1767, in Baltimore, Maryland, but his father returned to Waterford, Ireland, in 1770, where he was reared. After the death of his father, in Waterford, Michael O'Brien attended Dublin College. When aged twenty-three years he returned to Baltimore, Maryland. He was by profession an architect, but the demand for such work not being great, he embarked in the produce business in Baltimore, Maryland. He came in June, 1806, to Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), where his death occurred June 23, 1815. Michael O'Brien married, December 1, 1791, Margaret Houck, born 1770, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was a noted singer of her day, and sang in St. John's Roman Catholic Church (the first building), Philadelphia, until married. She came to Baltimore in 1790, and sang the first mass ever read by Bishop Carroll as the first Bishop of the United States of America. The Houck family was an old-German family of Philadelphia, and came originally from Baden Baden, Germany. Margaret (Houck) O'Brien had a brother in the Revolutionary War, who formed a company and was made its captain; he lost a leg at the battle of the Brandywine. Margaret (Houck) O'Brien, after the death of her husband, resided on what was known as the Fourteen Mile Island, in the Allegheny river. Her death occurred July 21, 1854, in Latrobe, Pennsylvania. Michael and

Margaret (Houck) O'Brien were the parents of the following children: 1. John, see below. 2. William, born July 21, 1794, in Baltimore; died in 1884. 3. Michael, born May 18, 1796, in Baltimore; died in 1873. 4. Mary, born November 6, 1797, in Baltimore; died July 7, 1798. 5. Joseph, born July 21, 1799, in Baltimore; died July 21, 1800. 6. James, born May 20, 1802, in Baltimore; died in 1881. 7. Joseph, born October 9, 1803, in Baltimore; died in 1878. 8. Matthew, born July 24, 1805, in Baltimore; died May 9, 1813. 9. Mary, born May 3, 1807; became the wife of John Haffey, of Pittsburgh, and died in 1853. 10. Samuel, born September 3, 1810, in Pittsburgh; died December 8, 1868. 11. Thomas, born December 1, 1813, in Pittsburgh; died in 1849.

(III) John O'Brien, son of Michael and Margaret (Houck) O'Brien, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 16, 1792, and died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1886. He received his education in a private school in Baltimore, under William O'Brien, who was afterwards ordained by Bishop Carroll and sent to Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania). John O'Brien, at the age of fourteen, came to Pittsburgh, arriving after two weeks travel in a Dearborn carriage, June 20, 1806. His father died soon after his arrival in Pittsburgh, and the widow reared the family. John O'Brien learned the carpenter's trade and became a master carpenter or carriage builder at the early age of twenty-one years. He was also an architect and surveyor, and helped build the United States Arsenal in Pittsburgh, continuing in the employ of the government for twenty-five years. Later he engaged in the real estate business, and had much valuable property in the city. He was a stockholder in the Pittsburgh, the Ex-



Mary Est.'Brien

change, the Merchants' & Manufacturers', the Mechanics', the Iron City and Allegheny banks. John O'Brien was a member of St. Patrick's, the first Roman Catholic church erected in Pittsburgh, and was active in all that tended to improve the city. He built his residence on Thirty-ninth street, in 1832, and died there, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. John O'Brien married (first) February 16, 1817, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Ann Leslie, born October 4, 1799, in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, died December 22, 1830, in Pittsburgh. They had four children: 1. James, born April 10, 1818, died September 1, 1851; married, February 15, 1841, Sarah Cantwell, born in Pittsburgh, April 6, 1820, died January 30, 1849; they had four children: (a) William C., born in Pittsburgh, October 7, 1841, died September 19, 1867, in Galveston, Texas, after serving four years in the Civil War, in which he was wounded; (b) Ann Elvira, born January 3, 1844, died March 18, 1847; (c) Mary Lavenia, born March 13, 1845, died in Freiburg, Germany, July 4, 1878, married G. W. Schmidt, of Pittsburgh, and left one son, G. W. Schmidt, Jr., born March 7, 1874, died April 1, 1905; (d) Sylvester Day, born November 9, 1846, died March 12, 1849. 2. Margarett, born August 25, 1820, died November 10, 1836. 3. John, born June 22, 1825, died August 21, 1834. 4. Lewis, born June 27, 1830, died March 30, 1831. John O'Brien married (second) October 14, 1832, Mary Elizabeth Evans, born January 6, 1798, in Fauquier county, Virginia, and reared in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county (now West Virginia), died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1881. She was a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Chance) Evans. William Chance, the father of Elizabeth (Chance) Evans, came to the United States of America

and settled in Loudoun county, Virginia, where he owned a large tract of land; he married Elizabeth Melzou. The brother of William Chance was knighted Sir Jerry Chance, in Worcester, England. Children of John and Mary Elizabeth (Evans) O'Brien: 1. John William, see below. 2. Jane Frances, who became the wife of the late John Hamilton Sawyer, of Pittsburgh, whose biography is elsewhere in this work.

(IV) John William O'Brien, son of John and Mary Elizabeth (Evans) O'Brien, was born in Pittsburgh, October 3, 1834, died January 5, 1895. He married, September 12, 1870, Catherine Janet, born August 11, 1853, died April 29, 1879, daughter of John and Mary Ann (Johns) Kearns, of Pittsburgh. John William and Catherine Janet (Kearns) O'Brien were the parents of children: William, born October 21, 1872, died April 7, 1876; James Vick, see below; Thomas H., born October 28, 1878, died March 3, 1908; married Katherine Geoghegan, June 28, 1905, had a son, John Vick, born March 27, 1906.

(V) James Vick O'Brien, born May 26, 1876, in Pittsburgh, son of the late John William and Catherine Janet (Kearns) O'Brien; professor of musical composition and conductor of orchestra at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; also in charge of the department of music there; University of Notre Dame, 1896-98; organist of Holy Rosary Church, 1899-1902; conductor of Vick's Orchestra and Duquesne Greys' Military Band, 1899-1902; Stern's Conservatory of Music; Hoch Schule, Berlin. Also privately with Professors Englebert Humperdinck, Frederick E. Koch, Carl Thiel and Jose Vianna Da Motta, of Berlin, 1902-1912; Carnegie Institute from 1912 to the present time; Democrat in politics; member Knights of Columbus Club, Pittsburgh Musical Soci-

ety, Pittsburgh Art Society, Pittsburgh Athletic Association and "Musicians Club of Pittsburgh." He married, in London, England, September 28, 1909, Ann M. (Swan) O'Brien, born in Pittsburgh, January 8, 1885, daughter of James L. and Ann R. (McConville) Swan, and they have one child, Virginia Jane O'Brien, born June 28, 1910, in Berlin, Germany.

GRAHAM, Robert F.,

Skilled in Corporation Law.

Among those Pittsburgh lawyers whose professional careers are co-eval with the twentieth century, is Robert Fleming Graham, especially well known as a corporation counsel. Mr. Graham has loyally chosen as the scene of his labors the city which has been his home during half his life and with whose leading interests he is thoroughly identified.

Hugh Graham, great-great-grandfather of Robert Fleming Graham, was a descendant of Scottish ancestors, and was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In his youth he was captured by Indians, but succeeded in escaping from the savages and making his way home. During the remainder of his life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native county. He married Margaret Kennedy, and among their sons were Robert, mentioned below; John, and George. The two last named were soldiers in a Pennsylvania regiment during the Revolutionary War, George being at one time taken prisoner by the enemy. He later settled in South Carolina, John making his home at New Albany, Indiana, which town he surveyed and laid out, and where many of his descendants reside at the present day.

(II) Robert, son of Hugh and Margaret (Kennedy) Graham, was born

about 1760, and until 1800 cultivated land in Lancaster county. In that year he moved to Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a tannery and traded extensively with the Indians. In the War of 1812 he served as a "Dunny Money" volunteer, and after the close of the war moved to Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, where he passed the remainder of his life. In politics he was a Whig. Robert Graham married Margaret, daughter of Colonel Thomas Gilchrist, who had won his military title in the war for independence, and had received from the government a tract of about five hundred acres in Butler county. Mr. and Mrs. Graham were the parents of six children, of whom John K., mentioned below, was the youngest. The death of Mrs. Graham occurred in 1839, and the following year her husband also passed away.

(III) John K., son of Robert and Margaret (Gilchrist) Graham, was born in 1815, in Butler county, Pennsylvania, and was a child when his parents removed to Allegheny county. Inheriting a portion of the homestead, he made it his home for the greater part of his life. He caused the buildings of the estate to be remodelled, and was at one time a farmer upon an extensive scale, later disposing of a part of his property. He was first a Whig and then a Republican. He was at one time an elder in the Associate Reformed church, and subsequently held the same office in the United Presbyterian church. Mr. Graham married (first) Mary Ann, daughter of John and Margaret (Calhoun) Calhoun, and their children were: John Calhoun, mentioned below; Adly, died in childhood; and Robert, also died in childhood. Mrs. Graham died about 1852, and Mr. Graham married (second) Eliza Rankin, becoming by this union the father of the following children:

Samuel A.; Sarah J.; Mary Ann, died in childhood; Eliza M., also died in childhood; and Margaret C., died at the age of twenty-two years. Mr. Graham survived to the venerable age of ninety-two, passing away in 1907.

(IV) John Calhoun, son of John K. and Mary Ann (Calhoun) Graham, was born in October, 1845, attended the local schools, and after his marriage made his home on a portion of the homestead. In 1874 he moved to Connellsville, Fayette county, and there owned a flouring mill which he operated at different times on both banks of the Youghiogheny river. In politics he was a Republican, and he and his wife were members of the United Presbyterian church. Mr. Graham married Margaret Fleming, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and their children were: Robert Fleming, mentioned below; William C., principal of the high school at Wilksburg, Pennsylvania; Mary C., died September 16, 1897; and James B., chief inspector of the National Tube Company, of Loraine, Ohio. Mr. Graham died in 1884, ere he had completed his fortieth year. He was a man of high principle and irreproachable life.

(V) Robert Fleming, son of John Calhoun and Margaret (Fleming) Graham, was born May 19, 1871, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and received his earliest education in the public schools, afterward attending Mount Pleasant Academy. Subsequently he matriculated at Tarkio College, Missouri, graduating in 1894.

After returning to Pennsylvania, Mr. Graham was for several years an instructor in Mount Pleasant, McKeesport and Pittsburgh, but his predominant inclination was for the law, and as soon as circumstances permitted he registered as a student in the office of James H. Beal. On March 22, 1902, he was admitted to

the bar. Immediately thereafter Mr. Graham entered upon the active duties of his profession, building up, by dint of native ability and thorough equipment, a successful general practice. He is attorney for the McKeesport school district and several corporations, having bestowed special attention upon the study of corporation law. He is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association, and is known as a typical Pittsburgh lawyer of the present day—clever, clear-thinking, devoted to duty, and withal a cultured man of genial and dignified manners.

In the realm of politics Mr. Graham, in accordance with his family tradition, adheres to the Republican party. He affiliates with lodge, chapter and commandery in the Masonic fraternity, belongs to the Youghiogheny Country Club, and is an elder in the United Presbyterian church.

Mr. Graham married, June 21, 1904, Mary Elizabeth Patterson, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they have been the parents of two sons: Robert Patterson, born March 5, 1906, died at the age of five years; and John Kenneth, born August 6, 1908. Mrs. Graham is a woman of charming personality, a favorite in society and well fitted to be, as she is, the presiding genius of a happy home.

Robert Fleming Graham, as a representative of a family which has been active in the development of the best interests of Pennsylvania, is worthily upholding, as a member of the Pittsburgh bar, the hereditary traditions of able service and good citizenship.

(The Fleming Line).

The Flemings, a noble family of Scotland, assisted greatly in placing Robert Bruce upon the throne, and in consequence enjoyed the special favor of that

monarch. A branch subsequently migrated to Ireland and later was transplanted to the United States.

(I) Robert Fleming, grandfather of Mrs. Margaret (Fleming) Graham, was a native of Ireland, and at some time prior to 1820 came to the United States, settling in East Deer township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He gained title to a farm in this neighborhood and there spent his remaining years.

(II) Robert (2), son of Robert (1) Fleming, was born on this farm and at his father's death inherited a portion thereof, making it his lifelong home. He and his wife were first members of the Associate Reformed church, and later of the United Presbyterian church. Robert Fleming married Elizabeth Jack, and their children were: Sarah; Annie; Margaret, mentioned below; Cynthia Mary; and Annetta.

(III) Margaret, daughter of Robert (2) and Elizabeth (Jack) Fleming, was born in August, 1846, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and became the wife of John Calhoun Graham, as stated above.

(The Patterson Line).

(I) Peter Patterson, grandfather of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (Patterson) Graham, was a machine manufacturer of Jedburgh, Scotland, and married Isabella Burns.

(II) Peter (2), son of Peter (1) and Isabella (Burns) Patterson, was born May 12, 1842, in Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland, and received his education in the schools of Edinburgh and Glasgow. He became an expert in machine construction, emigrated to the United States and in 1871 associated himself with the National Tube Company of Pittsburgh, having charge of all their construction work. It was under his direction that their many enormous

plants were erected. Peter Patterson married Mary Rae, and their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, is mentioned below. The death of Mr. Patterson occurred October 30, 1912.

(III) Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Peter (2) and Mary (Rae) Patterson, is now the wife of Robert Fleming Graham, as stated above.

HARTON, George M.,

Lawyer.

Prominent among representative Pittsburgh attorneys is George M. Harton. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a son of the late Theodore Marshall and Emily (Rinehart) Harton. His education was received in the schools and high schools of his native city, and was graduated from Adrian College, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1891; in 1892 he was graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Harton was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county in December, 1892, and opened a law office in January, 1893, since which time he has been continuously practicing law in Pittsburgh. Not content with a legal practice which would satisfy the ambition of most men, Mr. Harton is actively associated with a variety of interests, among them being the presidency of the Augusta Veneer Company, and the presidency of Randall Rotary Power Plug Company. In all things pertaining to the welfare and advancement of Pittsburgh Mr. Harton has ever taken a public-spirited interest. Politically he is a Republican, and, while he has never consented to hold office, has rendered loyal and influential support to all measures which, in his judgment, tended to promote good government and further the cause of municipal reform. He is a



Geo. M. Hartou

member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Masonic order and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity of his college. Genial and companionable, he is endowed with the capacity for feeling and inspiring ardent and enduring friendship. He is one of the prominent attorneys of Pittsburgh, and has established an enviable reputation as a lawyer of broad legal knowledge, administrative ability, acquaintance with the affairs of the day and, above all, the courage of his convictions.

Mr. Harton married, May 3, 1905, Miss Carice, daughter of George C. and Jessie (Finley) Newman, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio. The Newman and Finley families are old Ohio families, being among the States' early settlers, and numbering among their number many clergymen and merchants. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Harton: Ruth Emily; George M., Jr., born October 23, 1912.

RINEHART, David,

Manufacturer.

David Rinehart, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was born near Pittsburgh in 1810, the location being part of what is now known as Calhoun Park. His death occurred in Morgantown, West Virginia, July, 1881. He was a son of David and Mary (Mahood) Rinehart. His education was limited to what could be obtained in the public schools, which, at that early date, were very poorly equipped. In 1836 Mr. Rinehart became associated with his brother, the late William Rinehart (whose biography, containing a full account of the Rinehart ancestry, is elsewhere in this work), in the tobacco business, under the firm name of W. & D. Rinehart. They opened up business on Hand street (now Ninth street) where they continued for some time, afterwards

removing to Irwin street (now Seventh street), removing, in 1860, to Wood street in a building now occupied by the First National Bank, from which location they moved to Wood street, opposite the First Presbyterian Church, where they continued until 1872, when they removed to the corner of Short and Water streets, continuing there until the death of the senior partner, which occurred January 9, 1880, when the firm was dissolved.

In politics Mr. Rinehart was an "old line Whig" until the Republican party was founded, when he became a Republican. Early in the history of the Methodist Protestant church, after it seceded from the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1828, Mr. Rinehart united with the new body and remained a consistent member of the First Methodist Protestant Church until his death.

He married, in Pittsburgh, Eliza Jane Ing, born in Baltimore, January 14, 1819, died in Pittsburgh, August 24, 1892; she was the daughter of John Ing, who was born in England, in August, 1791, a harness maker by occupation, and his wife, Elizabeth Brennan, born February 20, 1800, in Pittsburgh. David and Eliza Jane (Ing) Rinehart were the parents of the following children: 1. Emily, born July 11, 1840, educated in public schools and Pittsburgh Female College, married (first) April 24, 1861, Theodore Marshall Harton, who died in 1866, leaving three children; married (second) John J. Saint, and died March 20, 1904. 2. George W., born March 10, 1842, served during the Civil War from 1861 to 1865, was prisoner of war at Libby, Bull Run and Anderson prisons, came back to Pittsburgh in 1865 and died February 8, 1868. 3. Mary, born December 11, 1843, married James McN. Reinhart, died November 5, 1899. 4. Elizabeth, born October 31, 1845, married William D. King. 5. William, born Feb-

ruary 19, 1848, died in infancy. 6. Maria, born March 2, 1849, graduated at Pittsburgh Female College, married George W. Lazear, January 6, 1870. 7. Anna, born March 19, 1851, died in infancy. 8. Florence, born February 3, 1852, died in 1897. 9. Bertha, born July 6, 1856, died in infancy. 10. Ida, born August 6, 1861, married William Rodgers. 11. Thomas, born August 6, 1861, died in infancy. 12. Isaac, born April 26, 1865, died March 20, 1870.

The Mahoods (from whom Mrs. David Rinehart, Sr., was descended) are an old Scotch family, who settled in the North of Ireland during the time of the oppression, settling around County Armagh, where members of the same family are even now settled. They moved over to this country very early in the last century, coming to Pennsylvania in 1801.

JONES, William W.,

Physician, Hospital Official.

Among the leading representatives of Pittsburgh physicians of the older generation must be included Dr. William Watson Jones, who has devoted himself for more than a third of a century to the general practice of his profession. Excellence in that profession has been associated with the name of Jones for two generations, and in two States of the Union.

(I) Lemuel Jones, great-grandfather of William Watson Jones, was a native of Wales, and emigrated to the United States, where he settled in Virginia, becoming a farmer and merchant. He was twice married, the name of his first wife being Catherine. Another great-grandson of Lemuel Jones, who is also a physician, is Dr. Randolph Winslow, of Baltimore.

(II) Samuel Jones, son of Lemuel and

Catherine Jones, married Elizabeth Jordan.

(III) Dr. Matthew Oliver Jones, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Jordan) Jones, was born May 5, 1822, in Southampton county, Virginia, and was educated at the Friends' Boarding School, Mount Pleasant, Ohio. After reading medicine and attending one course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania he practiced for seven years in Brownsville, Pennsylvania. At the end of that time he returned to the University of Pennsylvania and in 1850 graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately thereafter Dr. Jones returned to Brownsville, where he practiced general medicine and surgery until 1861. In that year he came to Pittsburgh, but went to Chicago in 1876, remaining four years, and then returning to Pittsburgh. In that city he practiced for many years, noted as a surgeon and obstetrician. He served on the staff of the Passavant Hospital, and was a charter member and first vice-president of the Allegheny County Medical Society. Dr. Jones was a Republican, and a member of the Society of Friends, and to his immortal honor be it said that he was one of the workers on the "Underground Railroad." Dr. Jones married, in 1851, Margaret C., daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth (Cock) Bennett, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania. The Bennetts were of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and the Cocks were an English family. Dr. and Mrs. Jones were the parents of a son and a daughter: William Watson, mentioned below; and Elizabeth Bennett, of Pittsburgh. It was in that city that Dr. Jones died, December 21, 1907.

(IV) Dr. William Watson Jones, son of Dr. Matthew Oliver and Margaret C. (Bennett) Jones, was born February 5, 1852, at Brownsville, Fayette county,



Mr. W. Jones



H. B. Gaylord

Pennsylvania, and received his preparatory education in public schools, afterward entering Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, and graduating in 1874 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was fitted for his profession in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving, in 1878, the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After serving two years as interne at the West Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, Dr. Jones, in April, 1880, began practice in Allegheny, now North Side, Pittsburgh. He has in the course of years built up an extensive clientele, acquiring at the same time an assured reputation both with the members of his profession and with the general public. He has been since March, 1881, examining physician for the Provident Life Insurance Company, and since 1883 has served as physician in charge of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. He is a member of the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital. The professional organizations to which Dr. Jones belongs are the Allegheny County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association.

In politics Dr. Jones is a Republican and, despite the engrossing demands of his profession, has never failed in the faithful discharge of the duties of citizenship. He is a director of the Dollar Savings & Trust Company. His religious affiliations are with the Society of Friends.

Any description of the personality and appearance of Dr. Jones would be clearly superfluous in a work of this character. They are familiar to two generations of Pittsburghers and the pencil of the artist will make his features known to posterity.

Dr. Jones married, April 14, 1881, Hannah M., daughter of Marshall and Han-

nah (McCreery) Short, Mr. Short being a farmer of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of two daughters: Virginia, educated in Pittsburgh schools and at Bryn Mawr College; and Margaret Bennett, a graduate of Pittsburgh schools. Mrs. Jones, a thoughtful, cultured woman of inherent strength of character, has ever been her husband's true comrade and best helper, and the time which the calls of duty permit Dr. Jones to spend in his home are his happiest and most restful hours.

On January 11, 1916, Dr. Jones was elected president of the Allegheny County Medical Society, having the solid support of the members of the Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania. The event was a memorable one, constituting an epoch in the history of this representative organization. The feeling which prompted this tribute on the part of his professional brethren is shared by the community which honors Dr. Jones both as physician and citizen.

HAYDON, James C.,

Enterprising Citizen.

There are now few, very few, individual coal operators left in the anthracite coal district, but during the sixties and seventies there were many to whom the little "Coal Baron" was applied not in an offensive sense, but to indicate their rank as producers and operators in the coal field. One of the last of these to disappear was James C. Haydon, of Jeanesville and Hazleton, Pennsylvania, a prominent operator until the railroads and coal companies purchased the coal mines. He was also an influential manufacturer and well-known in the large eastern cities.

James C. Haydon was born in Philadelphia, on December 5, 1833, died at Jeanes-

ville, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1915. His youth was spent in Philadelphia, where he attended public schools, and later entered Burlington College at Burlington, New Jersey, there completing his education. He became a practical civil engineer, and from 1852 until 1857 was engaged on railroad surveying and construction. He was with the Northern Pennsylvania, 1852-55, until the completion of that road to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. From 1855 until 1857 he was in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, under Robert H. Sayre. He abandoned railroad engineering in 1857, and the same year became superintendent of the Buck Mountain Coal Company's mine at Rockport, Pennsylvania, their breakers there then being furnished with power by a water wheel twenty-five feet in diameter. He continued with that company for ten years, becoming thoroughly familiar with anthracite coal mining and marketing, and forming a wide acquaintance in the coal fields.

In 1867 he became interested in the organization of the Spring Mountain Coal Company at Jeanesville, Pennsylvania, in association with Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, and others, and after that company was organized operated their mines as superintendent until 1874, their property comprising about eight hundred acres of coal bearing land, several mines in operation, and two and a half miles of railroad extending from Coleraine to Jeanesville, which was bought in 1874 by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. After the sale, Mr. Haydon, who was then considered one of the best authorities on coal mines and mining, formed a partnership with Francis Robinson, of New York, and leased the mines from the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, operating the mines very profitably until 1894, also conducting an office under the firms name

of Robinson, Haydon & Company, at No. 1 Broadway, New York City, for the sale of their product and general transaction of their business. In 1894 the Lehigh Valley Coal Company repurchased the lease, and paid Robinson, Haydon & Company for all improvements they had installed, Mr. Haydon then retiring from coal mining business.

In 1894 he organized the Jeanesville Iron Works Company, erected a plant for the manufacture of hydraulic machinery, conducting a prosperous business at Jeanesville until 1903, when the company moved its works to Hazleton, erecting on a twenty acre plot a large modern plant employing two hundred men. Mr. Haydon continued his connection with the company until his death, and was interested in other Hazleton enterprises.

He was charitable and philanthropic in a quiet way, contributed liberally to the church, and always willing to aid good causes. He did not make a selfish use of his wealth, but had a helping hand for those less fortunate than he, and was extremely public spirited where the interests of his community were concerned. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and was a warm friend of St. Peter's Parish, Hazleton, and vestryman for many years. He held membership in leading clubs in New York City, Philadelphia and Washington, D. C.; in the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre, the Country Club of Hazleton, the Hazleton Club, the New York Yacht Club, and the Union League Club of Philadelphia. He confined his energy to his business and never accepted political office. His friends were legion, and everywhere he was known he was held in high esteem for his many sterling qualities, his upright life and social graces.

Mr. Haydon married, in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, October



Thos. M. Bennett

28, 1858, Ellen F. Newton, born April 28, 1835, daughter of Baxter B. and Flora Newton, of Norwich, Vermont. Mrs. Haydon survives her husband, with whom she spent fifty-five years of happy married life, and resides at Jeanesville. Three children were born to them: Percy Howard, deceased; Bertha, married John G. Morris, and resides at Haverford, Pennsylvania; Mary, married John V. Hansen, of Washington, D. C.

BENNER, Thomas M., Jr.,
Lawyer, Public Official.

The history of the legal profession in Pittsburgh is the history of a force not less potent than that of its factories and furnaces. Prominent among the younger generation of attorneys is Thomas M. Benner.

Thomas M. Benner was born in Allegheny City (now North Side, Pittsburgh) May 7, 1873, son of Thomas M. and Mary (Armstrong) Benner, the former a native of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, who spent his entire life in Allegheny county and for many years was connected with the iron industry of Pittsburgh. During the Civil War, Thomas M. Benner, Sr., served in the 110th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and later was prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, being a member of Post No. 88, of Allegheny, until his death, May 28, 1898. Mary Armstrong Benner, wife of Thomas M. Benner, Sr., was born in Dundalk, Ireland, but has lived practically her entire life in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Thomas M. Benner, Jr., received his education in the common schools of Allegheny, and then matriculated at the Law Department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896, with degree of Bachelor

of Laws. Subsequently he completed his studies in the offices of Richard B. Scandrett, of Pittsburgh. As an attorney Mr. Benner has a broad, comprehensive grasp of all questions that come before him, and he is particularly fitted for affairs requiring executive ability. At present, he is assistant city solicitor of the city of Pittsburgh, and tries a large number of important cases for that client. He is generally recognized as one of the most skillful trial lawyers at the Allegheny county bar. Mr. Benner also represents numerous corporations, and has built up a large practice.

A Republican in politics, he takes an active interest in that phase of politics which makes for the highest good of the community. Of social nature, Mr. Benner is a member of various clubs, among them being the Duquesne Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is a member of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church. His genial nature and courteous disposition have drawn around him a host of steadfast friends.

In September, 1910, he was married to Miss Charlotte Consalus, daughter of the late John Consalus, of Troy, New York. Mrs. Benner is a descendant of Don Emmanuel Gonzalez, a Spanish nobleman who settled in Saratoga county, New York, early in the eighteenth century, and also of Anneke Jans, one of the historic characters of Knickerbocker New York, whose great estate is now in the possession of the Trinity Church of New York City.

CHRISTY, Marshall A.,
Patent Law Expert.

Marshall Andrews Christy, of the law firm of Christy & Christy, has long been recognized as the leader of the Allegheny county bar in cases involving the prac-

tice of patent law. Mr. Christy has thus far been a lifelong resident of Pittsburgh and is identified not with her professional interests alone, but with all the elements which are most essential to her best welfare and truest progress.

Marshall Andrews Christy was born January 12, 1871, in the beautiful suburb of Sewickley, and is descended from ancestors who were among the early settlers of New England. A record of the Christy family is to be found elsewhere in this work. Marshall Andrews Christy received his classical education at Princeton University and was fitted for his profession by two years' study at the Harvard Law School. In 1895 he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. Immediately after his admission to the bar, Mr. Christy entered the office of his father, Mr. George Harvey Christy, now deceased, who had practiced law in Pittsburgh for many years, confining his attention mainly to patent law, in which he had built up a large practice and obtained a wide reputation. Since the death of his father in the year 1909, Mr. Christy has been at the head of the firm which succeeded to his practice, composed of his brother and himself.

From the outset of his career Mr. Christy has been successful. He has directed special attention to the subject of patent law, with the result that he became in this particular one of the leading practitioners at the Allegheny county bar. The peculiar wisdom of the successful practitioner of patent law has been fully exemplified in Mr. Christy's method. He has always made it a rule to examine to the smallest detail the many laws bearing on the numerous principles involved in patents. By this means he has been enabled to exercise what we have spoken of as the "peculiar wisdom" of attorneys of his class—the

wisdom of effecting a compromise in cases where it was apparent that a long period of litigation was otherwise inevitable. It is to his success in preventing law suits hardly less than in winning them that he owes his high standing at the bar and the implicit confidence with which he is regarded by the community.

As a citizen Mr. Christy has always taken a keen and active interest in affairs both local and national, and he has never failed in due regard for the amenities of social life. Professionally he is as well known in other great cities of the East as he is in Pittsburgh. His appearance and personality need no description. They are those of the lawyer and the gentleman.

Mr. Christy married Irene Butler McVey, and they are the parents of two daughters: Sarah Marshall and Annie Huntington. Mr. and Mrs. Christy have a charming suburban home in Edgeworth and are active and popular socially. Mr. Christy belongs to the Pittsburgh, Edgeworth and Allegheny Country clubs, and Mrs. Christy, a woman of culture and of most attractive personality, is a member of the last-named organization.

Mr. Christy's position at the bar has long been assured, but the many years of activity which in all probability lie before him, involve possibilities of expansion and elevation which the present vaguely but unmistakably indicates.

SPENCER, Samuel W.,

Merchant, Veteran of the Civil War.

The name of this old Scotch-Irish family, now resident in Pittsburgh for nearly a century, is known and honored throughout Western Pennsylvania. Among its representatives was the late Samuel W. Spencer, manager of the Glenshaw Coal Company.

(I) John Spencer, grandfather of Samuel W. Spencer, was a dry goods merchant of Derry, Ireland, and was descended from ancestors who were residents of that city during the famous siege.

(II) Samuel Spencer, son of John Spencer, was born in 1796, near Derry, Ireland, and at the age of eighteen emigrated to the United States, settling in Philadelphia. In 1821 George McClelland, a merchant of that city, sent him as a partner to Pittsburgh with a stock of goods, and in a short time he became one of the well known business men of the then infant metropolis. For many years he was a director of the Bank of Pittsburgh, and a member of session of the First Presbyterian Church of which he was treasurer. Mr. Spencer married (first) Sarah Wilbur, who died in 1825, aged twenty years, leaving two sons, Joseph W. and John. Mr. Spencer married (second) Mary J. Condell, of Philadelphia, becoming by this union the father of two children: Thomas and Samuel W., mentioned below. Mrs. Spencer died in 1840, and the death of Mr. Spencer occurred March 12, 1856.

(III) Samuel W. Spencer, son of Samuel and Mary J. (Condell) Spencer, was born January 16, 1837, in Philadelphia. He received his education in Pittsburgh schools. He early made choice of a business career and in youth and early manhood was a merchant of Zanesville, Ohio, even then giving evidence of the abilities for which he became so well known in after years. The outbreak of the Civil War interrupted a career which gave every promise of success and temporarily diverted the course of the young man's life and energies into another channel. He was among those who responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops, and at Fort Donelson he served under General Grant as captain

of Company C, Seventy-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers. Failing health obliged Captain Spencer to resign his commission, but when the Governor of Ohio called for volunteers to deal with the raids of Kirby Smith and Morgan the young soldier again took the field. After peace was declared Mr. Spencer returned to mercantile life, becoming general manager of William Sample's dry goods house, Allegheny, and later holding the same position with McCrum, Glyde & Company, of Pittsburgh. The latter years of Mr. Spencer's active life were devoted to the development of the coal industry. As manager of the Glenshaw Coal Company he filled a very responsible position in the most efficient manner, showing himself possessed of executive and administrative ability of a high order. Upholding the principles of the Republican party, he ever had an eye single to the general good. He was largely instrumental in organizing the Presbyterian church of Glenshaw, in the organization of which he was elected a member of session.

Mr. Spencer married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Peters, of Zanesville, Ohio, who died leaving one child, Elizabeth, now the wife of Dr. F. S. Brush, of Berkeley, California. Mr. Spencer married (second) Mary, born January 1, 1837, daughter of Thomas W. Shaw, of Glenshaw, a representative of one of the old families of Western Pennsylvania. A full account of the Shaw family elsewhere in biography of Dr. Thomas W. Shaw, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer were the parents of two children: 1. Sara Scott, wife of Finley Hall Lloyd, whose biography and portrait, with those of his father, appear elsewhere in this work. 2. Charles Arbuthnot. Mrs. Spencer passed away on August 6, 1906. The death of Mr. Spencer occurred July 31, 1905.

FLOWERS, George W.,**Attorney-at-Law, Financier.**

Among the prominent attorneys now practicing at the Pittsburgh bar is George W. Flowers, of the well known firm of Lewis & Flowers. In addition to his professional standing, Mr. Flowers has a high reputation as a business man, being officially connected with various financial and manufacturing enterprises.

The Flowers family came from England, having originally located after the Norman Conquest in Oakham, Rutlandshire, which county was represented for many years in the English Parliament by William Flower and his son Roger. The first of the family in this country came with William Penn and settled in Philadelphia in 1683. The first institution of learning in Pennsylvania was the school established by Enoch Flower or Flowers in Philadelphia in that year. A nephew, Henry, settled in Philadelphia and a brother, William, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where many of his descendants still live. A number of their descendants fought in the ranks of the Continental army during the War for Independence; and one of them, Richard Flower, was a member of the Committee of Safety during that struggle, and at least two of them laid down their lives on the field of battle.

(I) George Flowers, great-great-grandfather of George W. Flowers, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War, being a member of Captain Christian Schaffer's company of the Fifth Regiment of Foot commanded by Major Richard Salter. After the war he went into business as a flour and feed merchant in Philadelphia, residing for many years at the corner of Eighth and Race streets, where he died in 1819. His wife, Hannah Flowers, survived him several years.

(II) Jacob Flowers, son of George Flowers, was born in Philadelphia in 1762, and when a young man moved to Harrisburg, where he married in 1789. Later he moved to Allegheny county and purchased a farm on the Brownsville road, about three miles south of Pittsburgh, and in 1804 erected there a stone house which is yet standing. Here he engaged in agricultural pursuits and was also for some years the proprietor of a hotel. He died in 1831 and his wife Elizabeth, in 1833.

(III) George (2) Flowers, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Flowers, was born at Harrisburg in 1797, and was a small boy when the family moved to Allegheny county. Later he became a farmer of that county, purchasing about two hundred and seventy acres of land a short distance south of White Hall, where he lived until his death in 1877. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious belief a Lutheran. Mr. Flowers married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (Mantell) Horning, of Allegheny county, and their children were: Jacob; John Horning, mentioned below; Lavinia, wife of Frederick Olenhausen, of Allegheny county; Priscilla, married John Aber, of Allegheny county; Martha, married Herman H. Niemann, of Pittsburgh; Sophia, wife of Charles Meyran, also of Pittsburgh; and Mary, married J. C. Matz, of Allegheny county.

(IV) John Horning Flowers, son of George (2) and Elizabeth (Horning) Flowers, was born February 24, 1821. He received his education in local schools. He also was a farmer and resided until 1869 in Allegheny county, removing in the latter year to Westmoreland county. He was a Republican and for a number of years filled the various local offices of township supervisor, school director and councilman. He was one of the organ-



George O. Flower

izers and a member of the first board of directors of the Equitable Building & Loan Association of Irwin, Pennsylvania. He was a member and trustee of the First Reformed Church of the same place. Mr. Flowers married, June 21, 1855, Sarah, daughter of Joseph R. and Elizabeth (Baughman) Lenhart, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and five children were born to them: 1. Joseph F., of Wichita, Kansas, married Emma McIntyre and has four sons, Charles Clarence, James J., Harry E. and Willis A. 2. George W., mentioned below. 3. Grant L., of Ottumwa, Iowa, married Bertha E. Jones and their children are, Edmund H., Dwight L. and George H. 4. Sarah Anne, married William H. Crock, of Irwin, and is now deceased. 5. John H., in plumbing business in Pittsburgh, married (first) Caroline Colerick, and (second) Margaret M. Broderick; children by first marriage, John H. (3) and Leonard Colerick. The death of Mr. John Horning Flowers occurred April 28, 1898. Mrs. Flowers, who was born December 25, 1834, passed away December 12, 1911. Her great-grandfather, Christian Lenhart, of York county, Pennsylvania, was an ensign or second lieutenant in the Third Company, Eighth Battalion of the Continental line commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel James Ross in the Revolutionary War. Andrew Byerly, her great-great-grandfather, was one of the first settlers west of the Allegheny mountains, having located in 1759, with his wife and family of small children, near the Forbes road at Bushy Run, a short distance north of the present town of Irwin, Pennsylvania. His nearest neighbor was at Fort Ligonier, twenty miles east. At that time he was an express rider, carrying messages between the commandant at Fort Pitt and Philadelphia. Four years later, on August 5,

1763, he rendered signal service under Colonel Boquet at the important and decisive battle with the Indians at Bushy Run, in which he was a member of the advance guard, two-thirds of whom fell at the first fire.

(V) George W. Flowers, son of John Horning and Sarah (Lenhart) Flowers, was born May 15, 1860, near White Hall, six miles south of Pittsburgh, and received his earliest education in local public schools, passing then to Irwin Academy and then entering Washington and Jefferson College, where he spent one year. At the end of that time he matriculated at Yale, graduating in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The legal studies of Mr. Flowers were pursued under the guidance of Judge Alexander D. McConnell, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and the Hon. George W. Guthrie, of Pittsburgh, now Minister to Japan. In 1886 he entered the prothonotary's office in Greensburg as chief deputy. After serving two years he was appointed prothonotary of Westmoreland county and at the close of his term was admitted in 1889 to the bar in Westmoreland county, and the same year to the bar of Allegheny county. Two years later he was admitted to practice in the United States courts. In 1890 Mr. Flowers began practice in Pittsburgh, and in the course of time built up a large clientele, devoting himself largely to corporation law, in which branch of the profession he has long been a recognized authority. He belongs to the Westmoreland, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania State and American Bar associations.

In conjunction with the essential qualifications of a successful lawyer, Mr. Flowers possesses talents as a financier. In 1892 he was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Irwin, Pennsylvania, becoming a member of its

board of directors, and for the last seven years has been its vice-president. In 1902 he was instrumental in the organization of the Manor National Bank of Manor, Pennsylvania, and has been for a number of years a member of its board of directors. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Gallitzin, Pennsylvania, and of the First National Bank of Trafford City, Pennsylvania, serving for some time on their respective boards. He was one of the organizers of the Parkersburg Iron & Steel Company in 1900, and from the beginning has been a member of its board of directors. He is also a director and officer of a number of other successful industrial and financial institutions. In 1891 he established the Irwin "Republican" and for a dozen years was its owner and part of the time its editor, showing that journalistic ability was also one of his endowments. Eventually he purchased the Irwin "Standard," consolidated the two papers under the name of the "Republican-Standard" and later disposed of it to the present owners.

In Irwin, which is his place of residence, Mr. Flowers has held various local offices. He has always been active in initiating and promoting measures for the improvement of the town and the advancement of the community. He was for some years solicitor of the borough and served several terms as a member of its Board of Education. In 1895 he gave to Irwin its public school library, now an important adjunct of its educational system. Later he did much efficient work in the establishment of the new Union High School for the town and vicinity, one of the very few Union High Schools in the State. As early as 1878 Mr. Flowers began publicly to advocate the compulsory education of all children

of school age, and is, therefore, believed to be the first person in the State to take a stand for this principle, then very unpopular, but now universally conceded to be a proper exercise of the function of government. He also assisted in the drafting of the first bill presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for furnishing free text-books to all pupils in the public schools.

He has written "A History of Irwin and Vicinity," which bears evidence of much thorough and careful investigation. It is the last authority on the subject, and an excellent example of the clear, forceful and illuminating style of its author. Mr. Flowers is a member of Westmoreland Lodge No. 518, Free and Accepted Masons; and a member of the Westmoreland Historical Society and of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society. He belongs to the Press and Union clubs of Pittsburgh, and to the Century Club of Irwin, in which he has for many years taken an active part. He is president of the Irwin Chamber of Commerce. His religious membership is in the Reformed Church of the United States. A glance at Mr. Flowers' countenance reveals him as a man of intellectual force and versatility combined with a vivacious and genial disposition. Dark hair and moustache accentuate features which bear the imprint of his dominant characteristics.

Mr. Flowers married, June 14, 1894, Mrs. Sara E. Gregg, daughter of Henry G. and Lucy A. (Lenhart) Cole, of Irwin, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Flowers, who is a charming and cultured woman, is a member of the Century Club and of the Federation of Women's Clubs. The career of George W. Flowers represents a two-fold success—that of the able lawyer and the capable man of affairs.

McKEE, Hugh W. and Roy B.,**Representative Business Men.**

Hugh Walkinshaw McKee, of Pittsburgh, at one time a member of the well known firm of J. A. McKee & Sons, is a man who has been, for the last half-century, identified with the commercial interests of the metropolis. Mr. McKee, who is now prominent in real estate circles, has always been known as a public-spirited citizen no less than as an able, energetic business man.

Hugh Walkinshaw McKee was born August 28, 1843, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of the late John Allen and Eleanor (Anderson) McKee. A biography of Mr. McKee appears on another page of this work. Hugh Walkinshaw McKee was educated in the schools of his native city and afterward learned the cooper's trade.

In the course of time Mr. McKee was associated by his father in the latter's extensive oil business under the firm name of J. A. McKee & Sons and there developed the executive qualifications by which he has ever since been distinguished. Later he was associated with his father in the iron business at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. The attention of Mr. McKee was next directed to the oil brokerage business in Pittsburgh, and after a period of activity in that sphere of endeavor he entered the glassware and queensware jobbing business, the firm name being Lyons, McKee & Company. He has now been for some time a representative of real estate interests. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, and the Pittsburgh Board of Trade.

Politically Mr. McKee has always been identified with the Republicans and has taken that earnest and helpful interest in public affairs, both national and local, which is characteristic of his family.

The only club to which he now belongs is the Stanton Heights Golf Club. He is an elder in the United Presbyterian church. Of his personality it is unnecessary to speak. It has won for him the sincere respect and cordial liking of two generations of Pittsburghers. The years of Mr. McKee's greatest activity were the four decades following the Civil War, and his record is that of a sagacious and honorable business man of that decisive period.

Mr. McKee married, December 29, 1864, in Pittsburgh, Margaret, daughter of William Morrow, of that city, and their children are: Eleanor T., married Percy L. Craig, of Newcastle, Pennsylvania, and has two children, Earle McKee and Margaret Louise; Anna Valeria, married William Campbell, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and has one daughter, Esther; Norwel M., married Kydie Coward, of Beaumont, Texas; and Roy Brocton, mentioned below. Mrs. McKee is an attractive woman, sharing her husband's capacity for making and holding friends. For the last few years they have spent much of their time in California, Mr. McKee intrusting the conduct of his business to his son, Roy Brocton McKee.

The commission and brokerage business of Pittsburgh numbers among its representatives many able and aggressive men of the younger generation and among the most active of these is Roy Brocton McKee, who has been for nearly a dozen years identified with its interests. In his association with the political, social and religious elements of the life of his city Mr. McKee has always evinced a hearty readiness to help in the furtherance of all measures pertaining to progress and reform.

Roy Brocton McKee, son of Hugh Walkinshaw and Margaret (Morrow) McKee, was born October 2, 1878, in

Pittsburgh, and received his education in schools of his native city and at the East Liberty Academy. His entrance into business was made in the service of the Mellon interests and he was afterward connected for four years with the American Sheet Steel Company. In 1904 Mr. McKee turned his attention to the commission and brokerage business and, finding it well suited to his tastes and abilities, has ever since maintained his connection with it. He has met with a gratifying measure of success and has established the reputation of a man of sound judgment and wisely aggressive methods. His looks and manner show him for what he is—an able and energetic Pittsburgher of the twentieth century. In politics Mr. McKee upholds the traditions of his family in adhering to the Republican party. He belongs to the Stanton Heights Golf Club, and is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

Mr. McKee married, October 7, 1902, Florence Kirk, daughter of Finley K. and Emma (Ing) Ong, of Pittsburgh. A biography of Mr. Ong, with ancestral record, appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. McKee are the parents of one child, Florence Elizabeth. Mrs. McKee, a woman of culture and charm, is a social favorite and withal thoroughly domestic.

Mr. McKee is a representative of the third generation of a family largely instrumental in the upbuilding and maintenance of the business interests of Pittsburgh, and his own career thus far is evidence that he worthily holds his place in the line.

WOLCOTT, Darwin Stanton,

Patent Lawyer.

Darwin Stanton Wolcott, long a leader among the patent law attorneys of Pittsburgh, can look back upon more than

thirty years of successful practice in the metropolis. Mr. Wolcott is a man of varied experience and capabilities, the years of his early manhood having been spent in the service of the United States Coast Survey.

Christopher Parsens Wolcott, father of Darwin Stanton Wolcott, was a distinguished member of the bar. For a time he filled the office of Attorney-General of Ohio, and during the Civil War served as Assistant Secretary of War under Edwin M. Stanton, in the cabinet of President Lincoln. Mr. Wolcott married Pamphila Stanton, sister of the renowned Secretary of War.

Darwin Stanton Wolcott, son of Christopher Parsens and Pamphila (Stanton) Wolcott, was born July 21, 1852, at Akron, Ohio, and received his preparatory education in public and private schools, afterward entering Kenyon College. His first employment was as engineer in the United States Coast Survey, this initial period of activity being filled with experience which proved valuable to him in later life. At the end of five or six years Mr. Wolcott resigned his position and for the next five years was employed in the United States Patent Office. In September, 1883, he came to Pittsburgh and in association with George H. Christy entered upon the practice of patent law. Since 1910 Mr. Wolcott has practiced alone. He devotes himself exclusively to patent law and was not long in laying the foundation of the reputation which has since steadily increased and has long been absolutely assured.

In politics Mr. Wolcott is a Republican with progressive tendencies, in this as in everything else being singularly fair-minded and open to conviction. Ever alive to the best interests of his city and State as well as to those of the nation he aids in the promotion of those interests



Darius S. Wolcott

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ested as well in the social obligations of life, and is a well known popular clubman, belonging to the Philadelphia clubs, Union League, Racquet, Art, Philadelphia Country, Whitemarsh Valley Country; Huntington Valley Country, Pickering Hunt, and to the New York City clubs, Bankers, Railroad and Recess. He is also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and other organizations varied in character. He is a Republican in politics, and in religious faith a Friend.

GRAY, Charles Windrim,
Representative Citizen.

Among aggressive young business men of Pittsburgh is Charles W. Gray, secretary, treasurer and director of the Graham Nut Company, and active in all that tends toward the improvement of his home city.

Charles Windrim Gray was born on Ninth street, Pittsburgh, September 4, 1874. He received his education in public and private schools of Pittsburgh, and later attended Park Institute. At sixteen years of age he began his business career, as an employee of Captain William B. Rodgers, and later with Park Brother & Company, then in the coal business, and remained in this position for nine years, rising to be manager of one of the firm's branch coal yards. He then accepted the position of secretary and treasurer with the Pearson Manufacturing Company, which he held until 1906, when he withdrew to become assistant secretary and director of the Graham Nut Company. In 1914 Mr. Gray was made secretary, treasurer and director of this latter company, which he holds to the present time. Biographies and portraits of Albert Graham and his sons appear elsewhere in this work.

In politics Mr. Gray affiliates with the Republican party, but has never held office. Fraternally he is a member of all

Masonic orders, Knights Templar, Shriner, etc. Of social nature he is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Fellows Club. He is also a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Gray married, June 24, 1914, in Pittsburgh, Edith C. Milligan, of Carnegie. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are socially popular, and reside in the East End, Pittsburgh.

DUFF, Thomas Chalmers,
Member of Legal Fraternity.

During the opening years of the present century the bar of Pittsburgh has been largely and advantageously recruited, and among those members who, though comparatively recent, have already begun to establish a reputation, is Thomas Chalmers Duff, the greater portion of whose life has been passed in the metropolis. In addition to being well known as a civil practitioner Mr. Duff is actively identified with a number of the other interests which enter into the life of the municipality. The Duff family of Pennsylvania was planted there by three brothers who emigrated from the North of Ireland, one settling in Westmoreland county, another in Lawrence county and the third in the Cumberland valley.

David Alexander Duff, father of Thomas Chalmers Duff, was a minister of the United Presbyterian church. He married Annie L. Espy. Their children were: William Espy, born January 9, 1877, now living in Chicago; Thomas Chalmers, mentioned below; Mary Olive, wife of James Smith Christy, a Pittsburgh lawyer; Ethel, deceased; and David Alexander, also deceased. Mr. Duff died September 12, 1887, in Galt, Ontario, Canada, where he spent his latter years as pastor of a church.

Thomas Chalmers Duff, son of David



David Gray



J. Q. Hirsch

Alexander and Annie L. (Espy) Duff, was born August 28, 1878, in Trafford City, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He received his earliest education in schools of Galt, Ontario, Canada, afterward attending the public and high schools of Allegheny City. He then entered Washington and Jefferson College, graduating in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His legal studies were pursued under the guidance of George P. Murray, of Pittsburgh, and on January 7, 1906, he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. For a time Mr. Duff was associated with his preceptor, Mr. Murray, in general civil practice, but now practices alone. He has proved that he possesses qualities essential to the making of a successful lawyer and has acquired a large and steadily increasing clientele. The political affiliations of Mr. Duff are with the Republicans, but he takes no active part in the affairs of the organization. He belongs to the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and is a member of the First United Presbyterian Church of North Side. In appearance and personality Mr. Duff is a representative of a type now coming into prominence—that of the progressive, thoroughly informed and skillful lawyer of the early twentieth century.

HIRSCH, Isaac E.,

Journalist, Poet, Musician.

The journalists of Western Pennsylvania constitute a powerful fraternity and among its leading members is Isaac E. Hirsch, vice-president of the Pittsburgh "Volksblatt und Freiheits-Freund," the German daily newspaper most widely circulated in this part of the Keystone State. Mr. Hirsch has been an almost lifelong resident of the metropolis and is identified with her most essential interests, being especially active in literary

and musical circles and responsive to everything relating to the realms of science and art.

Isaac E. Hirsch was born in 1859, in Carver county, Minnesota, and is a son of Max and Helene (Einstein) Hirsch, both of whom were natives of Germany. At that time the Indians were somewhat turbulent in the Northwest and apprehensions of trouble were not infrequently experienced. In consequence of this Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch, with their infant son, came in 1860 to Pittsburgh, and there in 1862 the father died, leaving a widow and two sons.

The education of Isaac E. Hirsch was obtained in the public schools of the Third Ward of Pittsburgh and at the Central High School, from the commercial department of which he graduated. While yet attending school and when but eleven years old the boy was employed by Max Schamberg, Austria-Hungarian Consul, then proprietor of the city's leading steamship agency, and foreign banking business. The connection thus early formed was maintained for more than thirty years and it was during its continuance that Mr. Hirsch developed those business abilities which may be said to have constituted the groundwork of his prosperity and the foundation of his career. Advancing from office boy to general manager, ultimately we find him the proprietor of the business which subsequently passed into the possession of the First-Second National Bank. But it was in the sphere of journalism that Mr. Hirsch was destined to find the most congenial atmosphere for the exercise of his talents and to win the distinction which has now for many years been associated with his name. For twenty-seven years he was managing editor of the Pittsburgh "Volksblatt und Freiheits-Freund," and he is now vice-president of the company.

With his abilities as a business man

Mr. Hirsch combines the nature of the poet, the musician and the man of letters. He is the author of a collection of essays written in a facetious vein and in the German language and regarded by many as a counterpart of Holmes' "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." He has written several songs which have been set to music by Pittsburgh composers and his mastery of languages is something exceptional. He is at home in German, French and Italian and his command of several other tongues is sufficient to enable him to make use of them in business transactions. This proficiency as a linguist has rendered it difficult for him, in his numerous trips to Europe, to convince his Continental friends of his American birth.

First, last and always Mr. Hirsch is a citizen, disinterested, public-spirited and ever on the alert to seize an opportunity of serving his community by promoting whatever, in his judgment, makes for betterment of conditions. He is vice-president of the Academy of Science and Art, a director of the Art Society and a life member of the Americus and Tariff clubs. He is president of the German-American Newspaper Publishers' Association of Pennsylvania, and eleven years ago assisted in founding the German Club of Pittsburgh of which he is now president.

The face of Mr. Hirsch is that of a man who combines all the attributes which go to the making of an extremely complex personality. His features bear the impress of strength and refinement, his dark eyes speak at once of deep thought and accurate observation and the gravity of his expression is enlivened by the glint of humor and the play of fancy. Probably no man in Pittsburgh enjoys greater personal popularity, and this popularity has two sources, one being his intense and

broad-minded public spirit and the other his rare magnetism, and exceptional capacity for ardent and loyal friendship. Able, brave and lovable, he has that about him which draws men to him.

Mr. Hirsch married, in 1885, Margaret E. Bradley. Mrs. Hirsch is a woman admirably fitted in all respects to be the helpmate of a man like her husband, widely versatile, incessantly active, above all devoted to home and family and finding in his home the repose so necessary to a man leading the strenuous life which has for years been his.

True to his German traditions Mr. Hirsch has identified himself with the interests of those of his fellow-citizens who, by birth or parentage, are linked with the Fatherland. But sympathizing as he does with their feeling for the old land, his influence has always been exerted to implant and strengthen in them the principles of American citizenship, to make them loyal sons of the country of their own or their parents' adoption. In his endeavor example has gone hand in hand with precept and he has presented to them in his own life an illustration of the public virtue and fidelity with which he has so earnestly and consistently striven to inspire them.

AMBLER, Charles A.,

Contracting Builder, Legislator.

Mr. Ambler's business and political activities have gone hand in hand from the time he came to man's estate in 1895. In that year he began mercantile life in Abington, Pennsylvania, and at about same time was appointed postmaster. From that time until the present he has forged steadily upward as a business man, and in public life has reached the high position of speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. Not yet even in his

prime, he has tasted deeply of life's success and has won for himself a reputation for ability, progressiveness, fairness and honorable dealing that has never been sacrificed for business gain or political preferment. He has prospered in business through strict adherence to business principles, energy in prosecuting that business, and an unflinching practice of living up to the spirit as well as the letter of every obligation. His rise in public life has not been by favor of the "powers that rule," but in spite of them. Since he first entered upon public life, he has been actuated by an honest desire to faithfully serve those who placed him in positions of honor and trust, and that spirit of fidelity to those who trusted him has never been violated. He has lived his life in the clear open light of the day, his record is open to all men, and whatever the future may have in store for him in the way of political honor, it will come as all others have come, because he will have deserved it.

The name of Ambler was brought to Montgomery county prior to the year 1700, and has been worthily borne by a race of God-fearing men, members of the Society of Friends, mostly agriculturists and skilled mechanics. The early place of settlement was at Lansdale. Mr. Ambler inherits the exemplary traits of his Quaker forbears, but has thoroughly imbibed the modern progressive spirit that so admirably blends with the sturdy virtues, his by inheritance.

Charles A. Ambler was born at the homestead near Lansdale, Jenkintown, January 5, 1874, son of Henry S. and Mary (Slugg) Ambler. His youth was spent in attendance at public school and in farm labor, his majority finding him with a vigorous, well developed mind and body. On coming of age he at once put into operation longformed plans, and in

1895 began in mercantile business in Abington, following later by the addition of a coal yard to his store business. For nine years he continued a merchant and then launched a general contracting business. He is now president of the Ambler & Davis Company, general contractors, with offices in the Harrison building, Philadelphia. His company specializes in road and bridge building and municipal work of varied character. He is highly regarded in business circles as a man to be implicitly trusted, one who holds his honor above price, one whose fidelity can be safely confided in.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Ambler was a political worker before he was a voter. When he opened the store in Abington he was appointed postmaster of the town, holding that office as long as he remained in business. He never wore a political collar, but was regular in his support of the party he believed in. In 1902 he was elected to the State Legislature as assemblyman, and in committee room as well as on the floor of the house proved his mettle as a legislator of ability and courage. In 1904, 1906, 1908 and 1912 he was reelected, and again in 1914, and at the session of 1915 he was chosen speaker when the house organized. In the speaker's chair he proved a wise presiding officer, a strict parliamentarian, and in his naming of committees displayed the qualities of the astute politician. The business of the house was never more quickly nor efficiently conducted, while as a presiding officer his fairness and quick decision won him the commendation of political friend and foe. He is a Progressive Republican and a leader of that branch of his party, who would keep pace with advanced thought and keep his party in the van in modern political thought.

Mr. Ambler is a member of the Manu-

facturers' and the Pen and Pencil clubs, of Philadelphia, and of the old York Road Country Club. He is a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 400, Free and Accepted Masons, also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Norristown Lodge, No. 710, and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, belonging to the Abington congregation.

Mr. Ambler married Annie Dubree, daughter of John C. and Anna (Dubree) Hunter, of Abington. They have five children: Charles Merrill, Dorothy Dubree, Bertha Hunter, Helen Richardson, and Wayne Harper.

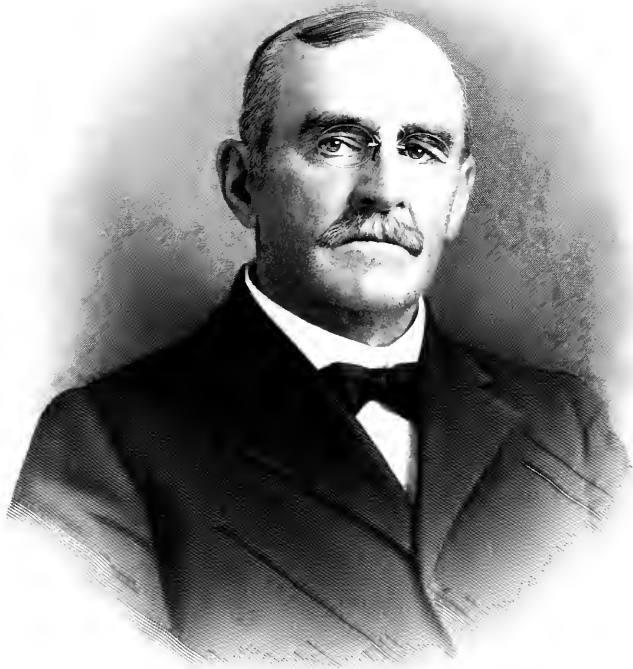
HEEBNER, William D.,

Manufacturer, Financier, Legislator.

The biography of William D. Heebner, County Controller of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, portrays a life of endeavor and achievement in various walks of life, and stamps Mr. Heebner as the leading representative of one of Montgomery counties oldest families. The progenitor of this Heebner family was David Heebner, who came with that great body of Schwenkfelders to Pennsylvania in 1734, most of them settling in what is now Montgomery county. Mary, wife of David Heebner, accompanied him. Their children were: Christoph; Rosanna, born May 9, 1738; George, born June 21, 1744. David Heebner died in 1784, and his widow died June 11, 1793. George Heebner, son of David, was the great-grandfather of William D. Heebner, the subject of this sketch. George Heebner married Susanna, daughter of Balthasar Heydrick, April 26, 1769. Their only child was Balthasar Heebner, who was born June 12, 1770. The wife and mother died a week later, and the father married a second time, having a large family of children.

Balthasar Heebner (grandfather) married Susanna, daughter of Christopher Schultz, thus uniting two prominent and well-known families of the Schwenkfelders, May 20, 1794. Their children were the following: George, born 1795, died in infancy; a daughter, born 1796, died at the age of two days; Anthony S., 1798; Anna, 1800; Maria, 1803, died at twelve years of age; Catharine, 1806; David S. (father), born June 25, 1810; Lydia, born September 8, 1812. Balthasar Heebner was a minister of the society for many years, and until his death, which occurred April 29, 1848, at the age of seventy-seven years, ten months, twenty-one days. The genealogical record of the Schwenkfelders probably owes its existence to him. It was preserved by him in German manuscript to about the year 1846. In earlier days to 1804 a few records had been kept, but they were abandoned about that time. He conceived the idea of combining all in one record, and he accordingly copied from what he could find, continuing the work to near the close of his long life. But for his industry and foresight much valuable material would have been lost. Cheerful and kind in disposition, and of active and industrious habits, Rev. Balthasar Heebner had the fullest respect and confidence of the community in which he had lived, and he transmitted these rare qualities to his descendants. His wife died March 22, 1848, aged seventy-two years and four months.

David S. Heebner was destined to a long and exceedingly useful life. Although mostly selftaught, the school of his day affording but little in the way of opportunity to acquire anything like a thorough education, he rose to a commanding position in life, being an inventor, machinist, and for many years the head of the extensive establishment of Heebner & Sons of Lansdale. He engaged in farming until the year of 1840,



Mr. J. Heebner

when he commenced in a small way the manufacture of agricultural machinery at Norritonville, a few miles from Norristown. He was a pioneer in the invention of the modern machinery and the farm implements which have done so much to lighten the labor of the farmer. He was always in advance of his time, and it took the community some time to catch up, as it were, with his advanced ideas. He became successful in his business, his patrons coming eventually from every State of the Union and from all parts of the world, his two sons, Isaac and William D., assisting him greatly in the development of his progressive views on the subject of farm machinery. The whole system of agriculture in the United States has been revolutionized in the past sixty years as the result of the labors of David S. Heebner and his sons, and others who, like them, applied themselves to the task of superseding the clumsy and ineffective implements of farming and gardening with those that were fully adapted to the needs of the occupation. In 1872 he went into partnership with his sons, who had established an agricultural machine, making a plant at the village of Lansdale that was to become one of the most extensive and successful of that kind in the entire county. David S. Heebner continued in this partnership of Heebner & Sons until October, 1887, by which time the business of the establishment had developed largely from the beginnings he had made in Norristown nearly forty years earlier.

David S. Heebner enjoyed in a very high degree the esteem and confidence of the community in which he lived. In 1891 he was commissioned postmaster of Lansdale by President Benjamin Harrison, and held the position for four years, performing its duties in a most acceptable manner. In politics the family, like most

Schwenkfelders, were oldline Whigs and later Republicans. He was twice married, his first wife being Anna, daughter of Henry Derstein, who died June 8, 1853. The couple had nine children: Joseph, born June 11, 1833, died April 3, 1838; James, born August 6, 1836, died April 8, 1838; Mary Ann, born April 2, 1839; Isaac D., born January 18, 1841; Addison, born June 18, 1843, died at the age of two months; Josiah, born July 5, 1844, is a well-known farmer of Norristown; Jacob, born August 10, 1846; William D., born September 27, 1848, subject of this sketch; David, born August 22, 1851, died June 15, 1852. David S. Heebner married (second) Regina, daughter of the Rev. Christopher Schultz. They had one child, Abram S., born May 22, 1857, died October 6, 1862.

Hon. William D. Heebner was reared on the farm and attended the public schools until he reached the age of fourteen years. He served an apprenticeship of seven years in his father's machine shop, learning the business of agricultural implement making in all its branches.

Mr. Heebner went to Lansdale and became a partner with his brother, Isaac D. Heebner, and the foundation of the firm's subsequent extensive business was laid. Two years later the firm became Heebner & Sons, and so continued until October, 1887, when William D. Heebner purchased the entire plant, which he has operated successfully ever since. The proprietor, who was still a young man, comparatively speaking, had seen the business increase with every passing year, its every department being so thoroughly organized and so well managed that the operation of the plant is now unaffected by his presence or absence. He has chosen thoroughly competent persons to take charge of every mechanical and business detail, and there is no break in the

running of the great machine which the plant has become as the result of the organizing power of Mr. Heebner. Its work goes on steadily increasing from year to year, the managers of the business knowing in advance just what to expect in the way of orders, and never being troubled by the slightest fear that the season's output will exceed the demand from their customers in all parts of the world. Not only are the wonderfully improved machines the inventions of the members of the firm, but the devices used in their construction are the productions of their skill and genius. Many of these work automatically, saving the labor that would require many employes, and insuring a perfection of detail that could not be secured by hand labor, however carefully executed. Every machine of a certain kind and size is an exact duplicate in all its parts of every other made by the firm. Every year since the establishment of the industry, it has shown a healthy and satisfactory growth. The business-like methods of the firm and their known adherence to fair dealings with all their customers, new or old, combined with excellence of their goods, retain their old customers and make them new friends at home and abroad. Every year improvements are added to the machines which have long been recognized as the specialties of the firm, so that these have no equals, much less superiors, in the market. They are emphatically the very best of their kind. The aim is constantly to have every machine that is turned out at the works thoroughly up to date, its every part being so constructed and so adjusted as to secure the greatest possible strength and usefulness. Every year improvements are necessarily added to the plant to enable it to accomplish what is desired in this respect. Its specialties are all leaders in the particular class to which

they belong. Again and again they have won the first prize in competition with all other machine makers at the World's Fairs that have been held in Europe and America. The farm machinery made at the Heebner plant includes horsepower and threshers, feed cutters, with or without crushing or shedding attachments; saw machines, and other specialties for farmers, whether they are located on the Atlantic coast, in the Mississippi valley, on the steppes of Siberia, or the plains of Argentina. The products of the establishment are sent to every part of Pennsylvania, to every State in the American Union, and to every country of the globe. Wherever they are used they have won for themselves a high reputation, simply because they have deserved it. The value of the plant is difficult to estimate. The buildings are very extensive, and the machinery used in the various processes is expensive as well as complicated.

In addition to owning and operating this plant, Mr. Heebner is a heavy stockholder in the Lansdale Water Company, of which he is president, and owns a large amount of valuable real estate. He has also important interests in the south, having a commodious winter home in Florida, owning several orange groves; also a farm of two hundred and seven acres in Montgomery county, where he has built a bungalow and as is typical of the man, is planting, developing and organizing a well kept farm and orchard. He is closely identified with the interests of the flourishing town which has grown up around his works. He has been a member of its council, its honored burgess for a number of years. At all times an active worker in behalf of the interest of the Republican party, he is always on hand on the day of election to assist in getting out the full party vote; but, while an ardent party organization man, Mr. Heeb-

ner is strongly opposed to "boss" rule, and in support of that principle he has scored some victories in his home county.

In 1915, when Mr. Heebner was urged by his friends to run for the office of county controller, he entered the fight and presented his plea to the people, mailing a blotter throughout the county with the following plea printed thereon above his own autograph:

If you will go to the Primary Election on September 21, any time from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. and cast your vote for me for County Controller, you will help blot out the present custom of one man in the Republican party, with the assistance of one or two others, to dictate who shall have an office and then ask the Republican voters to keep him in office continually. Such practice, in my judgment, is detrimental to the best interest of the Republican party and is not fair to others in the party who are worthy and entitled to office. My principal object in being a candidate is to give the voters an opportunity to enter their protest against this present pernicious custom, and keep any political Contractor-Combine candidate out of the Controller's office. I am fighting for a principle, whether nominated or defeated I have nothing to lose.

Yours respectfully,

WM. D. HEEBNER.

LANSDALE, PA., Sept. 17, 1915.

The result was an overwhelming victory, Mr. Heebner defeating his opponent by eight thousand majority in what was probably the most keenly contested political fight ever waged in Montgomery county. Mr. Heebner was elected county controller of Montgomery county November 4, 1915, and took office January 3, 1916, and he is acknowledged a most efficient and capable administrator of the county funds. He has deep interest in the system of the public school education, and in everything else that pertains to the welfare of the community. He is also a leader in various financial enterprises, being a director in the Lansdale National Bank, and the Jessup & Moore

Paper Company, the Southern Transportation Company, both of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and the Henrico Lumber Company; and interested in other institutions. He served two terms at Harrisburg as a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, one of the most prominent achievements being the introduction on Washington's Birthday of a bill making an appropriation for the freeing from the burden of debt the Headquarters of Washington at Valley Forge, which, through his advocacy and that of his friends in both houses of the legislature, became a law.

Mr. Heebner married, November 7, 1872, Emma, daughter of Jesse Frantz, of Centre Square, who died August 22, 1881. He married (second) November 29, 1883, Elizabeth Shearer, daughter of John Shearer, of Lansdale. By the first marriage he had three children: Clarella, Blanche and Estelle; and by the second marriage there are three children: Robert, S. J. Donald, and Grace W.

Mr. Heebner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Lansdale, and one of its trustees. He is an earnest worker, and for forty years has been the leader of its choir. He is a member of Lansdale Castle, No. 244, Knights of the Golden Eagle; a charter member of Lodge No. 977, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he assisted in organizing; a member of Charity Lodge, Free and Accepted Mason, of Norristown; of Norristown Chapter, No. 190, Royal Arch Masons; and of Hutinson Commandery, No. 32, Knights Templar. He is a member of Washington Camp, No. 120, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Lansdale; and of Norristown Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Heebner, who is proud of the Heebner plant at Lansdale, and deeply interested in the welfare of his co-workers

in business, says that since 1888 the plant has never shut down for one hour unless for repairs. In April, 1916, Mr. Heebner, addressing a mass meeting of his employees, said that for the year he would divide all the profits less a five per cent. charge for capital invested. Mr. Heebner, who has always led an industrious and busy life, with temperate habits, finds happiness in service, and few men are held in higher esteem or greater respect in the entire county.

KEIM, George de Benneville,

Man of Affairs, Public Official.

The frequent recurrence of the name George de Benneville in Keim family records and in Philadelphia history is sometimes confusing. George de Benneville Keim, second and third of the name, were contemporaries in Philadelphia. George de Benneville Keim (2), born December 10, 1830, son of Hon. George May Keim, died in Philadelphia, December 18, 1893, and is buried in the Charles Evans Cemetery, Reading, Pennsylvania. Born the same year (1831, January 18), his cousin, George de Benneville Keim (3), son of John May Keim, became head of the most important carriage hardware business in the United States, and was, as well, one of the most efficient sheriffs the city of Philadelphia ever had. His son, George de Benneville Keim (4), is the present vice-president of the important banking house of Chandler & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia. It is with particular reference to Sheriff George de Benneville Keim (3), and his son, George de Benneville Keim (4), that this and the following narrative will treat.

This branch of the Keim family descends from Johannes (Hans) Keim, born in the vicinity of Landau, near Speier, Rhenish-Bavaria, about 1675; married in

Germany; died in Oley, Pennsylvania, in 1753. His son Nicholas, born in Oley in 1719, moved to Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1755, and there died. He married Barbara Schneider. His son, called John Keim the younger, was born in Oley in 1749, died in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1837. He and his father were associated in the general hardware, iron and grain business. This was the beginning of the Keim connection with the hardware business, a line of commercial activity with which they have ever since been intimately associated in different parts of the United States. John Keim, the younger, was also a Revolutionary soldier, enlisting in Peter Nagle's company, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Lutz's Fourth Battalion, Berks county troops, which marched in the fall of 1777 to reinforce General Washington in his operations in the vicinity of Philadelphia after the disastrous battle of Germantown, and in the winter of privation and suffering at Valley Forge. In 1778 he was made captain in Colonel Jacob Weaver's Fifth Battalion. This service was rendered in spite of the fact that he was a member of the Society of Friends and need not have entered the army.

Not less notable is the maternal line of George de Benneville Keim, the de Benneville, an ancient Huguenot family. Dr. George de Benneville, a native of Rouen, Normandy, had Queen Anne of England for sponsor and guardian of his orphaned childhood, and figures in Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's historical novel, "Hugh Wynne." His son, also Dr. George de Benneville, lived to be a very old man and is buried in the de Benneville private burial ground on Green Lane, at Branchtown, where lie Dr. George de Benneville, father and son, Harriet de Benneville Keim, and many scores of the de Benneville name and connection. This is



Geo. Dev. & Keim

one of the five private cemeteries still existing within the limits of the city of Philadelphia. Dr. George de Benneville married Eleanor Roberts, a descendant of Thomas Roberts, a Welsh gentleman and friend of William Penn.

Harriet de Benneville, daughter of Dr. George de Benneville, the younger, was born in March, 1803, died at her beautiful estate, "Solitude," on the Old York road, October 4, 1900, one of the most interesting and highly esteemed of Philadelphia's noted women. The combined ages of herself, her father and her grandfather, were two hundred and seventy-six years; her birth in 1803 was just one hundred years after her grandfather's in 1703, but one generation intervening. She died at the age of ninety-seven, her father at the age of ninety, and her grandfather at the age of eighty-nine, one hundred and ninety-seven years intervening between the birth of the elder Dr. de Benneville and his granddaughter's death.

Harriet de Benneville married, in 1821, John May Keim, of Reading, Pennsylvania. They were the grandparents of George de Benneville Keim (4). The house in which Mrs. Keim resided—for she survived all her children but one—and the roof which sheltered four generations of her descendants, was built in 1775, by her aunt, Sarah Roberts, and was used by the British as a hospital in 1777-78. The estate of more than one hundred acres on which it stands had been occupied by herself and her ancestors for nearly two centuries, and was aptly named "Solitude." It lay at the Old York road and Fisher's lane, and while the city's maps show streets and avenues running through it, they were not there, and there had been a general understanding that its broad acres and century old trees would not be interfered with during Mrs. Keim's lifetime. The women of her family were

socially prominent in colonial days, and were accorded special privileges by the British commander while his troops were occupying the estate.

There were three houses on the estate, massive colonial structures, having walls three feet in thickness. The house occupied by Mrs. Keim's farmer was standing when her great-grandfather, Thomas Roberts, bought the property in 1715, and it is believed to have been then twenty-five years old. Cornwallis and his staff made "Solitude" their place of meeting in council during the British occupation of Philadelphia, a certain room in the mansion still being called the "Cornwallis" room. On the Branchtown estate of the family is the de Benneville private burial ground where over one hundred members of the families de Benneville, Keim, Roberts, Brown, Shewell, Evans and Thomas, all intermarried, are buried.

On the old estate, rich in Colonial and Revolutionary reminiscence, Mrs. Keim spent the evening of her long life, with every faculty unimpaired. She had never worn glasses, despite her years (ninety-seven), and ever remained young in spirit. She was a widow for fifty years, her husband, John May Keim, dying in middle age, and but one child surviving her. She was very fond of entertaining, and, to the last, dispensed with courtly grace, the charming hospitality characteristic of her early life. John May Keim and Harriet de Benneville married in 1821, residing in Reading, Pennsylvania, where their son, George de Benneville Keim, was born, January 18, 1831. The family was one of high consideration and social influence, the Keims dating from William Penn and possessing large tracts of land that later became within the corporate limits of Reading. They were also commercially prominent in that city, while the prestige of the Huguenot fam-

ily, de Benneville, added to their social distinction.

The youth of George de Benneville Keim was spent in acquiring a sound education, after which he entered business life. He remained in Reading until about 1861, then moved his residence and business to Philadelphia. He gradually built up a very large business which eventually expanded until there were few if any cities in the United States in which the firm of George de Benneville Keim & Company was not known to the trade. This growth in importance continued until the house attained the proud distinction of being at the head of the carriage hardware business in the United States. As the business grew, the founder kept close watch over the young men in his employ, and, when there was need for another in the firm, one of these capable energetic young men was admitted to a partnership. In the course of time he had not only a very large business, but a thoroughly organized force of men to handle it. The reputation he had won in the trade for integrity and fair dealing could then be safely confided to the young men whom he had taught the same stable business principles, and about the year 1880 he began to relinquish the heavier burdens of management to his younger partners. He was then about fifty years of age, had been continuously in business from youth, and felt he was entitled to enjoy the competence he had so fairly earned.

In 1882 Mr. Keim was elected sheriff of Philadelphia county, and in 1883 he first assumed the duties of the sheriff's office. The jurisdiction of the office embraces Philadelphia city and county, then containing a population in excess of one million, and the greatest manufacturing centre in the United States. These facts render the office of sheriff one of great

and unusual importance, but Sheriff Keim measured up to the fullest expectations of even his most enthusiastic admirers. He won the respect of all who had business with the sheriff's office, and was one of the most popular men who ever held that office in Philadelphia, political friends and foes all uniting to do him honor. Had not the constitution of Philadelphia forbade a sheriff succeeding himself, he could have been reelected without opposition, so completely had his frank, genial nature and admirable business administration won the people.

Mr. Keim maintained a handsome city residence at No. 1122 Spruce street. He had been sent abroad as United States Commissioner to the World's Fair held in Vienna, and after the close of the exposition he spent a year in European travel. During this period he purchased numerous works of art, including valuable paintings and statues by the masters. These he brought to the Spruce street home as the nucleus of a collection which in time became one of the finest of private art galleries in the city.

Mr. Keim's summer residence was a beautiful estate at Edgewater Park, New Jersey, bordering on the Delaware river, where he kept for his private enjoyment a handsome steam yacht. He also owned a farm and shooting box in Maryland. While there on a shooting trip in 1893 he caught a severe cold which developed into pneumonia, and after a short illness he died, on March 10, 1893.

Thus passed the life of a man whose name shines with lustre, even amid the great professional men of his family, and there have been many Keims whose achievements have been most worthy. But, in the Philadelphia business world, no man stood higher in ability or accomplishment, no man was held in higher esteem, nor had Philadelphia ever a more



Geo. de B. Keim

faithful, devoted official. He was the soul of honor and probity, his private life pure, his aims lofty, and in all things he was manly and self-respecting. He bore an honored name, and left it to his son unsullied by unworthy deeds.

Mr. Keim was twice married, his first wife being Sarah Childs; and on January 30, 1883, he married Elizabeth Archer Thomas, daughter of Joseph Tuley Thomas and Belinda Jane Mitchell.

KEIM, George de Benneville (4),

Man of Affairs, Financier.

Perhaps "there is nothing in a name," but it will be difficult to convince George de Benneville Keim (4) that he has not drawn an inspiration from the fact that behind him there have been generations of ancestors who handed down to him an untarnished name, and from that fact he has felt a responsibility devolving on him to worthily bear it. Although a young man, he has already attained honorable position in the city where family traditions are strong, and exceptional as have been the lives of his sires, none more creditably passed their first thirty years. He is proud of the traditions of his race, proud that he bears a name so honored in Philadelphia's history, and those who know him best are strongest in their faith that in his keeping there will be no lowering of the standards set by the de Bennevides and Keims of the past.

Years ago a Philadelphia merchant called at the Pierce Business College and stated that he had a good position for a young man of ability, provided he was morally upright and free from the usual habits of young men. The manager confessed he could not fill the order, but said, "A young man will graduate this year whom I can recommend as being all which you desire." "Send him to me as

soon as he graduates," said the merchant, and added, after being told his name, "Never mind any other recommendation; I knew his father, and George de Benneville Keim's son must be all right." With such an endorsement the young man entered business life, and is already a potent force in Philadelphia's financial world.

George de Benneville Keim, son of George de Benneville and Elizabeth Archer (Thomas) Keim (see preceding narrative), was born at 1122 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1884, and at the age of eight years was deprived of a father's care. After completing courses of classical study, on September 1, 1902, he entered the Pierce Business College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated February 26, 1904. He at once entered the employ of E. K. January & Son, leather merchants, where he quickly demonstrated his quality and advanced to a position of trust. He spent four years with his first employer, who regarded him so highly that in the fourth year he called him into the office and said, "George, you have advanced just as far with me as it is possible to go. I am going to pay you three months' salary and want you to at once begin looking for a position which has a greater future for you." Taking his friend's advice, Mr. Keim left the store and began his search for the right business opening. He had always been impressed with the banking business, and within a week obtained a position with the banking house of Chandler Brothers & Company, situated at that time at Third and Walnut streets, one of Philadelphia's stable financial institutions. From that time forward his rise has been continuous, his present rating being unusually high for a young man to attain in solid conservative Philadelphia banking circles. On January 1, 1914, he was elected vice-president of Chandler & Company, Inc., bankers; is

a director of the Quaker City National Bank, the United Fireman's Insurance Company, the Pennsylvania Lighting Company, the Independent Fire Insurance Security Company, the Flexitallic Casket Company, the St. Lawrence Securities Company, and of Chandler Wilbor & Company, Inc., of Boston, Massachusetts. He is highly regarded by his business associates, and has fairly won the position he holds as a safe, sound, clear-headed, resourceful man of affairs.

Mr. Keim is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, the Colonial Society, Society of the War of 1812, Baronial Order of Runnymede, Huguenot Society of America, Welcome Society, Transatlantic Society, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, German-American Society, and the Historical Society of Burlington County, New Jersey. His clubs are the Union League, Racquet and Philadelphia Country, all of Philadelphia; the Recess and National Arts, of New York City; the Maryland, of Baltimore, Maryland; the Detroit Athletic, of Detroit, Michigan; Pendennis, of Louisville, Kentucky; Westmoreland, of Richmond, Virginia; and the Metropolitan, of Washington, District of Columbia. In the year 1911 Mr. Keim left home for a trip around the world.

RICHARDSON, Oliver S.,

Lawyer, Philanthropist.

Oliver Sterling Richardson, of the old firm of Cassidy & Richardson, has been for many years numbered among the best known representatives of the Pittsburgh bar. During the long period of his professional career the various leading interests of his native city have received from Mr. Richardson active and influential encouragement and support.

James Richardson, grandfather of Oliver Sterling Richardson, was a native of Ireland, and a representative of a family which can be traced from one of the retainers of William the Conqueror. Wiry and well-knit frames have always been a characteristic of the men of this race. In 1832 James Richardson emigrated to the United States, and became a farmer in the Pittsburgh district. He served as justice of the peace, and was one of the prominent men of his time and neighborhood. The name of his wife, whom he married in Ireland, was Margaret, and they were the parents of four sons, the eldest of whom was John, mentioned below. Another was James F. Richardson, who held the office of register of wills of Allegheny county.

(II) John, son of James and Margaret Richardson, was born in 1827, in County Down, Ireland, and was about five years old when brought by his parents to the United States. He received his education in Pittsburgh and passed his entire after-life in that city. For many years he was engaged in the dry goods business under the firm name of D. Gregg & Company, but retired in the seventies, then becoming connected with the manufacture of fire-brick. With this line of industry he was associated to the close of his life, and during that time had a large trade with the many manufacturing companies of Pittsburgh who needed his product. Mr. Richardson was a Republican, and served as councilman of Sewickley. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, in which for forty years he held the office of elder. He married Mary, born in Steubenville, Ohio, daughter of Hugh Sterling, a merchant of that town, and a member of one of its old families. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson were the parents of the following children: Oliver Sterling, mentioned below;



John Richardson



Henry S Gore

Harry M., connected with the A. M. Byers Company, Pittsburgh, died in August, 1912; Frank E., president of the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company; and Charles, also connected with the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company. John Richardson died in Pittsburgh, February 6, 1912, leaving a most honorable record, and his widow passed away on October 12, 1914. Like her husband, Mrs. Richardson was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and took an active part in its benevolences.

(III) Oliver Sterling, son of John and Mary (Sterling) Richardson, was born March 24, 1855, in Allegheny City, now North Side, Pittsburgh, and received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native place. Subsequently he entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, and in 1872 graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For two years thereafter he was engaged in business, but at the end of that time took up the study of law under the preceptorship of C. W. Robb and S. A. McClung, and in 1879, on motion of the latter, was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county. At the outset of his practice, Mr. Richardson formed a partnership with the late Edward T. Cassidy, under the firm name of Cassidy & Richardson. In 1901 the connection was dissolved by the death of Mr. Cassidy, and since that time Mr. Richardson has practiced alone, using the old firm name. His work is in the field of general civil practice and includes all courts. His standing, both with the members of the profession and the general public, is deservedly high, and he ranks among the prominent attorneys of his native city.

While taking no specially active part in politics, Mr. Richardson is a steadfast advocate of Republican principles, and

has served as burgess of Sewickley, the suburb where he resides. He is a director of the Sewickley National Bank, and in former years held directorships in various concerns. His clubs are the Duquesne and Allegheny Country. Taking an active interest in philanthropic work, he serves as vice-president of the Hospital Cot Club of Sewickley Valley. He is an adherent of the United Presbyterian church.

In the leisure intervals of his busy life, Mr. Richardson has sought rest and recuperation in travel, visiting the greater part of the United States and most of the countries of Europe, and extending his wanderings to Alaska, Mexico and Yucatan. Some of his impressions of travel he has recorded in a number of very interesting articles which have appeared from time to time in various periodicals. He is a man of dignified appearance and courteous manners, firm and inflexible whenever a principle is involved—the typical lawyer and gentleman.

Mr. Richardson has been true to his profession and his city. As a member of the bar he has helped to uphold its standards and its dignity, and as a Pittsburgher by birth and life-long residence he has loyally labored for the strengthening and advancement of the best and most vital interests of the metropolis of Pennsylvania.

GROVE, Henry S.,

Head of Great Shipbuilding Industry.

From the age of seventeen years, Henry S. Grove, now executive head of the greatest of shipbuilding plants on the Delaware, the William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, has been actively engaged in mercantile and manufacturing life. After four years initial experience with his honored father as a

manufacturer of linseed oil and foreign shipping merchant, he became a member of the firm, succeeding at his father's death to the sole ownership. From that time forward he has been one of the business men of the United States who have won honorable title as "Captains of Industry," not through manipulation of corporations to their detriment, but as an upbuilding and constructive captain in whose wake prosperity has followed. The crowning act of his career has been the rehabilitation of "Cramps" by modernizing the ship yard, the principal factor in the company's business, and placing it in a position stronger than ever in its history, glorious as was its past. The truest estimate of Mr. Grove's executive ability can be gained from his remarkable success at "Cramps," as shipbuilding is an extremely difficult field, even under the most favorable conditions. He assumed control, saddled with an enormous debt, the confidence of investors largely lost, and the prestige of the great plant sadly impaired. But in ten years, against almost insuperable odds, he placed it in its present strong position, an achievement in which he may take just pride. "Cramps" is peculiarly a Philadelphia enterprise, but in a sense the whole nation feels an interest and a pride in its greatness, for perhaps one-half of the vessels constituting the American navy first glided from the ways to their first dip in their native element from Cramps' ship yards on the Delaware in Philadelphia. He comes from a family of strong, upright, honorable business men, and it is his pride that none of the Grove name, even during the panics of the nineteenth century, allowed an obligation to go unpaid.

Henry S. Grove is a son of Conrad S. Grove, whose father entered mercantile business in 1790, and among other interests had linseed oil mills on Perki-

omen and Cobb creeks. Conrad S. Grove continued the manufacture of linseed oil, and in addition engaged in the East India trade. It was to that business that Henry S. Grove was introduced at the age of seventeen years.

Henry S. Grove, son of Conrad S. and Clara (Styer) Grove, was born in Philadelphia, September 4, 1848. He completed his studies at the age of seventeen, and at once engaged in his father's business. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted a partner, an association that continued until the death of Conrad S. Grove, when the son succeeded to the sole ownership and management. Soon after becoming sole head he found that his business was being seriously interfered with by the competition of western linseed oil makers, who from the location of their mills near the flax raisers of the west were severely injuring the eastern mills. In 1875 there were seventeen mills manufacturing linseed oil in the Eastern States, in 1885 there were but four, one of these the Grove mill at Philadelphia, being one of the most important. Mr. Grove saw but one way to save his business from extermination, and he began his work of defence by forming an alliance with seven other manufacturers, all located in the west. Out of this combination of interest grew the Linseed Oil Trust, the second so-called "Trust" to be formed in the United States. Mr. Grove was elected president of the resulting corporation in 1887, the combination expanding from the original eight mills until it included thirty-four mills in the district, all, with the exception of the Grove mill in Philadelphia, located in the territory bounded by Sioux City, Iowa; Kansas City, Missouri; Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Piqua, Ohio. This placed control so overwhelmingly in western hands that in 1888 Mr. Grove, after finding the differences be-

tween himself and the other officials could not be adjusted, resigned his office of president and withdrew.

He was practically out of business for a year, then reentered the western field in connection with the Colorado Coal and Iron Company. He had friends with large interests in that company, and it was at their solicitation that he consented to represent them in an investigation of the various coal mines, iron furnaces, rail mills, merchant bar mills, town sites, water works and coke ovens, owned by the company. The company was an important one, being the means employed by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company to develop the commercial interests of Colorado. Mr. Grove himself became financially interested in the company, was elected its president, and successfully managed its affairs until the summer of 1892, when the company sold out to the Colorado Fuel Company.

After the sale was consummated, Mr. Grove returned to Philadelphia, soon afterwards sailing for Europe, where he spent several months in much needed rest from business cares. On his return to the United States he was engaged by the creditors of the Washington Mills Company of Gloucester, New Jersey, to take charge of their interests and represent them in the management. Here Mr. Grove again demonstrated his quality as a constructive captain of industry, and the restoration of the fortunes of the company was accomplished. A new cotton yarn mill was erected on the property and incorporated as the Argo Mills Company, of which company Mr. Grove was elected president.

In 1903 the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia, which at one time employed between eight thousand and nine thousand men, became financially involved, having a floating debt of four and one

quarter millions. This plant, which had built so many of the United States war vessels and great vessels employed in the arts of peace, could not be allowed to perish, and public-spirited financiers of New York and Philadelphia came to the rescue, and the great plant founded in 1830 was enabled to continue its usefulness to the country and to the world. This was done by the formation of a syndicate which raised money to pay off the floating debt by the issuance of twenty-year serial notes. A reorganization was effected, Henry S. Grove being elected a director of the company, the other members of the board all being strangers to him. But shortly afterward, on October 1, 1903, he was elected president of the company, a position he yet fills. With the assumption of the presidency, Mr. Grove began the great work of restoring the plant to its previous popularity and usefulness. He developed a profitable line of hydraulic engine building, creating practically a new industry at the plant, which has been developed until "Cramps" leads the whole country in hydraulic work. The Kensington Shipyard and Brass Foundry business was developed, and in 1910 the Federal Steel Company, a steel casting plant at Chester, Pennsylvania, with a capacity of seven hundred and fifty tons of steel castings monthly, was purchased. But the great factor in the company's business had ever been the ship yard, and this Mr. Grove thoroughly modernized and brought to a height of greatest efficiency. The glory of the plant has been fully restored, and has for a long time been operated at its full capacity. The financial equilibrium has been completely restored and suitable returns made to investors in the company's securities.

Soon after becoming president, the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamed, conferred upon Mr. Grove the Order of the

Medjidia, for services rendered in building the Turkish cruiser "Medjidia." A year later, in 1905, Mr. Grove spent several months in Russia, negotiating for the building and sale of several war vessels. He was successful, but financial difficulties arose, causing the Russian Government to postpone. He also visited Great Britain and other countries in connection with foreign shipbuilding contracts, and became widely known in maritime countries as a builder of ships. But "Cramps" largest customers are in the United States, and a constant procession of ships have passed from their yard down the Delaware, flying the American flag. That so high a degree of success has been restored to the plant, and for the great advance made in the past thirteen years, greatest credit is due the untiring, energetic, capable, chief executive, Henry S. Grove, who has faced severe odds, but with splendid courage has won a great success.

Mr. Grove has assumed other important executive responsibilities, and in all has proven the same wise capable head. Until 1907 he was vice-president of the Continental Cotton Oil Company, and is the present executive head of the William H. Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, the Argo Mills Company, the American Laurenti Company, the I. P. Morris Company Iron Works, and is a director of the Kensington Shipyard Company.

While he had wide business experience prior to his election to the presidency of "Cramps," and had won the high reputation which caused him to be chosen to lead the work of rehabilitation, Mr. Grove was entirely without knowledge of ship or engine building. But, as he announced on taking charge, "concentration and economy of effort" has been the guiding principle of his policy, and that policy is the one adopted in the management of

the varied companies of which he is president. He is intensely practical, thoroughly in earnest, and "does with his might whatsoever his hands find to do." He is typical of all that is best in American business life, and has a record of usefulness as a citizen most creditable. His favorite recreation is golf, but the joys of yachting are well-known to him. His clubs are the Union of New York City, the Metropolitan of Washington, D. C., the Racquet, Union League, Corinthian Yacht and Country of Philadelphia.

Mr. Grove married, in 1875, Miss Helen Peterson. Children: Henry S. (2), born December 21, 1876, who died March 22, 1906, holding a responsible position with the Philadelphia banking house, Drexel & Company; and Walter Howard, born June 11, 1888.

BELL, William Wallace,

Financier.

William Wallace Bell, assistant cashier of the Union National Bank of Pittsburgh, is a financier who can look back upon more than forty years' continuous connection with the banking system of the Iron City. Mr. Bell is a representative of a family which has been for a century and a half resident in Pennsylvania, and the members of which in the successive generations have done much for the development of the resources and industries of the Keystone State.

(1) Robert Bell, great-great-grandfather of William Wallace Bell, emigrated from England to the province of Virginia, settling on Patterson creek, on the south branch of the Potomac river, and engaging in farming and stock-raising near the present site of the town of Romney. In 1765 he travelled on horseback to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, for purposes of exploration, and returned to Virginia with the intention of removing



Mr. Mr. Bell

his family to Pennsylvania and there making his home. Mr. Bell married, before coming to the colonies, Agnes Fleming, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and they were the parents of eight sons: John, James, mentioned below; Charles, William, David, Robert, Samuel and Joseph. Soon after his return from Pennsylvania, Robert Bell, the father, was killed by a fall from his horse.

(II) James Bell, son of Robert and Agnes (Fleming) Bell, when a boy of ten years was captured by the Indians, and held until he was returned in consequence of a treaty with the whites. He married Mary Newkirk, who was of Dutch descent, and among their nine children was James, mentioned below. James Bell, the father, died at the age of eighty-five on the farm he purchased in Allegheny county, and the house which he erected and in which he breathed his last is still standing.

(III) James (2) Bell, son of James (1) and Mary (Newkirk) Bell, was born in 1787, and was all his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married, December 10, 1812, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Grizzy (MacGee) Fairley, and eleven children were born to them, among whom was James W., mentioned below. James Bell, the elder, died October 27, 1847, his wife having passed away November 10, 1843.

(IV) James W. Bell, son of James (2) and Elizabeth (Fairley) Bell, was born July 4, 1824, at Mansfield (now Carnegie), Pennsylvania, and was originally a blacksmith and later a farmer, but has now retired. He is a Republican and from 1875 to 1884 served as director of the Allegheny county poor board. He is a member of the Union United Presbyterian Church of Robinson township. Mr. Bell married, August 10, 1848, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Peggy (Hall) McCurdy, of Robinson township, Alle-

gheny county, Pennsylvania, and their children were: James H., born August 8, 1849, farmer of Robinson township, married Mary Davis Young and has five daughters; Anna Mary, wife of Professor Samuel Andrews, of Pittsburgh; Elizabeth Jane, died 1874, in her twenty-second year; William Wallace, mentioned below; Henderson Joseph, born 1856, married Eliza Jane Scott, and died 1896, leaving four children; John Washington, born 1859, farmer of Findlay township, Allegheny county, married Ella Aiken and has three sons; and Robert Wilson, born 1862, farmer of Findlay township, married Sadie Conway and has four children.

(V) William Wallace Bell, son of James W. and Elizabeth (McCurdy) Bell, was born January 7, 1855, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the public schools of Robinson township and at the Iron City Business College. On August 9, 1871, he became connected with the Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank, and on August 1, 1872, entered the service of the famous old banking firm of N. Holmes & Sons, filling the position of cashier for a number of the thirty-three years during which he maintained his connection with the house. In this simple statement is contained the fullest and most conclusive evidence as to his ability and integrity. On July 1, 1905, the firm consolidated with the Union National Bank and Mr. Bell was made assistant cashier of the latter institution, a position which up to the present time he has continuously retained.

In politics Mr. Bell has always been a true Republican and has served for some years on the school board of the Thaddeus Stevens district of Pittsburgh. He holds the office of elder in the First United Presbyterian Church. The per-

sonality and appearance of Mr. Bell are those of a quiet, forceful and very earnest man, an astute financier, a good citizen, a kind neighbor and a warm friend.

Mr. Bell married, September 27, 1888, Bertha E., daughter of Charles and Amanda E. (Ferguson) Sprung, of Pittsburgh, and granddaughter of Dr. James Ferguson, a noted physician of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have been the parents of four children: Charles James, born March 9, 1890, attended Pittsburgh public and high schools, graduated in 1912 at Princeton University and is now with the Riter-Conley Manufacturing Company; Edith, attended Pittsburgh public and high schools and graduated at Smith College, class of 1916; Dorothy Elizabeth, died March 19, 1909; and William Wallace, born December 25, 1896, graduated from Pittsburgh High School, class of 1915, and entered Princeton in September, 1915. Mr. Bell is devoted to the ties of family and friendship and is peculiarly happy in his domestic relations. Mrs. Bell is president of the Kindergarten Society of the West End, Pittsburgh, and is a charming home-maker and hostess.

Good citizenship has ever been a distinguishing characteristic of the family of which Mr. Bell is a representative, whatever might be the vocations of the different members, and he himself, as an able and upright banker, has worthily maintained the ancestral tradition.

MILLER, Charles Ransome,
Governor of Delaware.

A native son of Pennsylvania and a member of the Philadelphia bar, Governor Miller has since his marriage in 1884 been an honored resident of the State of Delaware, a Commonwealth of which he has been chief executive since 1913; his home since 1884 the city of Wilmington.

Although an LL. B. of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, it is as a successful business man and public official that he is known to his fellow men, his legal practice having been largely confined to the affairs of many corporations with which he has been connected. His public service has been rendered entirely in behalf of the city of Wilmington and the State of Delaware, as State Senator, water commissioner and Governor. As a legislator, his course was one of close adherence to the interests of the Commonwealth and conservative legislation, while his three years' of administration in the Governor's chair have been marked with a spirit of loyalty to the State's best interests, and the economical administration of the various departments and State institutions, without in any way decreasing their efficiency or usefulness.

Governor Charles R. Miller was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1857. After ample preparatory courses he entered Swarthmore College, whence he was graduated with the Bachelor's degree, class of 1879. Deciding upon the profession of law, he entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, there pursuing a full course until graduation in 1881 with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar the same year, but the following thirty years were largely spent as an officer and director of railway, mining, gas, electric light and water power corporations in various parts of the United States, then retiring from active management, closing his connection with most of them during the years 1910 and 1911, although he is still a director in many companies and is president of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, an institution founded in 1807. A majority of the stock of the Farmers' Bank is held by the State of Delaware as an investment, and



Chas. K. Miller



Isaac V. Frank

a minority of the board of directors represents the State's interest, they being appointed by the General Assembly every two years. His business career was marked by unvarying success, and he is yet regarded as a man whose judgment and advice may be safely relied upon.

Until 1910 Governor Miller took little active part in public affairs, although regarded as one of the able leaders of the Republican party in Delaware. In 1910 he was elected State Senator for a term of four years, resigning that office on August 24, 1912, to accept the nomination of his party for Governor. He had been a water commissioner of the city of Wilmington, an office he resigned July 1, 1912. He was elected Governor of Delaware at the November election of 1912 by a majority of 1,285, and was the only Republican on the State ticket to escape defeat. He was inaugurated January 21, 1913, for a term of four years.

He is president of the Delaware Hospital, Wilmington; a trustee of Delaware College, Newark; member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, and of the Philadelphia clubs: Union League, Art, Racquet, Bachelor, Barge and Down Town; of the Wilmington Country, Delaware, and Automobile of Wilmington; and Automobile of Germantown. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian. Governor Miller had conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws by Delaware College, June 14, 1916.

He married, December 11, 1884, Abigail Morgan Woodnut, of Richmond, Indiana, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, but educated at Swarthmore College. There she met Governor Miller, and at the end of her college year they were married, Wilmington, Delaware, having since been their home. Mrs. Miller is of distinguished Colonial ancestry, is secretary of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and deeply interested

and active in the patriotic societies. She is closely identified with educational movements in her State, charitable and philanthropic institutions also claiming her attention.

FRANK, Isaac W.,

Manufacturer. Financier.

It has been a source of much satisfaction to Pittsburgers to observe the continued success of Pittsburgh engineers in the management of large corporations. One of the most prominent of Pittsburgh engineers is Isaac W. Frank, president and director of the United Engineering & Foundry Company, and prominent in all that most vitally concerns the welfare of the city. The United Engineering & Foundry Company is one of the most successful of the many consolidations, and a large share of its success is due to its conservative management; it put itself on record as refusing to make war munitions for the European belligerents, but holds itself ready to manufacture for the United States in time of need.

Isaac W. Frank was born in Pittsburgh, December 2, 1855, son of the late William and Pauline (Wormser) Frank. His early education was obtained at the public schools, at Newell Institute and at the Western University of Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh). Mr. Frank graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York, as a civil engineer, in 1876. Shortly after his graduation from this latter institution he entered the service of the Keystone Bridge Company as a draughtsman. He remained with this company for more than a year, and during this time was engaged on the plans for the New York Elevated Railway. He was afterwards an inspector of materials on the Elevated, under Walter Katte. In

1879 and 1880 Mr. Frank was engaged in mining and mine surveying in Leadville, Colorado, and later turned his attention to the manufacture of rolls, rolling mill and steel works machinery. He was both secretary and engineer of the Lewis Foundry & Machine Company, of Pittsburgh. In October, 1892, Mr. Frank assisted in the organization of the Frank Kneeland Machine Company, which soon became one of the most prosperous concerns in the country. Its success led to the formation of the United Engineering & Foundry Company, a consolidation of the leading manufacturers of rolls and rolling mill machinery in Pittsburgh. Mr. Frank was made president and director, which office he holds to the present.

Mr. Frank was associated with the Moores in the formation of the American Sheet Steel Company, now part of the United States Steel Corporation. For some years he held the office of treasurer and director of the Empire Coal Mining Company. Mr. Frank was one of the founders of the National Founders' Association, and for six years was chairman of the Third District, and later served as vice-president and president. He is a director of the Bank of Pittsburgh National Association, the Damascus Bronze Company, the Phillips Sheet & Tin Plate Company, and many other industrial and financial concerns; at present president of the Pittsburgh Employers' Association, a member of the Pittsburgh Smoke Prevention Advisory Board.

In politics Mr. Frank is a Republican, and while he has never consented to hold office is nevertheless somewhat active in political circles, and always as a citizen gives loyal support to measures calculated to promote the welfare of Pittsburgh and to facilitate her rapid and substantial development. No good work done in the name of charity or religion

appeals to him in vain, and by his influence and means he has actively aided a number of institutions, serving as a member of the advisory and finance committee of the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor, as vice-president and trustee of the Irene Kaufmann Settlement, and as vice-president, director and member of the executive committee of the Montefiore Hospital. He is also a member and trustee of Rodef Shalom Congregation. A man of social nature, Mr. Frank is a member of various clubs, among them being the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Concordia Club and Americus Club.

Mr. Frank married, November 15, 1883, Tinnie, daughter of Jacob and Lena (Hirsch) Klee, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of three children: Bessie, now Mrs. S. J. Anathan; William K., age twenty-six, married, and Robert J., age twenty.

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



Richard E. Breuneman.

BRENNEMAN, Richard Emmor,**Physician, Surgeon.**

Dr. Richard Emmor Brenneman, a well known representative of the younger generation of Pittsburgh surgeons, is now in the fifteenth year of his practice in that city. Before coming to Pittsburgh Dr. Brenneman had already begun to establish a reputation which has steadily increased with the lapse of the intervening years.

(I) Jacob Brenneman, great-grandfather of Richard Emmor Brenneman, came from Hesse Cassel, Germany, to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

(II) Christian Brenneman, son of Jacob Brenneman, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Groff) Nessly. Jacob Nessly came to Virginia from Switzerland, in 1785, and took up seven thousand acres of land on the Ohio river, which tract is at the present time in possession of his descendants. These descendants, in 1885, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of their ancestor on the banks of the Ohio, fifty miles below Pittsburgh.

(III) Richard Brown Brenneman, son of Christian and Elizabeth (Nessly) Brenneman, was born in West Virginia, or rather in that part of Virginia which later became a separate State. To Mr. Brenneman belongs the distinction of having drafted the resolutions the passage of which resulted in the formation of that State, and he is also entitled to the honor of having been numbered among the earliest Abolitionists. Mr. Brenneman married Kezia Wells Allison, a cousin of Mrs. William Walker, of Pittsburgh, whose husband was president of the Farmers' National Bank, and whose daughter is the widow of D. T. Watson, also of Pittsburgh. Biographies and

portraits of Mr. Watson and William Walker appear elsewhere in this work. Mr. Brenneman died March 4, 1879, in West Virginia, and his widow passed away February 8, 1893.

(IV) Dr. Richard Emmor Brenneman, son of Richard Brown and Kezia Wells (Allison) Brenneman, was born April 5, 1873, at Arroyo, West Virginia, and received his preparatory education in the schools of Wellsville, Ohio, graduating from the high school in 1889. He then entered Bethany College, West Virginia, where he remained three years. In 1900 this institution conferred upon Dr. Brenneman the degree of Master of Arts. After studying for a time at the University of Chicago he matriculated in Harvard Medical School and in 1900 graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. While in Boston Dr. Brenneman served six months as externe at the Massachusetts General Hospital, six months as externe at the Boston Lying-In-Hospital and one year as interne at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh. He then opened an office in Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, and entered upon the general practice of his profession, also serving as surgeon at a private hospital. In February, 1902, Dr. Brenneman removed to Pittsburgh, where he has since continuously remained, devoting himself to the practice of general surgery. Since 1902 he has been surgeon to the Passavant Hospital and from 1904 to 1912 he was connected with the surgical department of the Presbyterian Hospital. His practice is large and steadily increasing.

Among the professional organizations of which Dr. Brenneman is a member are the Allegheny County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, and the American Medical Association. He belongs to the College of

Physicians and in 1912-13 served as its president. In 1906 he was and is now (1916) president of the Alumni Association, Pittsburgh branch of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He takes an active interest in the various medical organizations to which he belongs.

In politics Dr. Brenneman is an Independent and never fails to take the interest of a public-spirited citizen in local and national affairs. He affiliates with Fort Pitt Lodge, No. 634, Free and Accepted Masons, and belongs to the Duquesne and University clubs and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is a member and elder of the Sixth Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Brenneman married, December 6, 1900, Alice M., daughter of the late Rev. David B. and Eliza (Mitchell) Updegraff, of Mount Pleasant, Ohio. Mrs. Brenneman, who is a woman of charming personality, was educated at Oberlin College. She and her husband, who is the genial host as well as the able physician, enjoy a high degree of social popularity, delighting to gather their friends about them at their attractive East End residence and at "Riverside Farm," their beautiful summer home in West Virginia.

Though neither a Pennsylvanian nor a Pittsburgher Dr. Brenneman has become thoroughly identified with the city and has achieved an assured position in the medical profession.

MOYAR, Charles C., M. D.,

Specialist in Electro-Therapeutics.

The tendency of our age toward specialization is perhaps particularly marked in members of the medical profession, and the annals of Pittsburgh furnish many instances of physicians who have achieved success by devoting themselves to one department of their chosen work. Among the best known of the younger

specialists now practicing in the Iron City is Dr. Charles Clinton Moyer, who gives the greater portion of his attention to electro-therapeutics and x-ray work. Dr. Moyer has spent the last ten years of his life in the city which is now his home, and has become in all respects a thorough Pittsburgher.

Charles Clinton Moyer's great-grandfather came from Germany to Centre county, Pennsylvania, subsequently settling in Armstrong county, in the same State, where he engaged in farming. John Moyer, grandfather of Charles Clinton Moyer, was also a farmer, but later became a successful oil operator.

(III) William, son of John Moyer, was born October 16, 1855, in Armstrong county, and received his education in local schools. Since the age of seventeen he has been associated with the oil business, and is now president of the Midland Oil & Drilling Company, the Oil City Drilling Company, and the Rouseville Drilling Company. He has held directorships in various financial institutions, and he and his brother, S. N. Moyer, control many oil leases. Mr. Moyer married, in 1880, Detta, daughter of Clinton and Marie Longwell, of McKean county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Longwell being identified with the oil industry. Mr. and Mrs. Moyer are the parents of the following children: Charles Clinton, mentioned below; W. Franklin, an attorney of Oil City, Pennsylvania, married Ella Bosick, and has two children; and John H., an oil operator of Oil City, married Minna Louise Downing, and has one child. Mr. Moyer, the father, is a resident of Oil City, but at times makes his home in Oklahoma.

(IV) Dr. Charles Clinton Moyer, son of William and Detta (Longwell) Moyer, was born September 2, 1881, in McKean county, Pennsylvania, and was educated in local public schools, the township high



Portrait by E. J. Wilson, 1917

C. C. Moyer



John W Barber

school, and the Oil City High School, graduating from the last-named institution in 1901. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and in 1905 graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Shortly afterward he did post-graduate work under Drs. DeKraft and Snow, in New York City.

For one year after graduation Dr. Moyar served as interne in the Allegheny General Hospital, and then established himself on the South Side, where he entered upon a career of general practice. He early secured recognition both from the public and the profession, and at the end of five years and a half removed his offices to the Diamond Bank building, in the downtown part of the city, where he has since remained. He has for some time made a specialty of electro-therapeutics and x-ray work, and has met with most gratifying success. While practicing on the South Side, Dr. Moyar was on the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society.

In politics Dr. Moyar is a Progressive, and he takes a public-spirited interest in his fellow-citizens which prompts him to assist to the best of his ability any movement or institution which makes for the betterment of conditions. He affiliates with Fraternal Lodge, No. 483, Free and Accepted Masons, of Rouseville, Pennsylvania, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. He keeps in touch with his old student life, belonging to several college fraternities.

Dr. Moyar is a true type of the physician of aggressive temperament and well balanced, and everything about him—face, voice and manner—indicates the man of purpose. Geniality is one of his dominant traits as the number of his friends bears abundant witness.

On July 23, 1907, Dr. Moyar married Rowena, daughter of Dr. William C. Tyler, of Rouseville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Moyar, who has a most attractive personality, is a member of the Women's Club of Crafton, the suburb in which is situated the charming home over which she presides and which is associated in the minds of many with gracious and tactful hospitality.

Western Pennsylvanians have long coupled the name of Moyar with business ability of a high order, but it has remained for Dr. Charles Clinton Moyar to cause them to identify it with professional excellence. This he has already succeeded in doing and his career, thus far, promises more abundant results in the time to come.

BARBOUR, John B., Jr.,

Stock and Grain Broker.

The prestige of the name of Barbour has been ably upheld in Pittsburgh by John Baxter Barbour, Jr., and he has been an important factor in the business, financial, athletic and social life of the city. He is a brilliant, fertile-minded man, and combines with these qualities executive ability of a high order.

John Baxter Barbour, Sr., was born near Belfast, Ireland, September 26, 1836, son of Joseph and Margaret (Baxter) Barbour, and came to the United States when eighteen years of age, at the same time as his parents. Bright and energetic from his earliest years, he had no difficulty in finding employment of a suitable kind. His first position was with Lyman, Wilmarth & Company, of Pittsburgh, which he left in order to accept an engagement with the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. This position he held until the outbreak of the Civil War, which made changes throughout the business world. The oil refining business

had begun to be one of great importance by this time, and after the close of the war Mr. Barbour formed a connection in that line with Brewer, Burke & Company, subsequently engaging in the same line of industry independently and very successfully, and continuing in it until his plant was merged into the Standard Oil Company. The spotless character of Mr. Barbour was reflected by his reputation as a business man, and he was called upon to fill many important offices. His connection with the National Transit Company secured for that corporation a number of rights owing to the foresight, energy and sound business judgment of Mr. Barbour. For a number of years prior to his death, Mr. Barbour held office as superintendent of the right of way department of this corporation, and in this capacity secured the right of way to the seaboard of the company's great trunk pipe lines. Strong, decisive and firm in his convictions, Mr. Barbour held independent views on political matters, although he gave his support to some extent to the principles of the Democratic party.

In matters concerning religion Mr. Barbour was as sincere and earnest as in all the other affairs of life. He gave substantially both of time and money to the Sixth Presbyterian Church, in which he served as trustee for years, and to what is now the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, of which he and his wife were members. His fraternal affiliations were with Franklin Lodge, No. 22, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was a life member.

Mr. Barbour married, October, 1857, Isabella Frackelton, daughter of William and Eliza J. (Dick) McKelvy, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Barbour died February 26, 1888. Children of John Baxter, Sr., and Isabella F. (McKelvy) Barbour: John Baxter, Jr., (see below); William Mc-

Kelvy; Margaret Baxter, married Ernest K. Barr, of Philadelphia; Robert Wilson; Frederick Prentice; Isabella Fulton, married Frederic B. Black, of Franklin, Pennsylvania.

The death of Mr. Barbour occurred December 28, 1894. His broad and liberal views rose above the prejudices of the hour, and he was earnest and unflinching in his maintenance of the right. He was solicitous for the welfare of others, and exhibited a commendable public spirit and enterprise.

John Baxter Barbour, Jr., son of the late John Baxter, Sr., and Isabella F. (McKelvy) Barbour, was born in Pittsburgh, April 16, 1862. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native city, and was graduated from its high school in 1880. He supplemented this training with a comprehensive course in stenography, after which in the spring of 1881 he became bookkeeper for Thomas J. Watson, at that time the leading oil broker in Pittsburgh. While the speculative craze in oil was at its height during 1882 and after this time, Mr. Barbour was at the head of the office affairs for Mr. Watson, and it is due to his clear-headed judgment that important enterprises were carried to a successful issue. Subsequently he formed a connection with another broker, James S. McKelvy, with whom he remained until January 1, 1890. He then became the local exchange representative of Rea Brothers & Company, stock and grain brokers, and upon their retirement in 1892 Mr. Barbour succeeded to their business. The business was a general one in stocks, bonds and grain, and Mr. Barbour made a specialty of local and investment securities. So pronounced and widely recognized was the business and executive ability of Mr. Barbour, that he was honored with election to membership in the old Oil Exchange when he was but

nineteen years of age, and he is now one of the oldest members of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, of which he was one of the organizers and a charter member. He was its first secretary and treasurer and served one term as vice-president. Later Mr. Barbour served five successive terms as treasurer, and after that served three terms as vice-president and then became president in 1911, and later declined reelection on account of ill-health. He was for several years director and chairman of the two most important of its committees, namely, on securities and law and offenses, and on May 3, 1916, was again elected president. As a representative of James S. McKelvy at the time of the great Penn Bank Syndicate in 1883-84, Mr. Barbour was a member of the New York Petroleum Exchange. As treasurer of the Pittsburgh Petroleum, Stock and Metal Exchange he served two terms.

In political matters the dominant personality of Mr. Barbour has also been beneficially felt. Until the Blaine campaign of 1884 Mr. Barbour was a staunch supporter of Democratic principles. At that time, however, he became convinced that the country was in better hands when the Republican party held the reins, and he transferred his allegiance, in which he has never wavered, to that party. He has served as delegate to a number of conventions. He has been a school director of the new Eleventh Ward for several years, and also served as treasurer of the board. He is also president of the Republican Association of his district and a school visitor, and is the treasurer of the City Republican Executive Committee. He and his wife are members of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church. His fraternal affiliations are numerous, among them being: Dallas Lodge, No. 508, Free and Accepted Masons; Shiloh Chapter, No. 257, Royal

Arch Masons; Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar; Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; East End Council, No. 275, Royal Arcanum. He is past archon in the Improved Order of Heptasophs, and was a deputy supreme archon. His club membership is in the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Stanton Heights Golf Club and Americus Republican clubs. In the latter he has held offices since 1887, was a trustee from 1889 to 1895, and served in the office of vice-president, 1895-96-97, and in January, 1916, was elected major of the Americus Battalion, and member of the board of trustees. He was a charter member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Club, which he was largely instrumental in organizing in 1883, and has served three times as president and was manager of the baseball and football teams. He was also one of the original directors of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and resigned owing to failing health.

Mr. Barbour married, December 22, 1887, Laura B., daughter of James E. and Sarah (Marshall) Rogers, and they have had children: Isabella McKelvy, and Marshall Rogers. Mrs. Barbour is a charming and amiable woman, and a companionable helpmate to her husband.

Mr. Barbour is as active in the social and civic world as he is in the business and financial worlds. He has been a director of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh for about twelve years, and is now the first vice-president of that body. His intelligent grasp of complicated situations have caused his counsel to be sought by men his seniors in point of years, and his quick and decisive methods have saved many a perilous situation. In all he is a plain, strong, dependable man, who has that indefinable something called personal magnetism that draws men to him.

GLOEKLER, Bernard,**Manufacturer, Philanthropist.**

For the space of more than a quarter of a century few names were more familiar to a large class of Pittsburghers than was that of the late Bernard Gloekler, head of the celebrated Bernard Gloekler Company. Mr. Gloekler was for the greater portion of his life a resident of the Iron City, and while he was identified with many of her leading interests was associated in a special manner with various forms of her charities.

Bernard Gloekler was born August 7, 1839, in Hausen, Wurtemberg, Germany, and received his education in the schools of his native land. In 1853 he emigrated to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh. In 1874 he purchased the entire business from John Wagner, who had for some years engaged in the manufacture of small butcher tools, sausage stuffers and meat rockers, such as were used in those days. Mr. Gloekler's foresight, thrift and energy brought this machine and tools to prominent use throughout the United States. Later on he added complete meat market equipments, manufacturing refrigerators, counters, butcher blocks, etc., and got out many new and modern ideas, constructed along sanitary lines. These have been adopted quite extensively throughout the country. Later on he added the manufacture of special refrigerators for hotels and restaurants and the manufacture of special extra heavy ranges, broilers, steam tables, vegetable steamers, soup kettles, etc. There is now practically nothing required in hotel, restaurant or butcher shop that is not carried by this company.

In consequence of the rapid increase of the business it was decided to form a stock company and incorporate the concern. In February, 1905, this was done under the laws of the State of Penn-

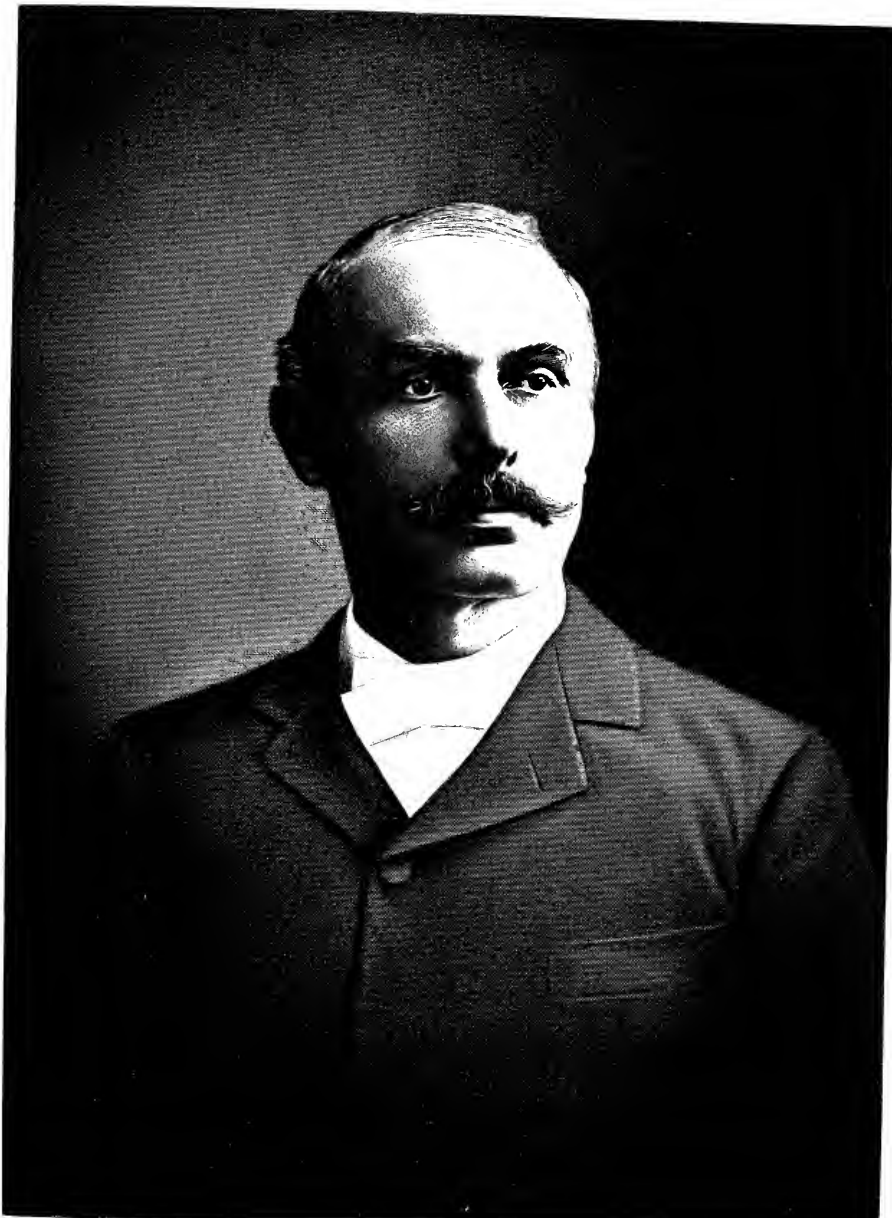
sylvania, the style becoming the Bernard Gloekler Company. This immense business was founded and for many years maintained by the capable management and unflinching enterprise of Mr. Gloekler, in whom were united executive ability of a high order and an exceptional capacity for judging the motives and merits of men. This enabled him to fill the various branches of his establishment with assistants who seldom failed to meet his expectations. To associates and subordinates alike he endeared himself by the strict justice and genuine kindness which marked all his dealings with them.

In everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of his home city, Mr. Gloekler was keenly interested, and in the furtherance of these ends his aid and influence were never wanting. It is said of him that in a quiet way he bestowed nothing less than a fortune on the charities of Pittsburgh, including liberal assistance to the individual poor. He was accustomed to remark that he intended to make his gifts during his lifetime in order that he might witness and enjoy the results they accomplished.

Strong mental endowments and incorruptible integrity were stamped upon Mr. Gloekler's countenance, and penetrating thought, together with keen insight, spoke in the glance of his searching eyes which yet held in their depths the glint of humor. The determined expression of his strong features was softened by an aspect of geniality which attracted all who approached him. Of fine appearance and cordial manner, dignified but never repelling, he was ardent in his friendships and few men have been more deeply respected and sincerely loved.

Mr. Gloekler married, September 25, 1861, Frances M., daughter of John and Margaret Nees. From this union there were nine children.

The death of Mr. Gloekler, which



Bernard M. H. H. H.



John Sibbald

occurred January 21, 1911, deprived Pittsburgh of a talented business man and a public-spirited and most benevolent citizen, one whose life was crowned with merited success—success which was entirely the product of his own natural forces and sterling honesty.

As a business man and citizen he is remembered with admiration and esteem, but it is chiefly as "one who loved his fellowmen" that his memory is cherished in the hearts of those who knew him.

SIBBALD, John, M. D.,

Prominent Physician.

Dr. John Sibbald, physician and prominent leading citizen, who died December 29, 1915, at his home in Fox Chase, was born July 1, 1852, and was the son of Dr. ——— and Priscilla (Hoffman) Sibbald. The father was from Edinburgh, Scotland, and the mother from Canada.

Dr. John Sibbald was educated in the public school and Jefferson Medical College, graduating from the latter institution with the class of 1875 and began general practice at North Wales, Pennsylvania, where he remained for the period of two years, when he moved to Fox Chase, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and there located permanently, building up a lucrative practice and gaining a large circle of friends.

A brother practitioner and classmate of Dr. John Sibbald in commenting on the loss of his lifelong friend looked back over the years, and told of how Dr. John Sibbald despite the handicap of an impediment of speech won for himself laurels in his profession, and became one of the leading physicians in that section of Philadelphia county, and for thirty years had been one of the leading and highly respected citizens of Fox Chase, Pennsylvania. Dr. John Sibbald was a director in the Fox Chase Bank for many

years. He also served as a member of the City Council, and was common councilman from the Thirty-fifth Ward. He was a member of the County and State Medical associations.

Dr. John Sibbald married, in 1884, Mary A. Hallowell, daughter of Pemberton and Rachel Jarrett Hallowell, representatives of prominent families and natives of Abington, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. John Sibbald died at his beautiful home at Fox Chase, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and it is recorded of him that his strongest asset was his love of his fellowman; a practitioner who never thought of himself when some one was suffering. Besides his widow Dr. John Sibbald is survived by an only child, Agnes Hallowell Sibbald, who graduated from Swarthmore College.

HILLIARD, Clinton,

Progressive Business Man.

Clinton Hilliard, one of Easton's most prominent and progressive business men, was born February 5, 1854. He was the son of Edward and Sabina (Sandt) Hilliard, natives of Northampton county.

Mr. Hilliard attended the public schools and high school of his native city, graduating from the latter in the class of '70. He then entered Lafayette College and graduated as a civil engineer in 1874. He then entered Easton Business College, and after graduation served terms as bookkeeper for the Drinkhouse Foundry and the First National Bank of Easton, leaving the bank to form a partnership in 1880 with the late James R. Zearfoss, and engaged in the lumber business, under the firm name of Zearfoss & Hilliard. In 1903 the business was incorporated under the name of the Zearfoss-Hilliard Lumber Company, with J. R. Zearfoss as president, and Mr. Hilliard

as secretary and treasurer. In 1906, after the death of Mr. Zearfoss, Mr. Hilliard became president of the company. Under his able direction the business continued to prosper, and the company was recognized as a stable and progressive one in that section of the State. In addition to being at the head of a large lumber concern, Mr. Hilliard was vice-president of the Seitz Brewing Company, a director of the First National Bank and of the Northampton Trust Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Delaware Ice Company.

That Mr. Hilliard did not live unto himself can be evidenced in his service on the Board of Trade, his interest and support of various charitable organizations, and his keen interest and development of "Beautiful Eddyside," a choice location on the banks of the Delaware river, which Mr. Hilliard fitted up for public bathing, a favorite swimming place for Eastonians. The land now belongs to the Zearfoss-Hilliard Lumber Company with a frontage of 1500 feet along the North Delaware river road, and 1800 feet frontage along the river. The "Eddyside" soon won a place in the good opinions held by Eastonians, and thousands have enjoyed the fruits of Mr. Hilliard's labors in this direction.

As a Mason, Mr. Hilliard was very prominent. He was a member of Dallas Lodge, No. 396, Free and Accepted Masons; Easton Chapter, No. 173, Royal Arch Masons; Pomp Council, No. 20, Royal and Select Masters; Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar; and had the honor of being a past officer in each body. He was also a member of Lula Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia; and Grand Conclave, No. 123, Order of Hep-tasophs. He was also an active member of the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Association, and belonged to the Pomfret

Club, Easton. He was a charter member of the Sigma Deutoron Chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity of Lafayette College, and an active member of Christ Lutheran Church for many years. He was a Republican in politics, but never sought office.

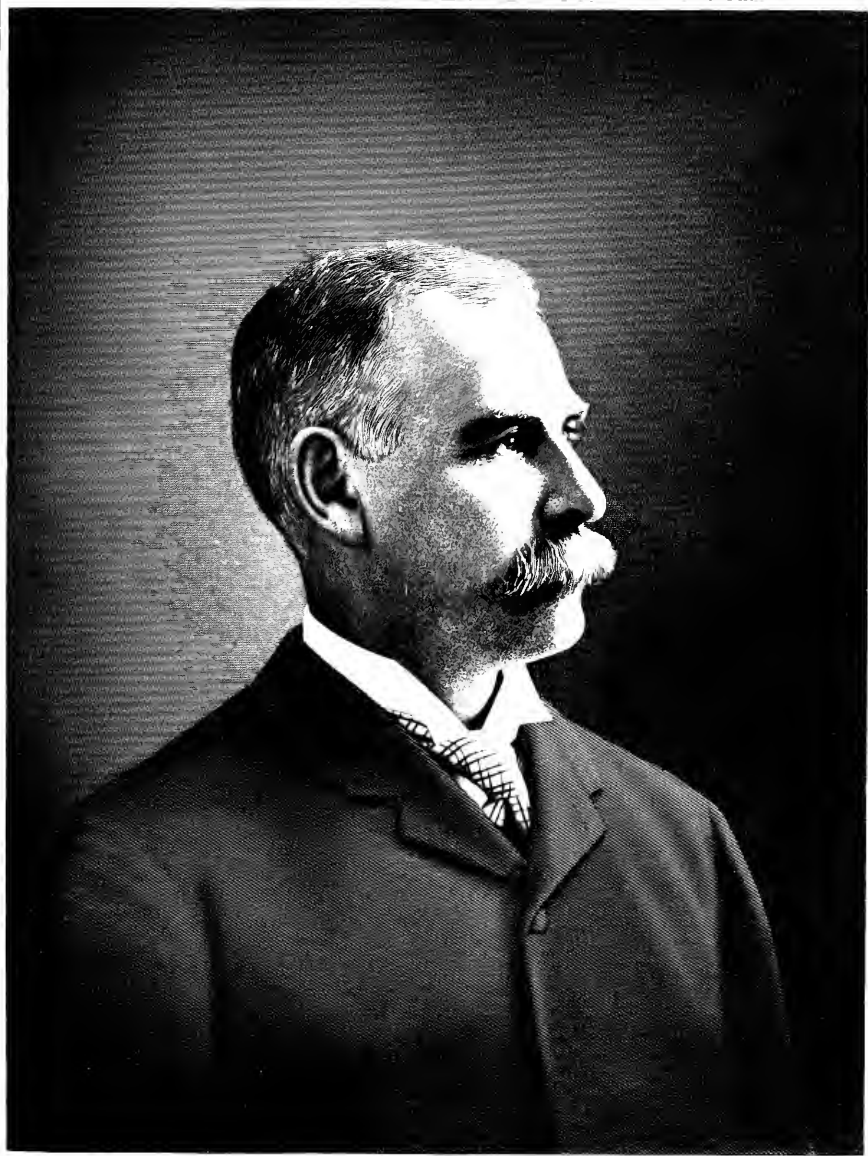
Mr. Hilliard married, in 1882, Miss Marie Louise Thieleus, daughter of Edward and Emma (Perrin) Thieleus, natives of Louvain and Paris respectively. They have two children: 1. Clinton T., born 1884, a graduate of Lerch Preparatory School, Easton, and of Lafayette College, class of 1904, now president of the Zearfoss-Hilliard Lumber Company, and has generally assumed his late father's large interests and responsibilities. 2. Marie Louise, born November, 1896, graduated from Dana Hall.

Mr. Hilliard died at his home in Easton, August 11, 1914, and is survived by his widow and two children.

LAW, William A.,

Head of First National Bank.

The First National Bank of Philadelphia was not only the first national bank chartered in Philadelphia; it was the first national bank chartered in the United States. It still holds in its possession the first authorization from the Treasury Department to begin business under the National Currency Act, and it issued the first national bank note ever issued in the United States. It was to facilitate the financial transactions connected with government operations that the First National Bank of Philadelphia was formed. Indeed, it was in the necessities of the government at this time that the whole national bank system had its origin. The first meeting of the board of directors was held May 29, 1863, and the original charter No. 1 was issued June 20, 1863,



Clinton Hilliard

four months after the passage of the National Currency Act. Three weeks later the bank opened for business at the corner of Chestnut and South Third streets, South Third street at that time being the "Wall street" of Philadelphia. The site occupied by the bank at the corner of Chestnut and South Orianna streets since 1865 is one of the most historic corners in a city where every foot of ground is historical. Orianna street was in ancient times a branch of Dock creek. William Penn once lived farther east, near the shores of this creek, and the great Quaker no doubt propelled his boat past the spot on which the bank building now stands. Later Dock creek was turned into a canal-like sewer, and it was through this canal that the robbers came in a boat from the Delaware in their famous attempt to rob the Bank of Philadelphia. After Dock creek had been buried under pavement, the old Franklin Hotel was erected at the corner of Chestnut and Orianna streets, which the First National selected for its permanent home, in the center not only of the financial district of Philadelphia, but of the most historic square mile of ground in the United States.

On South Orianna street, formerly called Franklin Place, Benjamin Franklin lived for many years. George Washington, when he was President of the United States, lived only four squares away from the bank site, in the old Robert Morris mansion at Sixth and Market streets; and at 806 Market street Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. The first Supreme Court, the State, the Treasury, and other departments of the new born republic, also the first mint, were all near the bank site. The first bank in the United States and the first insurance company in America were established within two

squares of this spot. Independence Hall, "the cradle of liberty," is but a few hundred feet away, and still nearer is Carpenter's Hall, where the Continental Congress met. Within short distances stand Christ Church, where Washington had his pew; the church that shadows Franklin's grave; the house in which the first American flag was made; the old Stock Exchange; the building of the first bank of the United States; the Custom House, and a score or more of sacred landmarks, make the vicinity of the First National Bank, the Mecca of American patriots.

There are national banks larger than the First National, but none of steadier and more substantial growth. Chartered June 20, 1863, with a capital of \$150,000, it now has a capital of \$1,500,000, and aggregate resources of many million dollars. In its little over a half century of life, six men have presided over its destinies as executive head. The first president, O. H. Davis, began and ended his term in 1863; the second, Clarence H. Clark, served from 1863 until 1873; the third, George Philler, outranks all the others in length of service—June 24, 1873, to January 8, 1904. His successor, Morton McMichael, Jr., served from January until March, 1904, being succeeded by J. Tatnall Lea, who served from April 22, 1904, until May 1, 1915, when at his own request he was relieved from active duty. On May 1, 1915, the sixth president, William A. Law, assumed the duties of his high office, a young man according to the verdict of the calendar, but a veteran in the banking world, fully equipped for the management of this veteran financial institution. Morton McMichael, Jr., served the bank as cashier from the date of organization until April 22, 1902. He was succeeded by Kenton Warne, who on June 30, 1910, gave way to the present

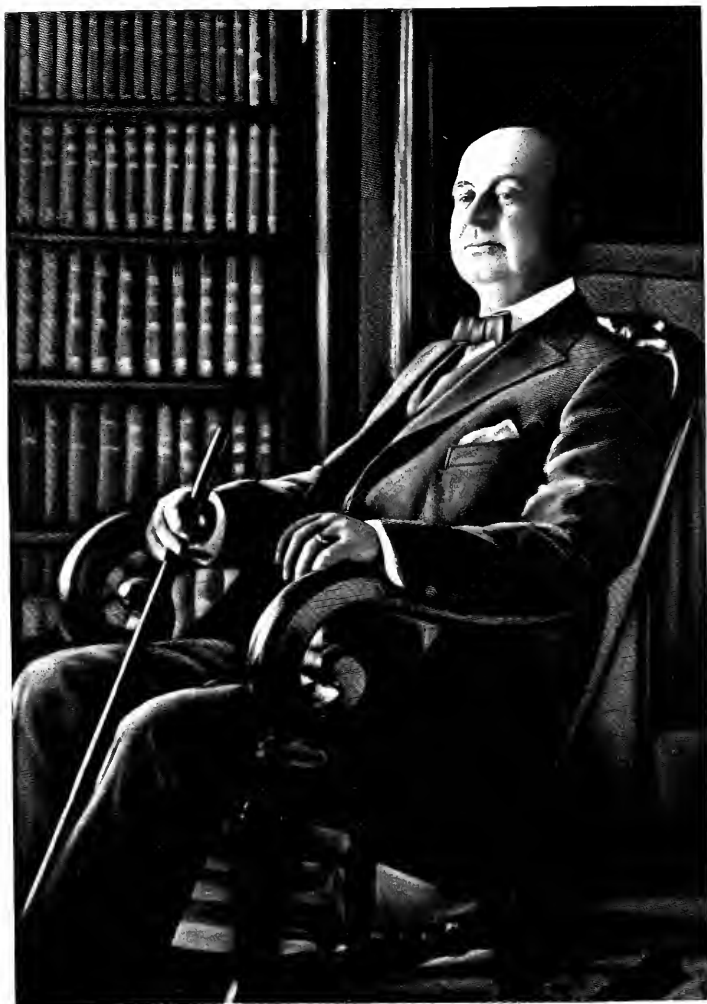
cashier, Thomas W. Andrew, and three assistant cashiers—Charles H. James, Freas B. Snyder, and Harry J. Haas.

The career of William A. Law as a financier has been a remarkable one, and a record of practical efficiency, broad vision and honorable achievement characteristically American. His banking life began a quarter of a century ago with the organization of a savings bank in a southern town. After two years as president of the savings bank, he organized and became president of a national bank in the same town, and for ten years remained its executive head. He was then firmly established in the financial world, and he could easily have been content with the honors already won, his future task being simply to hold to that which was his. But his ambition was only properly aroused, not satisfied. Regarding his years of experience in high position as merely educational, he cast it all behind him, resigned his position, and came to Philadelphia to take a post distinctly inferior in comparison to the one he had surrendered. It was a daring move and required courage, but demonstrates a selfreliant quality of character that is one of Mr. Law's greatest assets. His rise from assistant cashier in 1903 to the presidency of the premier organization of the national banking system in 1915, proves that he placed the proper estimate upon his own powers when he adventured Philadelphia, the stronghold of conservatism.

William A. Law was born in Darlington county, South Carolina, December 26, 1864, but spent most of his early life in Spartanburg, the same State, where his father, Rev. Thomas H. Law, D. D., was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, now stated clerk of the Presbyterian Church South, succeeding in that position the father of President Woodrow Wilson. It was amid the surroundings of the

manse that Mr. Law developed qualities of vision, selfreliance and persistency, and that genius for attracting friends that is the birthright of every Southerner and a peculiar heritage of ministers' families. He prepared in Spartanburg schools and then entered Wofford College, whence he was graduated, class of '83. After leaving college he taught schools for a brief period in Wilmington, North Carolina, and in the meantime perfected himself in stenography, an art he had first taken up in college. He became an expert court reporter, and for seven years was the official stenographer of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of South Carolina.

In 1891 he entered the banking field as organizer of the Spartanburg Savings Bank, and its first president. Two years later he was elected president of the Central National Bank of Spartanburg, a position he held until 1903. Those twelve years had been years of constant development in the young man, who at the age of twenty-nine was a national bank president, and ten years later found himself, a strong selfcontained man of proven ability as a financier and executive. With his growth as a financier, that likable human touch of his nature, that friendliness, that interest in men as men, had also developed into a priceless asset, priceless because it cannot be cultivated for purely business reasons. In 1901 he effected the organization of the South Carolina Bankers' Association, and was elected its first president. But prominent as was the position he held in his native State as a banker, he deliberately surrendered position and honors he had fairly won and came north. On April 22, 1903, he became assistant cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Philadelphia; on January 12, 1906, was elected cashier; on January 15, 1909, vice-president; and on January 10, 1910, president, having in seven years risen from the



Frank Boucher

assistant cashier's desk to the president's chair. On July 2, 1910, the Merchants' National Bank merged with the First National Bank of Philadelphia, of which J. Tatnall Lea was president, William A. Law being chosen vice-president of the enlarged First National. On May 15, 1915, Mr. Lea retired from the presidency and was succeeded by Mr. Law.

In 1908 Mr. Law was elected a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association; two years later president of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association; in 1913 vice-president and in 1914 president of the American Bankers' Association, he being the second president of the First National to enjoy that honorable distinction. He is a director of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, and of the Central National Bank of Spartanburg of South Carolina, the institution of which he was for ten years president before coming to Philadelphia.

This record of twenty-five years a banker is one that reflects nothing but honor upon its compiler. He came to Philadelphia unheralded, and began anew the making of a career among strangers and amid new surroundings. But the qualities of mind, the high ideals and the personality that made for success in Spartanburg was equally potent in staid, conservative Philadelphia and the financial institution of which he is the honored head, while proud of its past history, as a bank, is equally proud of the record of its executive as a banker, and faces the future with confidence.

Mr. Law thoroughly enjoys the social pleasures of life, and is a member of the Philadelphia Racquet Club, the Germantown Cricket Club and the Huntington Valley Country Club.

BOUCHER, John N.,

Attorney, Author.

The name "Boucher" is purely a French name, although the first ancestor in Amer-

ica spoke the German language. It is likely that the family were Huguenots who were banished from France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Otherwise the original ancestor could scarcely have come to America with a French name and a German tongue as he did. But this is entirely speculative, and the family has long been recognized as distinctly Pennsylvania German. The Boucher family was a numerous one in Westmoreland county, three score or more years ago, particularly in Ligonier Valley, but they who bore that name then are all gone now, and their descendants, many of them bearing other names, are scattered throughout the Western States.

(I) Daniel Boucher, the founder of the family in America, came from the German States of France. The tradition is that he crossed the Atlantic ocean in a ship called the "President." In his Bible, which is yet preserved, he wrote that with his wife and children he landed in Philadelphia on June 20, 1755. They settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in what is now known as Albany township, about twenty miles north of Reading, where he purchased lands and became a farmer. He was of the German Reformed faith in religion, and was mainly instrumental in erecting a church called "Bethel," near his home. It has been rebuilt three times, but still retains its original name and location. Little is known of him further than that he lost heavily in the Revolution, that he died in the early years of last century, and that his remains were buried in the churchyard near the edifice which he built. He had sons Peter, William, Philip, Jacob and Henry.

(II) Henry Boucher, the youngest son of Daniel Boucher, was born March 10, 1759. He was married to Mary Shoemaker, and removed to Hamburg, Pennsylvania, where he became a farmer and a shoemaker. In 1801, in company with

a man named Jacob Will, he started west on horseback for the purpose of purchasing lands and moving on them. They rode as far West as the Miami Valley in Ohio, but there the fever and ague prevailed to such an alarming extent that they returned, and upon reaching Somerset county, Pennsylvania, purchased lands to which they moved with their families in the spring of 1802. This land is about three miles from the village of Glade. He spent the remainder of his days there and died on November 19, 1834. His wife, Mary Shoemaker, was born January 22, 1762, and survived him until May 12, 1840. They are both buried in the cemetery at Glade. Their children were: Jacob, Henry, Christian, David, Solomon, John, Elizabeth, Magdalene, Mary, Rebecca, Catharine, Sarah and Hannah. Most of these children lived to bring up large families in Somerset county. Hannah married Jeremiah Strawn, who settled finally in Ottawa, Illinois, and was the ancestor of that branch of the Strawn family.

(11) David Boucher, son of Henry (2), was born in Hamburg, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1789, and when twelve years old came with his parents to Somerset county. He was bred a farmer, and acquired land in Turkeyfoot township. On May 19, 1814, he was united in marriage with Mary Eve Friedline, who was born August 23, 1794. They were the parents of a large family. There were two daughters—Elizabeth, who died when quite young; and Susan, oldest of the family, who was married to Abraham Brant, of Ligonier Valley, and with a large family survived her husband many years. The sons were: Daniel, who died in Illinois; Hiram, to whom we will refer hereafter; Josiah, Isaac and David, who died in California, and Henry, John and Simon, who died in Kansas.

In 1833 David Boucher removed from Somerset county to Ligonier, purchasing lands near that place. His wife, Mary Eve, died at Ligonier, January 11, 1842. David was a man of deep convictions, and manifested great earnestness in any cause which enlisted his attention. In politics he was a Whig and later a Republican. He was most noted, however, in church work, being a Methodist of the old style, and by no means lax in supporting his church and upholding its principles. On November 11, 1844, he was married to Mrs. Sarah Stahl, to whom the following children were born: Charles Wesley; Lucius Chapman; Emma, married to John Wood; and Anna, married to Morgan Beam. They and their descendants live in and near Pittsburgh. David Boucher died April 12, 1868, and his second wife survived him until March, 1887.

(IV) Hiram, son of David Boucher (3) and Mary Eve, was born in Somerset county, December 7, 1821, and came to Ligonier Valley with his parents in 1833. On January 26, 1843, he was married to Abigail Slater, of Ligonier township, by Rev. Stevens. He united with the Methodist church of Ligonier, and was one of its leading members throughout the remainder of his life. He was especially a potent factor in the Sunday school work of the church, and taught a class of both old and young men for more than a quarter of a century. Few men were more competent for this work than he, although like many others in the first half of the last century, he had received but a limited education in his youth, yet, being a life-long reader, he became well versed in the Bible and was familiar with many books relating to it, and in this line of thought he had but few equals in his community. He died of bilious fever, October 18, 1889. Abigail Slater, his wife, was born in Donegal township, January 13, 1822. She

was a daughter of Samuel and Mary Show Slater. The first ancestor of the Slater family came from England and became a resident of Donegal township during the Revolution. His son Isaac was married to Abigail Ulery shortly after the Revolution. She was born December 29, 1765, and was brought up near Ligonier. Isaac Slater died in 1836, and his wife survived him until October 29, 1855, when she died in her ninety-second year.

Their third son, Samuel, was born February 2, 1794, and married Mary Show, who was born in Maryland, March 14, 1800. In 1824 they removed from Donegal township and purchased from her people the Ulery farm two miles south of Ligonier. On this land, now known as the Slater farm, they resided the remainder of their days. Mary Show Slater died on July 27, 1876, and her husband, Samuel, survived her until January 30, 1882. They are both buried in the Brant cemetery near their old home. Their children were: Abigail, Julia, Christenia, Isaac, Catharine, Sarah and Mary. It was Abigail, the oldest of the family, who was married to Hiram Boucher. She died at Ligonier, February 19, 1907.

The children of Hiram Boucher and Abigail Slater were: Elizabeth, married to Dr. J. T. Ambrose, of Ligonier, died October 11, 1915; Mary Eve, married to William C. Knox, of Ligonier township, died April 15, 1892; Amanda, married to Hamilton Smith, of Ligonier (Mr. Smith died August 7, 1897); Caroline, married to Rev. A. O. Emerson, of the Pittsburgh Methodist Episcopal Conference; Sarah, married to Hugh M. Clifford of Derry, died January 11, 1887 (Hugh M. Clifford died June 14, 1914); Kate, married to Dr. Edward M. Clifford, of Greensburg, died April 20, 1913; David Wilbert, who died in 1863, aged two years; and John Newton, of Greensburg.

(V) John Newton Boucher was born

October 12, 1855. He was a teacher for two years in the Westmoreland schools, and was graduated from Mount Union College at Alliance, Ohio, in 1876. He is a member of the Westmoreland bar, and has practiced most of the time since his admission in 1879. He is author of the Westmoreland part of "The Twentieth Century Bench and Bar of Pennsylvania," published by Cooper Brothers, of Chicago, in 1903; of "A History of Westmoreland County" (one volume), published by the Lewis Publishing Company of New York, in 1906, and of "A Century and a Half of Pittsburgh and her People" (two volumes), published by the same company in 1908. He is also the author of "Old and New Westmoreland," two volumes, now being published by the American Historical Society of New York, and of numerous pamphlets, etc.

On April 29, 1909, he was united in marriage with May I. Hargnett, of Ligonier, who was the daughter of John and Euphemia B. Hargnett. The American progenitor, Jacob Hargnett (I) of the Hargnett family, was born in Germany, December 23, 1736, and, on his arrival in America settled near Hagerstown, Maryland. Some years after that he took up and settled on land in Ligonier Valley, but was driven from it to the east and back to his home by hostile Indians. Later, however, when the Indians were banished from Western Pennsylvania, he returned to the land, which is situated two miles southwest of Ligonier and is yet in the possession of his descendants. There he lived and died at the age of ninety years, in 1826.

(II) Frederick Hargnett, son of Jacob Hargnett, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1774. In 1803 he was married to Catharine Tosh. He died May 30, 1845, and his widow survived him until February 15, 1871.

(III) Their son, John Hargnett, was

born April 13, 1811. In 1830 he became a clerk in a store in Ligonier, and two years later established himself in the mercantile business there, which he conducted personally until old age compelled him to retire from active duties. It was his custom to make two trips each year to Philadelphia or Baltimore, one in the spring and the other in the fall, to replenish his stock of goods for the coming season. These journeys were made on horseback or in a stagecoach. In either case he was obliged to carry with him the money to be paid for the goods purchased and this was no light weight, since it was useless with the paper money of that day to attempt to pay in anything but gold or silver. He made these trips regularly in this manner for twenty years until the completion of the Pennsylvania railroad rendered such long turnpike journeys unnecessary. In politics he was a Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson in 1832. In 1834 he was appointed postmaster of Ligonier under President Jackson, and held the office, though not consecutively, for a period of twenty-seven years. In 1863 he was elected by his party as a member of the State Legislature. He united with the Methodist church in 1830, and was one of its most active members until his death. In 1836 he was married to Susan Armor, who died in 1848. They had two children: Pamela, born in 1837; and a son, born in 1843, who lived but fourteen months. Pamela was educated at Blairsville Seminary, and was an honor member of its first graduating class. She was married, June 28, 1858, to Dr. L. T. Beam, and died July 31, 1859. Dr. Beam afterward removed to Johnstown and perished in the great flood in 1889. In 1854 Mr. Hargnett was united in marriage to Euphemia B., daughter of James and Catharine Carnahan McDonald. John

McDonald, the first American ancestor of the McDonald family, came from Scotland, settling first in Baltimore. When the Revolutionary War broke out he enlisted in Captain Casper Weitsell's company, First Battalion Rifle Regiment, from Pennsylvania. He rose to the rank of captain of the Flying Camp. He was married to Jane Wilson and, at the close of the war, settled in York county, where he resided until his death, more than twenty years afterward. They had nine children, one of whom, James, born in 1779, married Catharine Carnahan, as above stated, and settled in Indiana county. He was a farmer by occupation, and a Presbyterian in religion, although late in life he united with the Methodist church, of which his family were already members. He died April 20, 1852. Their daughter, Euphemia Bernetta, was married to John Hargnett in 1854, as above indicated, and resided in Ligonier until her death. To them were born two daughters: Wilhemina Platt, and May Idona, both of whom were sent to the Pittsburgh Female College, the latter being graduated from one of its latter classes before it was destroyed by fire and merged with Beaver College. In August, 1880, Wilhemina Platt, was married to Dr. John S. Garman, of Berlin, Pennsylvania, who died October 2, 1912. For some years before his death, Mr. Hargnett was not engaged in active business. In April, 1896, he sustained a fracture of his hip joint, the effects of which caused his death on June 13, following. His wife survived him until January 19, 1908.

WHITE, J. William, M. D.,

Practitioner, Instructor, Author.

There was that quality in the makeup of Dr. J. William White, famous surgeon, author of surgical works, and pro-

fessor of surgery, which forbade compromise and ever urged him on to extreme action. He knew no middle ground, and if he could not wholly endorse a theory, proposition or tenet, he utterly rejected it. He gloried in controversy, and he who entered the lists with him could be assured that there would be a conflict in which no quarter would be given or asked. Strong as he was in opposition to that which he could not accept, he was even a stronger advocate of the cause he espoused, and his long career was one continued record of usefulness, and he was one of the best loved men connected with the university where for so long he was Barton Professor of Surgery, and at the time of his death professor *emeritus*. While he was simple in his life, unaffected and democratic in the extreme, it was no uncommon sight to see groups of students raise their hats to him in token of the deep esteem and admiration in which he was held. In the profession he was known as the advanced surgeon, foremost in the actual practice of everything new in surgery which met his approval and as the author of standard works on surgery.

A prized possession in the offices of countless physicians and surgeons is a reproduction of a famous painting by Thomas Eakins, showing the interior of a clinical operating room, with a surgeon in the midst of an operation, another assisting him, nurses and aides at hand, and medical students in the tiers of seats about the amphitheatre making notes and closely observing the work. Most surgeons but comparatively few laymen know that the operating surgeon in that picture is the late Dr. Agnew, with whom Dr. White was associated for so long, and that the chief assistant is Dr. White himself, the painting being an excellent likeness.

Always foremost in the actual practice

of everything which met his approval and devoted utterly to his friends, Dr. White early adopted the surgical methods of his friend, Lord Lister, discoverer of antiseptis, and was the first man in Philadelphia to discard the often dirty velvet jacket which heretofore had been a kind of uniform of the surgeon in the operating room, and to adopt the immaculate white now used exclusively.

To the Philadelphia public he was known not alone as the skilled surgeon, but as the man whose spirited protest and continued opposition was chiefly responsible for the refusal of the Park Commissioners, on account of risk to life, to longer allow the park automobile race to be run within the limits of Fairmount Park, after it had been an event annually held for three years. Another fact connected with his life is not so generally known. He was the last man in Philadelphia to fight a duel according to "the code." Always possessed of a definite opinion on any subject of interest and forceful in his exposition of that opinion, it was not unnatural that he should have had many spirited controversies. One of these arose in the middle '80s, while he was surgeon of the First City Troop, with Congressman "Bertie" Adams, over the kind of uniform which a troop surgeon should wear. The lie was passed, and Dr. White, with the late Dr. Thomas Biddle as his second, called upon the congressman and slapped his face. Adams challenged him, and they met on a lonely field where Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland meet. Although Dr. White had the choice of weapons and could easily have bested Adams in a contest requiring physical strength or skill, he refused to use this advantage, and pistols were used. It was said Dr. White fired in the air, and Congressman Adams missed, so that no blood was shed. This was the last known time when the

ancient "code duello" was invoked for a formal "meeting" by men of Philadelphia. Another more recent episode brought him public attention and proved his love of controversy did not wane with his years.

Following a presentation in the Academy of Music by a distinguished cast of the trial of John Jasper from Dicken's unfinished novel, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," a discussion arose as to the probable intentions of the novelist had he completed the tale, and in this Dr. White took a foremost part, carrying on the argument by spoken and written word for weeks. The jury at the academy trial stood eleven to one for acquittal. Dr. White was the one who voted for conviction.

But his last public appearance was in a rôle in perfect keeping with his entire life, and gave him new State, national and international interest. He was one of the most outspoken opponents in this country of German methods in the war, and repeatedly urged that this country should enter the war on the side of the Entente Allies. He put his sympathies into practical effect when he went to Paris as head of a company of surgeons and nurses representing the University of Pennsylvania, and spent three months in service at the American Ambulance Hospital. The disease which ended in his death developed shortly after his return, and is believed to have been largely due to his arduous work and hardships in Europe.

For many years connected with the University of Pennsylvania, his special hobby was athletics. He was the first Professor of Physical Education at the university, and he was also a member of the Varsity Committee on Athletics. He inaugurated the Department of Physical Education in 1884, and served without salary until it was established.

When the fact of his death became known, trustees, faculty, student body and alumni were profoundly moved. The base ball game between the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia, scheduled for the following afternoon, was postponed, and in evidence of the deep feeling of respect and love entertained for the professor, the following circular letter was issued by the president of the University Athletic Association to the alumni, undergraduates and members of the association.

The Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania has lost in the death of Dr. J. William White its most ardent, devoted and splendidly efficient member and friend. Even those who were most closely associated and familiar with his work have not known and cannot describe the deep devotion and incessant service he gave to its development, its success almost his greatest joy, its reverses his real grief.

It is impossible to imagine a cause receiving more heartfelt service than Dr. White gave to any athletic need of his *alma mater*. In time, means and effort he gave his very best, and that best, as all who knew him can witness, was more than usual. It is no exaggeration to say that the prominence now held by Pennsylvania in athletics, is mainly due to his work.

He has left many monuments to testify to his ability in University work, but the greatest of all is the example his life should be to Pennsylvania men, of the spirit that if possessed and emulated by all of her sons, would accomplish for her advancement. And now when so many desire to pay tribute to his memory let us realize that to him the most grateful evidence of our feelings would be an effort to emulate his example to the best of our ability.

It is often said that no cause ever sustains an irreparable loss, and that others step in to fill the vacancy, but those who have been closely associated with Dr. White, and knew him intimately, I am sure feel that a personality so unique, an interest so devoted and ability so unusual is not likely to be again found. We have suffered as an organization and as individuals an irreparable loss.

J. William White was born in Philadelphia, November 2, 1850, and died in his

native city April 24, 1916, son of Dr. James W. White, who was for many years president of the Board of Charities and Correction, founder of the Maternity Hospital in Philadelphia, and first president of the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company. After completing courses of study in the public schools and Friends' School, he decided to follow the profession adored by the life and services of his honored father, and after study in the latter's office he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1871, receiving from the university the degree of Doctor of Philosophy the same year. Shortly after graduation he became a member of the staff gathered by Professor Louis Agassiz for the Hassler expedition to the West Indies, the Straits of Magellan, both coasts of South America. After his return to Philadelphia he began practice, became eminent as a surgeon, and during his entire after life was a teacher and writer in surgery. His connection with the university as professor emeritus ended only with his decease.

In addition to his professional duties as surgeon and professor, he contributed extensively to the literature of his profession by numerous articles published in the medical journals, and is the author of the "Human Anatomy" (1875); "American Text Book of Surgery" (1896); "Genito-Urinary Surgery" (1897); and he was one of the editors of "Annals of Surgery." To his fame as a surgeon, educator and author, Dr. White added public service of value. His knowledge of the science of penology was recognized by Governor Pattison by appointment to the State Board of Penitentiary Inspectors, his service on the board being appreciated by Governor Beaver, who reappointed him. In October, 1909, he was appointed by the Philadelphia Board of

Judges a member of the Fairmount Park Commission to succeed Samuel Gastine Thompson, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. While a member of the Park Commission, permission to use Fairmount Park as an automobile race course was refused the promoters of the park automobile race; and the rule then adopted, largely through Dr. White's attitude, has since governed other applications for permission to hold that event within the limits of Fairmount Park.

Dr. White not only promoted athleticism in college life, but was himself a vigorous and intensely active athlete. Among his feats recalled in this connection, aside from his wide reputation as a mountain-climber, is his swimming from Newport to the Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, in September, 1880, making the ten miles in five hours and forty minutes in a cold rough sea. He was fond of referring to this swim as "nearly five times the distance Leander swam when he crossed the Hellespont." It was largely because of Dr. White that the annual foot ball games between the Army and Navy were resumed, and as a result of his efforts the yearly struggle between Annapolis and West Point was played at Franklin Field, the university athletic field for many years. At the time of his death he was a trustee of the university.

Dr. White was an extensive traveler, and in the fall of 1913 made a tour of Europe in his automobile. During that tour he visited the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, and while there the university honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was in Rome and in St. Peter's when a bomb was exploded which wrecked one of the altars in that cathedral. He pressed forward to the scene of the explosion and rendered efficient aid in treating the wounds of the injured. In 1913-14, with his wife, he

made an eight-months' tour of the world, visiting Italy, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, India, China, Japan and Hawaii.

Dr. White was a member of the American Surgical Association, the American Genito-Urinary Association, a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, the Rittenhouse, the Corinthian Yacht, Philadelphia Country and the Franklin Inn clubs of Philadelphia. He was also a member of the Reform, the Royal Automobile and the Kinsman clubs, all of London, and of the Swiss and American Alpine Club.

He married, in Milford, Connecticut, June 22, 1888, Miss Letitia Brown, who survives him, daughter of Benjamin H. Brown, of Philadelphia.

BURCHFIELD, Albert P.,

Civil War Veteran, Man of Affairs.

The late Albert Pressly Burchfield, who for many years stood foremost and highest in the mercantile world of Pittsburgh and was a tower of strength to all her best and leading interests, was a man whose value to his community might truly be termed inestimable. Mr. Burchfield was for more than half his life a member of the celebrated firm of Joseph Horne & Company, and was closely and prominently identified with municipal affairs.

Albert Pressly Burchfield was of the fifth generation from the Revolutionary soldier and patriot, Captain Joseph Sheirer, one of the sons of Ireland who gave so willingly their services and lives to free their adopted country from the rule of England.

(I) Joseph Sheirer was born near Londonderry, Ireland, in 1730. He came to Pennsylvania at an early date and settled on a farm in what is now Paxtang township, Dauphin county, near Harris-

burg, where he died December 1, 1776. He embraced the cause of the colonies with great fervor and zeal, and but for his untimely death early in the struggle, would have risen to higher position in both the army and in legislative bodies. He was captain of a company of Colonel James Burd's Battalion of Associators, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and member of the Committee of Observation of the same county (now Dauphin). He was elected a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania which met in Philadelphia, July 15, 1776, and while in attendance there was taken ill and returned to his home, where he died, on the date previously given. At a meeting of the patriots of Lancaster county held early in 1776, Captain Sheirer offered a resolution declaring for American independence from Great Britain. Joseph Sheirer married Mary McClure, and had issue.

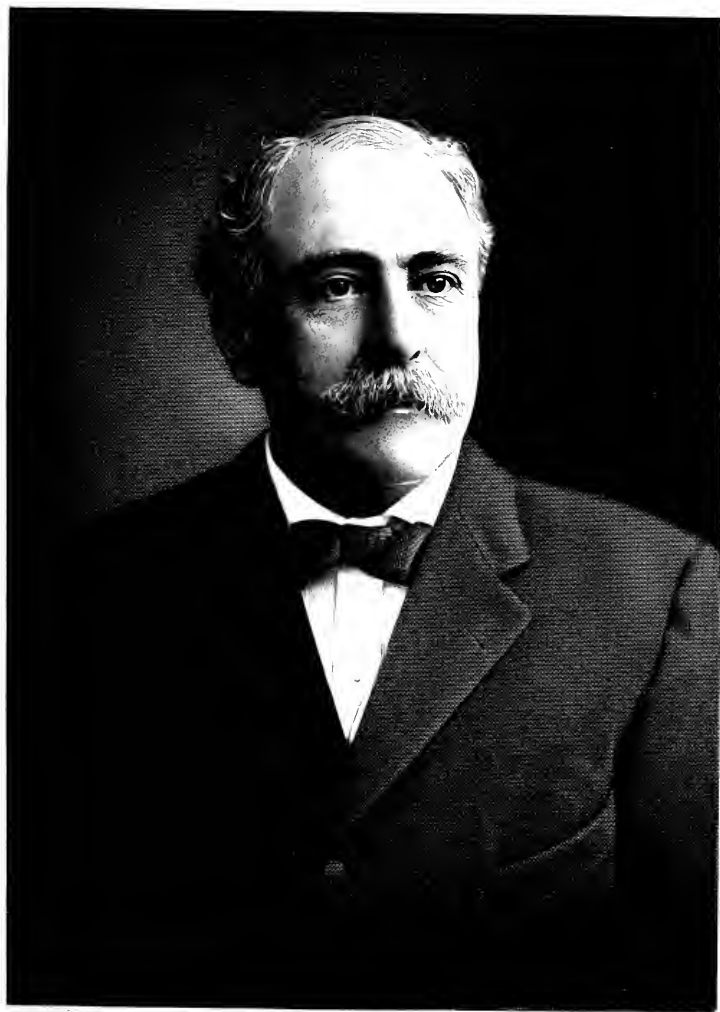
(II) Mary Sheirer, daughter of Captain Joseph and Mary (McClure) Sheirer, married Samuel Cochrane, and had issue:

(III) Mary Cochrane, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Sheirer) Cochrane, married Adam Burchfield, who came to Pennsylvania from Green Briar, Maryland, and settled on Squirrel Hill, now a residential portion of the city of Pittsburgh. They had issue:

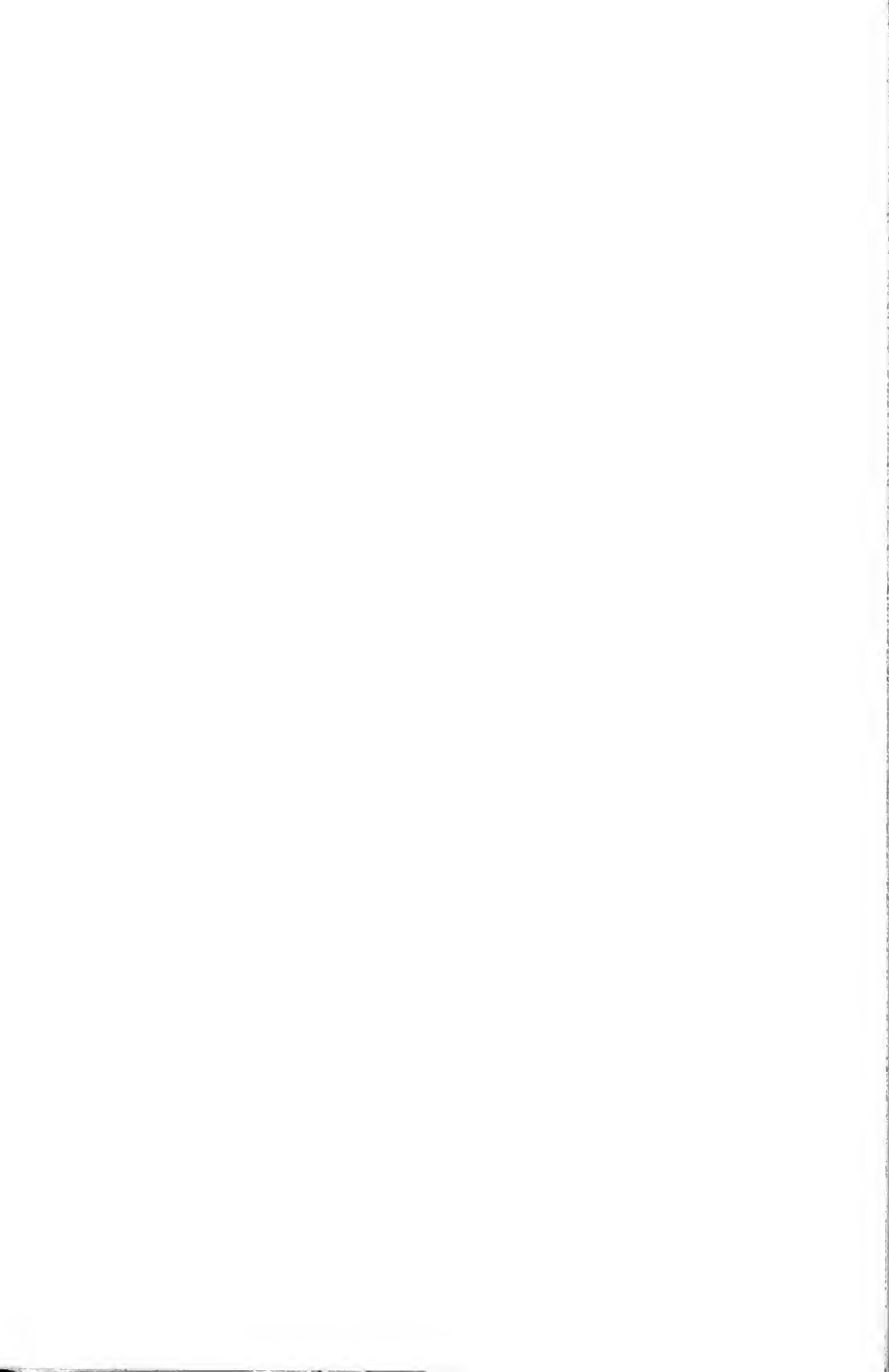
(IV) Robert Cochrane Burchfield, son of Adam and Mary (Cochrane) Burchfield, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1848. He married Susan Rebecca Hackwelder, who was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania.

(V) Albert Pressly Burchfield, son of Robert Cochrane and Susan Rebecca (Hackwelder) Burchfield, was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1844. He attended the public schools of Allegheny until he was thirteen years of age, when he entered the employ of William Semple, a dry goods merchant of

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A. P. Knuckfeld



that city. He remained in the employ of that concern until July 1, 1858, when he entered the employ of Joseph Horne & Company, dry goods merchants of Pittsburgh. He was identified with Joseph Horne & Company (continuously from 1858 until the time of his death. His unusual ability, combined with extraordinarily close attention to his duties, gained for him many promotions, and on February 1, 1866, he became a member of the firm, to the interest of which he thenceforth devoted himself with untiring assiduity. Time proved that he was a man born to his task. Alert and watchful, both in manner and expression, he grasped all situations almost intuitively and decided promptly. Then, with a self-reliance natural only to those capable of controlling large bodies of men, he proceeded to the execution of his plan in a manner that left no doubt of the sincerity of his intentions. He was a genial, kindly gentleman and a courageous man,

The retail department of the business was managed by Mr. Horne, Mr. Burchfield taking charge of the wholesale. In August, 1893, the latter department was merged into a corporation known throughout Western Pennsylvania as the Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, and Mr. Burchfield was its president. Previous to his death it carried on a business of five millions, and much of its success was due to his thorough knowledge of the requirements of the trade at large, his splendid judgment and rare business qualifications. Upon the death of Mr. Horne in 1893, Mr. Burchfield was compelled to give much of his attention to the affairs of the firm, in which he had large interests, and in 1897 he severed his connection with the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company in order that he might devote himself entirely to retail business.

A man of inexhaustible energy, Mr. Burchfield, despite his strenuous life as a

merchant, was identified with other organizations. He was vice-president of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society, in the affairs of which he took special interest; and, as a leading business man figured largely in matters municipal. He was a director of the Mt. Pleasant & Bradford railroad, and of the Pittsburgh & Mansfield railroad before it was absorbed by the Wabash, and was a member of the executive board of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

In his early manhood Mr. Burchfield enlisted in the Union army, serving during the Civil War. He was promoted for meritorious conduct, and later honorably discharged. He was always active and interested in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was commander of Post No. 162, served as senior vice-commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, and later as senior vice-commander-in-chief of the National Grand Army of the Republic. He was a charter member and chairman of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall Committee, and it was largely through his efforts that the Memorial Hall was built. He was a trustee of the Grove City College, Pennsylvania, and of the Winona Agricultural and Technical Institute, Indiana. He was a member of the Duquesne, University, Pittsburgh Country, Pittsburgh Athletic, Union and Americus Republican clubs, and of the Pittsburgh Art Society. His church connection was with the Sixth United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Burchfield married (first) October 12, 1864, Sarah J., daughter of the late Mathew McWhinney, a prominent merchant of Pittsburgh, and the following children were born to them: 1. Emma Marshall, born May 13, 1866; married, June 16, 1892, John George McElveen, and she died February 7, 1894, without issue. 2. Henrietta, born November 26,

energy mostly business, some of which is done in a regular way, but who prefer to do it in a more irregular way.

1867; married, October 14, 1890, George Liggett Craig; children: Albert Burchfield, Joseph Staunton, George Liggett, Sarah McWhinney. 3. Albert Horne, member of the firm of Joseph Horne Company, a sketch and portrait of whom follows in this work. 4. Sue Anderson, born September 1, 1874, died July 13, 1886. 5. William Hodge, member of the firm of Joseph Horne Company, born August 23, 1877; unmarried. 6. Mary Priscilla, born May 31, 1884; unmarried. 7. Wilson McWhinney, born May 31, 1884, died April 20, 1886. Mrs. Burchfield died in 1897, and Mr. Burchfield married (second) January 19, 1899, Ivy O. Friesell, daughter of Peter and Lydia (Kistler) Friesell, deceased. the father an iron manufacturer of Pittsburgh. Mr. Burchfield was a man of domestic tastes and strong family affections, finding his highest happiness at his own fireside.

The death of Mr. Burchfield, which occurred January 8, 1910, deprived Pittsburgh of one of her most respected citizens and foremost business men, one who was, in many respects, a model. Ambitious for success, he would succeed only on the basis of truth and honor, duplicity was unknown to him and no amount of gain could lure him from the undeviating line of rectitude. Beloved by his employes, honored by his business associates, conducting all his transactions in accordance with the highest principles, he fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all.

The life of Mr. Burchfield was a life singularly well-rounded and complete. As merchant, soldier and citizen he rendered signal and stainless service. His city and State are greater and better for his having lived, and his country owes him a debt of gratitude. What the world chiefly needs is more men of the type of Albert Pressly Burchfield.

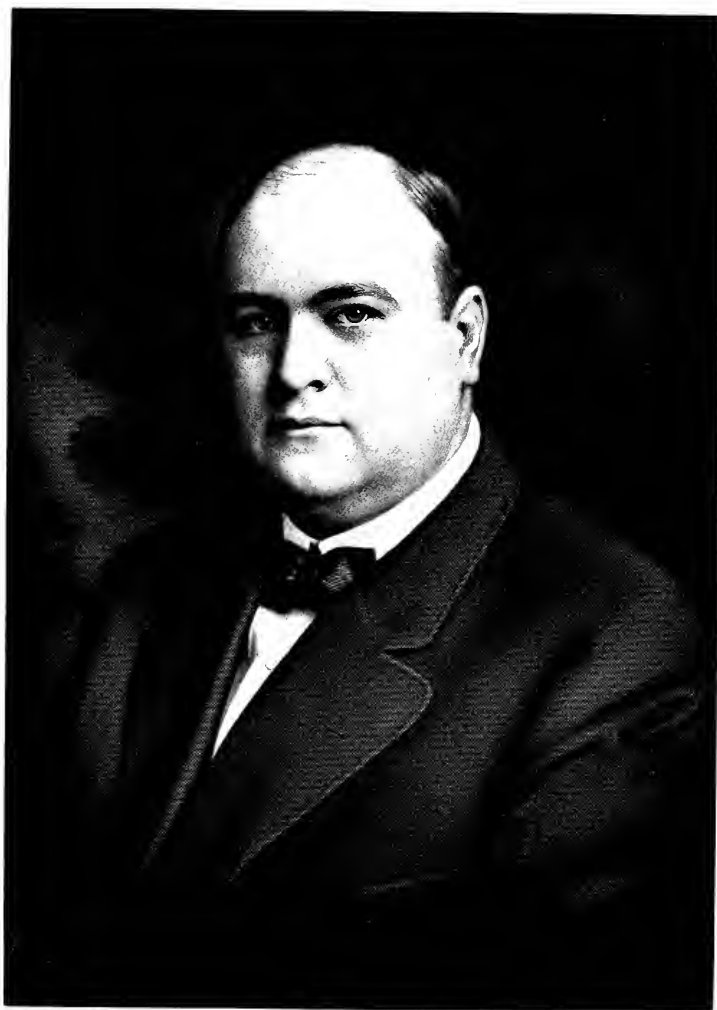
BURCHFIELD, Albert H.,

Man of Affairs.

"The solid men of Boston" is a time-worn, perhaps we should say, a time-honored phrase. "The solid men of Pittsburgh" is an expression as yet, we believe, unheard, perhaps for the reason that Pittsburgh business men, by the brilliancy of their achievements, have dazzled the world into temporary forgetfulness of the substantial foundations on which the city's prosperity stands secure. There is, however, a class of the business men of the metropolis who might justly be styled "solid men of Pittsburgh," inasmuch as, while not lacking in the qualities which most quickly attract the attention of the public, their leading traits are those which primarily insure permanence and stability. A conspicuous representative of this class is Albert Horne Burchfield, first vice-president and director of the Joseph Horne Company and president of the Joseph Horne Land Company. Throughout his business career Mr. Burchfield has been identified with this widely known concern and has been largely instrumental in its upbuilding and maintenance.

Albert Horne Burchfield was born April 6, 1871, in Allegheny, now North Side, Pittsburgh, and is a son of Albert Pressly and Sarah J. (McWhinney) Burchfield, and received his education in the schools of his native city. A biography of Albert Pressly Burchfield, appears previously in this work. Mr. Burchfield and his first wife, mentioned above, have been deceased for a number of years.

In accordance with family tradition as well as individual inclination, Albert Horne Burchfield decided to follow a business career, and on completing his course of study entered, at the age of sixteen years, the service of the Pittsburgh Drygoods Company which was



A. S. Burchfield

then the wholesale department of the Joseph Horne Company. After spending three years there, during which time he succeeded in convincing all with whom he was associated of his industry, fidelity and ability, Mr. Burchfield was transferred to the retail establishment and there acquired the most thorough possible knowledge of the business, working his way upward step by step and filling in turn every position. In the course of time he succeeded to his present dual position, combining with its duties those of merchandise manager of the store. As to his perfect efficiency in discharging these duties, the present flourishing condition of the business bears incontrovertible testimony.

The relations of Mr. Burchfield with the establishment are not, however, strictly confined to the realm of business. He takes a sincere and cordial interest in the welfare of his subordinates, and is identified with the social life of the concern, serving as president of the Joseph Horne Company Employees' Outing Association, which conducts a modern summer camp for them. He is at once the leader and friend of the men who are enrolled in his service.

Into his life as a citizen, Mr. Burchfield carries the same principle of benevolent interest in his neighbors and fellow men. He is active in the Chamber of Commerce, heading the Flood Commission, and is one of the most progressive members of the Penn Avenue Improvement Association which raised the downtown sections of Pittsburgh and opened lower Fifth avenue. He is first vice-president of the Continental Trust Company. His clubs are the Duquesne, University, Country, Oakmont, Press and A. R. C. and he also belongs to the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is a member and trustee of the Bellefield Presbyterian Church.

A calm, strong, kindly face is that of Albert Horne Burchfield. Evidently a man of massive frame his demeanor has the quiet dignity to be expected of one whose personality is at once forceful and unobtrusive. The results he obtains, while accomplished with little friction, are of sterling and enduring value. He is warm and constant in his attachments and the number of his friends would defy computation.

Mr. Burchfield married, in 1895, Clara, daughter of J. Charles and Mary (Chambers) Dicken; Mr. J. Charles Dicken was a prominent member of the Pittsburgh bar, and died April 4, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Burchfield are the parents of one son: Albert Horne Burchfield, Jr., born in 1903. Mrs. Burchfield is a woman of attractive personality, sympathizing in her husband's tastes and aspirations and devoted to the ties and duties of home, the place where both delight to be and to gather about them their closest friends.

The foregoing is a very brief and extremely imperfect outline of the career thus far of Albert Horne Burchfield. A more detailed account would, however, be almost if not quite superfluous, for the reason that his record of a quarter of a century and upward is now incorporated in the business annals of his native city. May it receive, in the years to come, the addition of many more chapters!

CURTIS, Cyrus H. K.,

Famous Publisher.

While the fame of Cyrus H. K. Curtis securely rests upon his own achievement, it is also an interesting truth that he descends from an ancient English family and one of the oldest in the United States. The surname Curtis is derived from a Norman-French word, Curteis or Curtois, meaning courteous, civil. The name is supposed to have been brought to Eng-

land in the eleventh century by the Normans in the train of William the Conqueror. The family has been traced definitely to Stephen Curtis, of Appledore, in Kent, England, to about the middle of the fifteenth century. In America the family is traced to the year 1631, twelve years after the landing of the Pilgrims. The name in early New England records is found as both Curtis and Curtiss, both spellings being yet retained in different branches of the family. The coat-of-arms of the Curtis family of Kent and Sussex, England, from whom it is believed William Curtis descended, is: "Argent a chevron sable between three bulls' heads cabossed, gules. Crest: A unicorn passant or between four trees proper."

The family name was brought to America by William Curtis, who settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, coming in the ship "Lion," on her first voyage. His father, William Curtis, came a year later, but in the same ship, settling in Roxbury. He was accompanied by his three brothers—Richard, who settled at Scituate, Massachusetts; John, left no descendants; and Thomas, who later settled in York, Maine. William Curtis was also accompanied by his wife, Sarah (a sister of Rev. John Eliot, the Indian apostle), and four children. He was born in England, 1590.

His eldest son, William (2) Curtis, born in England, 1611, preceded his father to this country in 1631, settling at Scituate, where his after life was spent on his North river farm, where he died leaving issue.

Benjamin, second son of William (2) Curtis, was born at Scituate, January, 1667; married, in 1689, Mary Sylvester, and died leaving issue. He built, owned and operated the Curtis Mills on Third Herring Pond.

Benjamin (2), eldest son of Benjamin (1) Curtis, was born at Scituate, Decem-

ber 14, 1692, died in Hanover, that State, February 21, 1756. He married, December 13, 1716, Hannah Palmer, and had male issue.

Thomas, second son of Benjamin (2) Curtis, was baptized September 4, 1720, at Scituate, but spent his life in Hanover. His first wife, Sarah Utter, died December 28, 1753, and he married (second) February 26, 1756, Ruth, daughter of Thomas and Faith Rose. He had issue by both wives.

Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) Curtis and his first wife, Sarah Utter, was baptized June 10, 1749, at Hanover, and like his father was a shipmaster. He settled in Maine with his wife, Abigail Studley, of Hanover, to whom he was married June 6, 1770.

Rev. Reuben Curtis, a son of Thomas (2) Curtis, was born in Maine, in 1788, and became an ordained minister of the Baptist church, laboring many years as an evangelist in his native State. He married, December 1, 1808, Abigail, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Foster) Safford. She was born May 22, 1791, survived him, and married a second husband.

Cyrus Libby, second son of Rev. Reuben Curtis, was born in Maine, January 7, 1822, and was a resident of Portland in that State. He was a decorator, and well-known locally as a musician. He married, July 3, 1844, Salome Ann, daughter of Benjamin and Salome (Coombs) Cummings. She was born 1819, died 1897, leaving a son, and a daughter, Florence G., who was born in August, 1855, died 1888.

The only son of Cyrus Libby Curtis was Cyrus H. K. Curtis, now the world-famous publisher of the Curtis publications—"The Ladies' Home Journal," "The Saturday Evening Post," and the "Country Gentleman." Cyrus Hermann Kolschmar Curtis was born in Portland,

Maine, June 18, 1850. He attended the public schools of that city until he was sixteen years of age, and then left high school to engage in business, although he had been since 1862 a newsboy, and since 1863 had published in his own amateur printing office a boys' paper called "Young America." In 1866 occurred the great Portland fire, causing enormous losses, but none more severe than that of the young publisher, who saw his entire plant destroyed. He settled in Boston in 1869, and was publishing papers. He continued in Boston until 1876, when he came to Philadelphia, where his great work in journalism has been accomplished. He founded the "Tribune and Farmer," a weekly publication. Expansion seems a part of Mr. Curtis' nature, and everything in time becomes too small to fit his ambition. He had the "Tribune and Farmer" on a paying basis, and then sought a new outlet. This came in the form of "The Ladies' Home Journal," first published in 1883 for the benefit of his woman readers. The child soon outstripped the parent, and from its first year's circulation of twenty-five thousand copies has grown to be the leading woman's journal of the country, with a circulation beyond the million mark, and read wherever English speaking women are found. "The Tribune and Farmer," having served its purpose of introducing its offspring, "The Ladies' Home Journal," was sold, the new journal absorbing for a time the great energy of its owner. But with "The Journal" completely organized, with a capable head in every department, Mr. Curtis sought new fields to conquer, and found in it "The Pennsylvania Gazette," then a paper with a weekly circulation of three thousand five hundred copies. "The Gazette" was founded in 1728 under the name, "The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences and Pennsylvania Gazette," by Samuel Kei-

mer, the first employee of Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia. The latter became the owner of the paper in the following October, and dropped the cumbersome title, retaining only "Pennsylvania Gazette." In 1897, when Mr. Curtis purchased the paper, it had a circulation of two thousand. The circulation of "The Saturday Evening Post," successor to "The Pennsylvania Gazette," for the week of January 25, 1913, was two million copies. Nothing better shows the business acumen of the principal owner of this great publication than the above figures. How it was done and how it is still being done, forms material for a volume. There is nothing in the history of journalism that can compare with the world-wide enthusiastic organization that forced the circulation of "The Post" to this enormous figure in a single decade. From an unknown publication, a demand was created that forced hostile news companies and dealers to add it to their list or lose a host of customers. Now it can be purchased everywhere every Thursday morning. While Mr. Curtis would be the last man to say "I did it," there is the fact—that as the head of the Curtis Publishing Company he did do it by surrounding himself with a corps of heads of departments ready and eager to work out the plans of their chief. "The Home Journal" is still the leader in the field of women and the home, but has many imitators. "The Post," a man's journal, is supreme and alone in its field. While its circulation department is the greatest in the world, "The Post" has gained its position through the excellence of its editorial department and policy. Whether in science, discovery, politics or fiction, the articles and stories are from the most eminent in their several fields. The advertising is most artistic and carefully chosen, another innovation.

With the two leading periodicals of the

country, a monthly and two weeklies beautifully housed in a specially designed building on Independence and Washington Square, one would suppose Mr. Curtis would find full vent for his energy. But not so, there was still another field that offered him an irresistible inducement, that of the farm field and country home. He purchased "The Country Gentleman," and to this is being applied the same principles that succeeded so well with "The Home Journal" and "Post." This property was acquired in 1912, and is responding to the application of Curtis methods with gratifying promptness. With these publications, all published in the new building, each covering its own special field, it was with surprise that the public read a recent announcement that the "Philadelphia Public Ledger" had passed under the control of the Curtis Publishing Company. While this is so recent a move as to be still a novelty, it is hoped by all that "The Ledger" will also respond to the Curtis methods and regain the proud position in daily journalism it held for so many years under George W. Childs. While for many years the business has been incorporated as the Curtis Publishing Company, Mr. Curtis as president, has had entire supervision, and while he has built up a wonderful organization, editorial and advertising, he has furnished the policy that must be followed and selected the men to act as his lieutenants. He is a thorough master of the detail of the publishing business, and has a secure position in journalistic hall of fame.

A word concerning the building that he has erected as a home for his journals. Always solicitous for the welfare of his people, it is nowhere shown so strikingly as in the modern character of the arrangement of rooms to get the best light and the sanitary arrangement of the departments. Experience and modern science

have taught many valuable lessons, demonstrating the value of light, sanitation, nourishing food, suitable clothing, proper exercise and physical recreation in raising the standard of employees and in arousing an ambition to excel, each in his field of effort. Here the Curtis methods should serve as an object lesson to every employer. The standard of its work is patent to all, but the excellence of the methods by which an army of employees is kept cheerful, happy, contended and loyal, has been often overlooked, but is a direct result of a Curtis method of securing efficiency, as marked as its policy of themselves giving the highest grade of service to their employers, the reading public.

Mr. Curtis is a director in the First National Bank of Philadelphia, the Real Estate Trust Company and the National State Bank, a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and an investor in many Philadelphia enterprises and companies. He is a Republican in political preference, but takes no active part in politics and opens his columns to representative men of all parties. During the campaign of 1912 articles appeared from each of the three leading candidates for president. He is a well-known clubman, belonging in Philadelphia to the Union League, Manufacturers' City, Franklin Inn, Poor Richard, Automobile, Corinthian Yacht, Huntingdon Valley Hunt Club. His love of yachting is shown by membership in the Columbia Yacht Club of New York, the Eastern Yacht Club of Boston, the Portland Yacht Club of Portland, Maine, the Megomticook Country and Yacht Club of Camden, Maine. His New York social club is the Aldine.

Mr. Curtis married, in Boston, in March, 1875, Louise Knapp, born in that city, October 24, 1851, daughter of Humphrey C. and Mary (Barbour) Knapp;



Jesse C. Kline

she died in February, 1910. Their only child, Mary Louise, married in October, 1896, Edward W. Bok, the talented editor of "The Ladies' Home Journal." Their children are: Curtis and Cary. Mr. Curtis married (second) Kate S. Pillsbury, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

From the boy of sixteen years struggling for a foothold in the publishing world to the matured man of weighty affairs and the publishing success of two continents is a far cry, yet this is the record which Mr. Curtis has made in a life yet in its prime. How? By having high ideals and never lowering them for temporary gain. None of his methods are copyrighted, nor patented; he has done nothing but what any one can do if actuated by the same high motive, taking his inspiration from the same source.

KLINE, Jesse Cameron,

Financier, Business Man, Churchman.

With the passing of Jesse Cameron Kline, the community in which he lived lost more than an able business man, as his life had touched closely every department of the life of the community: Church, Sunday school, fraternity, philanthropy, all of which benefited through his loyal interest, and no son of Pennsylvania ever stood higher as an exponent of civic righteousness. He was a man of high ideals and in his daily life held closely to his principles and maintained his honor inviolate and his word sacred. His life justified the metaphor of his former pastor, Rev. J. E. Eggert, who in his tribute compared him to a piece of coal and a diamond, both composed of the same element, carbon—Mr. Kline, like the coal, absorbing the light; and like the diamond, reflecting and spreading the light about him.

As a financier and business man he was especially strong and able, sagacious and

resourceful. It was the testimony of his associates of the board of directors of the White Haven Savings Bank that it was his pride and aim to make that bank the equal of the best, and that the enviable position the bank now occupies bears witness that his efforts were not in vain. He was a son of John Whiteman and Sarah A. (Lance) Kline, of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and was a worthy descendant of a long line of honorable forbears.

Jesse Cameron Kline was born at Stillwater, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1865, and died at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, December 21, 1915, at the age of fifty years, after an illness of several weeks. He received a liberal education in the public schools, the academies at Orangeville and New Columbus, Pennsylvania, completing his studies at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. He supplemented his schooling by a continuous study of the best writers on a wide range of subjects. In 1886 he began his business life in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, as bookkeeper with Whiteman & Patterson, wholesale grocers. He later aided in closing up the affairs of the old Rockefeller Bank, and shortly afterward accepted a position with the Wyoming National Bank as bookkeeper, a position he filled until 1895, in which year he was elected cashier of the White Haven Savings Bank of White Haven, Pennsylvania, and on January 11, 1896, was elected a member of the board of directors. He continued as cashier and director of the bank until his death, but his outside business interests were numerous and weighty. He was secretary and treasurer of the White Haven Water Company from May 3, 1897; president of the Spring Brook Lumber Company since 1899, and in 1900 with R. P. Crellin purchased the insurance business of T. P. McAndrews, deceased. That business was continued

under the firm name, R. P. Crellin & Company, and, like the other enterprises with which Mr. Kline was connected, was conducted with the success which attended all.

Throughout his entire life, Mr. Kline took an active interest and part in church work. During the years he spent in Wilkes-Barre he was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the choir, and after his graduation from the normal course, taught by Dr. L. H. Taylor, for the instruction of teachers, he became a faithful, untiring and efficient teacher in the Sunday school. He was also interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was very active in bringing the Wilkes-Barre branch to its present high plane of usefulness. After his removal to White Haven, Mr. Kline became a member of the Presbyterian church, serving as leader of the choir, trustee, treasurer and elder. He there continued his work in the Sunday school, serving in the capacities of teacher and superintendent, and the present high attendance and usefulness of that body is largely the result of his loyalty and devotion to that important branch of church work. He was a tower of strength to his pastors and accomplished great things in the church and all its branches. At a meeting of the session of the White Haven Presbyterian Church, held December 23, 1915, the following resolutions were adopted in memory of Elder Jesse C. Kline:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take out of the world the soul of our neighbor and fellow worker, therefore be it resolved:

First.—That in the death of Brother Jesse C. Kline, we have sustained a very great loss, but what is our loss is his glorious gain.

Second.—That we have learned to esteem him very highly for his work's sake. He was a most companionable co-worker in the Session. We shall miss him greatly in our work. It behooves

us to redouble our energy and use every means to meet our opportunities.

Third.—That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved and esteemed wife and aged parents, praying that the grace of God may be sufficient for them in their deep sorrow; our brother sleppeth.

Fourth.—That a copy of these resolutions be given to the family.

Fifth.—That the resolutions be recorded in the minute book of the Session.

SAMUEL ALBEE,
Clerk of the Session.

Mr. Kline was a member of the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., the Royal Arcanum, and was past master of Laurel Lodge, No. 467, Free and Accepted Masons. He was a worthy exemplar of the best tenets of the Masonic order, and, when laid at final rest in Laurel Cemetery, White Haven, it was according to the beautiful burial service and ceremonies of the order.

Mr. Kline married, November 9, 1892, Nettie I. Learn, who survives him. She is a daughter of Sterling G. and Sarah A. (Ide) Learn, residents of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, both of whom died while comparatively young, and were descendants of families long resident in the State of Pennsylvania.

When Mr. Kline's labors were finally ended, a special meeting of the board of directors of the White Haven Savings Bank was called on December 24, 1915, when the following minutes were adopted:

The directors of the White Haven Savings Bank in recording on their minutes the death of Jesse Cameron Kline desire to express therein their appreciation of his life, his character and his work. Mr. Kline became cashier of this bank on May 6, 1895, and was elected director on January 11, 1896. His relation to the bank has been one of loyal industry and confidence. His business sagacity, habit of accurate thinking, quick grasp and keen analysis of financial matters and faithful attention to the work of this institution are well known. Throughout the many years during which he was connected with the bank, it



E. S. Bullock

was his pride and aim to make it equal to the best. The enviable position which the bank now occupies bears witness that his efforts were not in vain. In his death, the board of directors has lost a wise counsellor, a faithful associate and a devoted friend. His presence will long be remembered, his work will be an inspiration.

BULLOCK, Edward L.,

Coal Operator, Financier.

Length of years has been granted Mr. Bullock, years which have been honorably and usefully spent; not selfishly for his own aggrandizement, although he has been diligent and successful in business, but in the service of his fellowmen in the ways open to him, charity, philanthropy and religion all claiming his interest and support. To chronicle the business activities of a life which from the age of eighteen until sixty-three was crowded with achievement is in its completeness difficult to compress within the limits of a biographical sketch, but doubly hard when in connection with that business activity there was continuous work for the uplift of man.

Mr. Bullock traces descent to an English ancestor, John Bullock, of Hull, who prior to 1710 came to the American colonies, settling in Burlington county, New Jersey. He married a second wife, and in 1710 is recorded as a beneficiary of his father-in-law's estate. The line of descent from John and Sarah (Harrison) Bullock is through their son, Isaac Bullock, and his wife, Elizabeth Rockhill; their son, Edward Bullock, and his wife, Hannah Lanning; their son, Joshua Bullock, and his wife, Mary Lippincott; their son, Edward L. Bullock, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

Joshua Bullock was born at Mount Holly, Burlington county, New Jersey, November 11, 1811, and died at Quakertown, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1901, a nonogenarian. After he had completed

his own education in the public schools, he began teaching in nearby schools, continuing until 1840, when he moved to Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in lumbering on an extensive scale, the virgin forests of that section offering a fine field for his energy. When the great and disastrous floods of 1862 practically swept away his plant, he did not resume, but removed to Quakertown, Pennsylvania, where he passed the remaining years of his long life. In Mauch Chunk he took a leading part in civic affairs, served as burgess, and filled many other local offices. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, faithful to its peculiar tenets, and a man of highest character. He married Mary Lippincott, April 4, 1843, born November 5, 1813, died April 15, 1891. Of their children, Edward L., Anna and Alice are yet living.

Edward L. Bullock was born at Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1844. He passed the first eighteen years of his life at the paternal home, obtaining a good English education in the public schools. In 1862 he entered the service of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company as rodman, his first duties being in connection with repairs to the canal, which had been badly damaged by the flood of June 2, 1862, the same flood which swept away his father's lumber yards. He remained with that company until 1866, becoming assistant engineer, and aiding in the construction of the Lehigh & Susquehanna railroad from Easton to White Haven, Pennsylvania. In 1866 he resigned his position and entered the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, pursuing a two years' course in mining, and in 1868 receiving at graduation the degree of Mining Engineer. Shortly after obtaining his degree he became engineer and assistant superintendent with the Buck Mountain Coal

Company, remaining two years, going thence to the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company as superintendent and engineer at the Wanamie Colliery near Wilkes-Barre.

In 1871 he was appointed superintendent of the Beaver Brook Coal Company near Audenreid, Pennsylvania, and there remained thirty-seven years. During that period he was in charge of the company's affairs, also opening and superintending two extensive collieries at Morea and Kaska William, in Schuylkill county. He became one of the well known and efficient coal operators of the anthracite district, and bore a very high reputation both for engineering and executive ability. In 1907 Mr. Bullock retired from part of his business engagements and has since resided at his home in Hazleton. He, however, retains official connection with several important corporations, serving as executive head of the Garret Mining Company of Maryland, the Carolina-Georgia Lumber Company of Savannah, Georgia, and is a member of the board of directors of the Dodson Coal Company and the Beaver Brook Coal Company of Pennsylvania, the Hazleton National Bank, and the Hazleton Iron Works. These are all corporations in which he has taken prominent part since organization and with some of them his connection has been of long standing.

The side lights to be thrown upon this life now past man's allotted "threescore years and ten" are many and varied. In 1862, when a lad of eighteen, he enlisted for thirty days' service in a Wilkes-Barre military company, and in 1863 enlisted in Company I, Thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to defend Pennsylvania against Lee's invasion. In 1872 he married, and until 1907 resided at Beaver Brook, Pennsylvania. He early became a member of the Presbyterian church, and for the past thirty years has

been a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Hazleton. His work for the uplift of his fellowmen has been continuous, and is in no wise diminishing in its value. He is vice-president of the board of trustees of Hazleton State Hospital; a trustee of the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian associations; director of the United Charities of Hazleton; and privately is ever zealous in good works.

He delights in the social joys of life, and is associated with his fellows in several organizations, serving as treasurer of the Hazleton Country Club, president of the Wallops Island Association, Eastern Shore, Virginia, and belongs to the University Club of Philadelphia. In politics he is identified with the Washington party, an organization striving to break the bonds in which Pennsylvania is held politically. He has traveled extensively in Europe, the West Indies and the United States, and is a gentleman of most entertaining quality.

Mr. Bullock married, October 10, 1872, Emma Brandriff, born July 11, 1848, with whom he walked earth's pathway forty-three years ere separated by her death, November 9, 1915. Four of their children died in infancy, three growing to mature years: Allyn, married Lillian Platt, and has a son, Edward L. (3d); Ethel, married Harold K. Beecher, of Pottsville, and has children: Carol, Harold K. (2d), John W.; and Edward L. (2d), an architect of Washington, District of Columbia.

KAISER, Julius A.,

Civil War Veteran, Chess Expert.

A veteran of the United States navy and of the Civil War, retiring from service in 1873, Captain Kaiser had a large acquaintance among military and naval men; in business and financial circles in Philadelphia he was long active and gen-

erally known; but he was most renowned throughout the nation and the world as a champion chess problem composer and solver. He was the owner of several medals and prizes won by his prowess as a solver of chess problems, and was equally noted as a maker of problems that literally went to all parts of the earth. In his prime as a problem solver, Captain Kaiser had no superiors and but few equals, and his percentage of prizes won to the number of problems submitted has been rarely duplicated.

Captain Julius Adam Kaiser was born at Washington, District of Columbia, July 22, 1845, died at his residence, No. 508 Locust avenue, Germantown, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1915. He was for a time a student at Gonzaga College, in Georgetown, then entering the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and on September 8, 1863, he was commissioned third assistant engineer in the United States navy. During the Civil War he was a member of the crew of the iron-clad "Sangamon," of the Monitor type, blockading in the James river, Virginia, and off the coast of Charleston. After the close of the war, on July 25, 1866, he was raised to the post of second assistant engineer, being appointed past assistant engineer October 13, 1868, with the rank of lieutenant. He served on home and foreign stations, abroad under the command of Admiral Farragut, and in 1873, while on duty at an Asiatic station on the steamer "Ashuelot," he received severe injuries to his left arm, at that time retiring from the service. He had been ordered on the "Oneida," but his accident the day before sailing precluded his going. The day after sailing the "Oneida" was sunk with all on board.

Captain Kaiser had taken up his residence in Philadelphia in 1870, and at the end of his naval service made this city his permanent home. His business identi-

cations were chiefly with brokerage firms, first with William H. Hurley & Company, afterward with Norman McCloud & Company. He was associated with this latter house until its disastrous failure, when he formed a connection with Winthrop, Smith & Company, a concern succeeded by Butcher, Sherrerd & Hansell, with whom Captain Kaiser remained until his death. His business associates honored him with the highest confidence and respect, of which strong executive ability, faithful devotion, and tireless energy made him eminently worthy. Honesty was one of his predominative traits.

Always interested in political and public affairs, and a believer in Republican principles, Captain Kaiser took but little active part in party affairs. He was twice connected with the United States Bureau of the Census in the compilation of the Philadelphia statistics, the first time as assistant, the second time in full charge of the work. Under Mayor Stuart he was the incumbent of an important and responsible office in connection with the department of highways, at all times giving of the best of his service to his city.

His chess activities afforded him not only most pleasurable relaxation from business cares, but a field that offered a wide range for his ingenuity and invention. He always ranked as an over-the-board player of marked ability, and until his death remained a dangerous opponent, but excelled in the composition and solution of chess problems. But for the handicap of an impetuous temperament, which was even a drawback in his correspondence play, he would have ranked undoubtedly as one of the ablest players of the century. He was the composer of about one hundred chess problems of high order, and in each of four tournaments in which he entered his compositions he was awarded a prize, capturing

first prize in both the "Southern Field Gazette" and the "Brooklyn Chronicle" tournaments, and, respectively, the first and fourth prizes in the "Chicago Mirror of American Sports" and the "Tenownie News" tournaments. Among the noted solvers whom Captain Kaiser met and defeated may be mentioned Professor Berger, of Austria; B. G. Laws, C. Plank and James Raynor, of England; C. Kockellhorn, of Germany; Joseph Ney Babson, C. D. P. Hamilton, Samuel Lloyd, C. W. Phillips, George E. Carpenter and W. Steinitz, of America. He contested in five great solving tournaments, the second, third and fifth, with international entries, with this result: In 1885, "Chicago Mirror of American Sports," eighty entries, tied for third place; in 1886, "Chicago Mirror of American Sports," one hundred and nine entries, tied for fourth place; 1888, "Baltimore Sunday News," first prize; 1889, "Sunny South," Atlanta, Georgia, first prize; 1907, Lasker's International Solving Tournament, forty-five entries, first prize.

In the Rice Gambit Correspondence Tournament, with over two hundred entries, Captain Kaiser obtained first place in each of the preliminary rounds, while in the Continental Correspondence Tournament, in which seventy of the leading players of this country and Canada competed, he finished ninth in the final round. Probably his best over-the-board chess was played in a series of games from 1880 to 1885 with Captain O. E. Michelis, who ranked as the strongest player in the United States army. While there was no actual match between those two players, yet the series was a test between the ablest players in the United States navy and the United States army, Captain Kaiser winning the series by a fair majority.

He was a member of the Franklin Chess Club from the date of its incorporation

over thirty years ago, and served many times on its board of directors. He belonged to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, was held in high esteem by his comrades and greatly beloved by all who knew him intimately. He was also a member of the Union League, and the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and the United Service Club. He was a member of the Episcopal church, for twenty-five years vestryman of the House of Prayer of Branchtown.

Captain Kaiser married Miss Emma L. Bringhurst, daughter of Rev. George Bringhurst, rector of House of Prayer, Branchtown, who survives him with one son: George Bringhurst Kaiser, a botanist, and secretary of the Botanical Society of the University of Pennsylvania. He lectures on botanical subjects and in 1914 he took a tramp of 858 miles through the country studying nature.

LEUF, A. H. P., M. D.,

Physician, Educator, Author.

Dr. A. H. P. Leuf, prominent medical practitioner, educator and author, of Philadelphia, was born May 2, 1861, in Brooklyn, New York, son of John and Gertrude (Gnad) Leuf. He was educated in a parochial school and the evening high school of his native city, and in the year 1878 entered Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, from which he graduated, June 14, 1881. He immediately entered into general practice in Brooklyn, where he at once launched out upon his busy and interesting career, becoming identified with the various medical societies, and serving in various capacities in well known hospitals in Brooklyn, New York.

Dr. Leuf was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in Long Island College Hospital, where he also lectured and assisted in the clinic on nervous and mental



C. D. Kemp

diseases. He was the organizer of the Ki Phi Delta fraternity, which is still in existence; served as acting coroner's physician from 1882 to 1885 inclusive; and as pathologist to St. Mary's General Hospital and St. Mary's Special Hospital, and the Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases; visiting physician to Kings County Lunatic Asylum, and St. Mary's Upper and Lower Hospitals, department of nervous and mental diseases, and dispensary physician, department of nervous and mental diseases, Long Island College Hospital. He instituted a summer course at college before graduation, in which he lectured on anatomy, and subsequently became Assistant Demonstrator on Anatomy. He was secretary of the Brooklyn Pathological Society and editor of its "Transactions." He organized the Association of American Anatomists, and in this organization his was the spirit that brought together the various prominent anatomists who met first for this purpose at his call at the Medical Department of Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., in the fall of 1888. Dr. Leuf acted as chairman and called the meeting to order and explained the object and purpose of the proposed organization, and at the same time proposed Dr. Harrison Allen as chairman. When a regular organization was effected, Dr. Joseph Leidy was elected president, and Dr. Leuf was elected secretary and treasurer. The by-laws submitted by him were adopted *verbatim*. At this meeting Dr. Leuf read a paper on the brain.

Dr. Leuf served as general surgeon and later surgeon-in-chief of the Women's and Children's Hospital, Brooklyn, and was surgical editor of the "American Medical Digest." He was gynecologist and later surgeon at the Southern Hospital and Dispensary, Brooklyn. He was also a member of the Kings County Medical Society and of the New York

Neurological Society, and taught in the New York Polyclinic in its department of nervous and mental diseases in association with Dr. Landon Carter Grey.

In the fall of 1886, Dr. Leuf moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which has become his adopted city and the center of his professional, literary, political and social activities. He has served as a director of physical education at the University of Pennsylvania and at Swarthmore College, and was associated with Dr. Charles K. Mills in the department of nervous and mental diseases in the Philadelphia Polyclinic. He was Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Pennsylvania School of Anatomy. He was also the physical director of the Third Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. Among the many organizations of which Dr. Leuf is or was a member, the following are probably the most important: Kings County Medical Society; Brooklyn Pathological Society; Brooklyn Medical Club; the Galen Club; Nassau Athletic Club; Ki Phi Delta fraternity; organizer and first president of the Physical Education Society of Pennsylvania; former member of American Academy of Political and Social Science; the Brooklyn Young Republican Club; District Master Workman, D. A. I., Knights of Labor; First Nationalist Club of Pennsylvania; supreme president of the Beneficial Loan fraternity; president of Stenton Building and Loan Association; president of the Stenton Athletic Club, having been reelected for ten consecutive years, and this continued confidence on the part of the Stentonites is a fine tribute to Dr. Leuf, who has, perhaps more than any one else, helped the club maintain a healthy, social and prosperous era; member of the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association; Phoenix Lodge, No. 130, Free and Accepted Masons; Temple Chapter, No. 248, Royal Arch Masons;

Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association; Philadelphia Turngenieinde; Knights of St. John and Malta, and Patriotic Order Sons of America.

As an author and writer, Dr. Leuf has a fertile mind and prolific pen. He is the author of "Hygiene for Base Ball Players," being a brief consideration of the body as a mechanism, the art and science of curve pitching, a discussion of the causes of the special diseases and treatment of players, with a few practical hints to club managers; published in book form by A. J. Reach & Company, Philadelphia, 1888. This work has been nationally endorsed as probably the most valuable contribution to the literature of the national game yet published. Dr. Leuf is also the author of the following: "The Spinal Nerves," with a large diagram and six charts, published by F. B. O'Connor, Brooklyn, New York, 1881; "Practical First Principles," published by the Medical Council, Philadelphia; "Gynecology, Obstetrics and the Menopause," *ibid*; also more than two hundred articles, scientific and economic, among them "Accessory Foranima," 1881; "The Treatment of Scarlatina," "Elbow Joint Fractures," "A Peculiar Form of Pulmonary Congestion and a Plea for Aspiration of the Heart," "Surgical Eradication of Syphilis," "On the Pathology of Surgical Infection and the Value of Antisepsis," "Immunity in Disease," "The Stomach," "Base Ball Pitcher's Arm," "Exercise in the Treatment and Cure of Deformities," "Removal of the Spinal Cord," "Domestic Medicine Series," "Some Obstetric Cases," "Physical Education of Children," "Letters of Philos," "Proven Methods of Anatomy," read by request before anatomy section, International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1888, "Trusts and Combines," "Open Letter to United States Strike

Commission," September, 1894, "Facts Concerning Insurance," "Rheumatism," "Injuries to Bone and Tendon attachments without Local Tenderness," "Anatomical Anamolies," numerous novels and photoplays under a pseudonym, and "A Scientific System of Music."

At the present writing Dr. Leuf is the author of "Letters of Doctor Leonidas Playfair," appearing monthly in the "American Journal of Clinical Medicine," subsequently to appear in book form. Dr. Leuf is an Independent in politics. He was the organizer of the People's party in Philadelphia, and was nominated for sheriff. He was president of the People's Party Club of Philadelphia, and county chairman of the party. He was also national delegate to the convention of the People's party at Cincinnati that nominated Wharton Barber for the presidency. He also fought against the "Hog Combine" in Philadelphia, was president of the Twenty-eighth Ward Municipal League Association, and an active member of the later City party.

Dr. Leuf married Jennie W. Hall, of Cape May, New Jersey, descended from the Hughes and Edmonds, with a remote ancestry entitling her to membership in the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the Revolution. On his father's side Dr. Leuf is descended directly from the French Marshall Le Boeuf, of which name Leuf is a contraction. His father's mother was a Marmont, and directly descended from the Napoleonic marshal of that name. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Leuf: Edith Gray, born in Brooklyn, August 8, 1881, now Mrs. C. V. Everett; Grace Hall, born July 1, 1889, educated in the public schools and Temple College, now the wife of Dr. Arthur F. Wilhelm, of Raubsville, Pennsylvania, and they have one child, Dorothy Jane, born July 21, 1913; Ralph Rea, born July 27,

1892, was graduated from the public schools and Central Manual Training High School of Philadelphia, and in two winter courses on scientific farming at State College of Pennsylvania, and a summer course of the same at Cornell University.

BEEBER, Dimner,

Lawyer, Financier.

Whether considered as a lawyer, jurist, business man, or scholar, Mr. Beeber must be known as a man of high attainment and honorable achievement. A Philadelphian by adoption, he has for many years been a prominent member of the city bar, returning to private practice after a short term on the Superior Court bench. As president of the Commonwealth Title, Insurance and Trust Company, and a director of other financial institutions, he has gained in the business world a standing coinciding with his legal reputation. His learning and attainment have brought him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred by the Pennsylvania College, Princeton University conferring that of Master of Arts.

Judge Dimner Beeber is a descendant of Valentin Bieber, who came from Germany on the ship "Betsy," landing in Philadelphia, October 16, 1768, with his three sons, all settling in Maxatawny, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

John (Johannes), youngest son of Valentin Bieber, was a Revolutionary soldier, and with war pay warrants purchased lands on Muncy creek, in Lycoming county. He married Mary J. Dimmer.

Colonel Jacob Beeber, eldest son of John and Mary J. (Dimmer) Beeber, changed the spelling of the name to Beeber, which form continues in this branch. He settled on a farm near Muncy and there resided until his death

in 1863. His rank of colonel was derived in militia service, his having been a conspicuous figure at the annual "muster days." He was a strong Democrat, and like his father and grandfather was a Lutheran in religious faith. He married (first) Mary Dimm, (second) Elizabeth, sister of his first wife.

Teter Dimm, eldest son of Colonel Jacob Beeber and his first wife, Mary Dimm, was born on the Lycoming county farm near Muncy in 1815, died in 1876. He followed farming in early life, learned the blacksmith's trade, and in later life was a retail coal merchant of Muncy, his home. He and his brother John aided in establishing the Lutheran church in Muncy, and were the first in the town to ardently declare for temperance. He affiliated with the Republican party during his last twenty years, was a loyal supporter of the Union cause, and served Lycoming county as commissioner. He married, in 1841, Mary Jane Artley, born in 1818, died in 1869, daughter of John and Christiana Artley, of Muncy township. Children: John Artley, an honored member of the Lycoming county bar; Thomas Rissell, a leading divine of the Presbyterian church; Dimmer, of further mention.

Dimmer, youngest son of Teter D. and Mary Jane (Artley) Beeber, was born in Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1854. After preparation in the public schools and at Selinsgrove Academy, he entered Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1874. Following in the footsteps of his honored elder brother in choosing a profession, after thorough study he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in September, 1876. His career as a lawyer has been marked by many important events and he has appeared in numerous of the celebrated cases tried in Pennsylvania State and

Federal courts. After locating in Philadelphia he became a member of the law firm of Jones, Carson & Beeber, his partners being J. Levering Jones and Hampton L. Carson, acknowledged leaders of the Pennsylvania bar. Mr. Beeber was commissioned judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, January 2, 1899, filling that high position until the first Monday of January, 1900. In 1910 Judge Beeber was appointed a member of the Philadelphia Board of Education, but with the exception of that appointment and his service on the Superior Court bench, his time has been wholly devoted to his private business and his profession. His business interests are with financial institutions of the city and are important. He is president of the Commonwealth Title, Insurance and Trust Company; and a director of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, and of the Tradesmen's National Bank. He is a member of the American and Pennsylvania State Bar associations, his clubs being the Union League, the Philadelphia Country, the Rittenhouse, the Penn Club and the City Club.

A Republican in politics, Judge Beeber has in the past freely given his full platform ability to the service of the party, and is a well known, able and popular campaign orator. During the years 1906-1908 he was president of the Union League of Philadelphia, and has rendered his party valuable service in council and convention. In 1902 Princeton University honored him with the degree of Master of Arts, his *alma mater*, Pennsylvania College, conferring that of Doctor of Laws in 1911.

GAWTHROP, Robert Smith,

Lawyer, Jurist.

When in May, 1915, Governor Brumbaugh appointed Robert S. Gawthrop to the high office of judge of the Chester

county courts, he paid a graceful compliment to the legal ability and standing of one of Chester county's able lawyers and to the twentieth century fame of an old Pennsylvania family.

The Gawthrops of Chester and Delaware counties trace their lineage to Lord Gawthrop, a peer of England, some of whose descendants came to Philadelphia in the eighteenth century, later locating in Chester county. Two of these descendants, James and George Gawthrop, were sons of Thomas and Isabella (Crossfield) Gawthrop, both of whom lived and died in Westmoreland county, England. Both James and George Gawthrop married in England, soon afterward coming to the United States, finally settling in Chester county, where many descendants are yet found.

Robert Smith Gawthrop was born in Newlin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1878, son of Thomas C. and Emma R. (Pratt) Gawthrop. Emma R. Pratt is a daughter of Joseph R. Pratt, and a descendant of Abraham dePratt, a Frenchman who settled in Dublin township, now Delaware county, in 1709. Robert S. Gawthrop, after acquiring an elementary education in Newlin township schools, entered West Chester High School, there completing his preparatory education. He then entered the classical department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1901. At the university he ranked high in scholarship and in the esteem of his fellow students, his attainments and his popularity gaining him the high and coveted honor of being chosen president of his class. He was also an athlete of prominence, gaining his letter through membership of the university base ball team. He was a member of various societies, and of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

After graduation, Mr. Gawthrop began the study of law under the preceptorship of Congressman Thomas S. Butler, and on October 11, 1904, was admitted to practice at the Chester county bar. He at once began practice in West Chester, quickly establishing in public favor and popularity. In November, 1908, he was elected district attorney of Chester county, his term of service as public prosecutor covering the years 1909, 1910 and 1911. At the expiration of his term of office, during which he added greatly to his prestige as one of the strong men of the Chester county bar, he returned to private practice, which, general in its character, extended to all State and Federal courts of the district. In 1915 the retirement of Judge Hemphill creating a vacancy, Mr. Gawthrop was appointed by Governor Brumbaugh to fill out his unexpired term as judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Judge Gawthrop has been for many years prominent in the Republican party, potent in party councils, and an active worker, with influence and voice contributing largely to party success. He has been a member of the executive committee of the Republican County Committee several years, also serving as chairman of that committee. His appointment to the judgeship was most acceptable to the Chester county bar, and at the fall primaries he was chosen as the regular candidate of his party for the office he was filling by appointment from the Governor. He possesses a deep knowledge of the law, reinforced by his years of practical experience, a wise well balanced judicial mind, and an intense love of justice—qualities that as practitioner, public prosecutor and judge have won him confidence of clients, the favor of the public, and high reputation as a fair minded, impartial jurist. As counsel he has appeared in many of the notable

cases brought before Chester county courts, and as judge has presided at the trial of some very important suits. While he was district attorney, the lynching of a negro occurred in Coatesville, his official action in connection with that unhappy event going far to remove that blot upon the fair fame of Chester county.

Judge Gawthrop is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Lodge No. 322, Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter No. 202, Royal Arch Masons, and Centennial Commandery, No. 255, Knights Templar, of Coatesville. He is fond of out-of-door sports, particularly base ball, and is a member of the Chester County Golf and Country Club. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian. He was appointed on the Anthracite Coal Commission by Governor Brumbaugh, and is chairman of that body.

WOODBURY, Frank,

Practitioner, State Official.

Dr. Frank Woodbury, engaged in the private practice of medicine, and also secretary to the committee on lunacy of the State Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania since November, 1907, was born in Philadelphia, December 9, 1848, a son of Thomas Sewall and Sarah Jane (Grey) Woodbury. He is descended on the paternal side from one of the old New England families. His grandfather, Thomas Woodbury, was born in Boston, and became a vessel owner and captain in the mercantile service. He married Eliza Buck, whose ancestors settled at what is now known as Bucksport, Maine, being so named in honor of the family. He was her second husband, Captain Thomas Bigelow, her first husband, having been lost in a storm at sea.

Thomas Sewall Woodbury was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and when about fifteen years of age came to Phil-

adelphia, where he resided until his death, which occurred January 7, 1909, when he was in his eighty-sixth year. He was married, January 22, 1845, to Miss Sarah Jane Grey, who was born in Pennsylvania of English parentage and still survives him. Her parents were likewise natives of England, but died in Philadelphia, leaving their daughter an orphan at an early age. By her marriage she became the mother of three children, all of whom survive.

Dr. Frank Woodbury, the second child and only son, completed his literary education in the Philadelphia High School, and then prepared for a professional career in the Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated with the Doctor of Medicine degree in March, 1873. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Lafayette College in 1887. The experiences of his youth and the work which he did in his college days aside from the mastery of the regular college course have constituted elements in his later success. While in Jefferson Medical College he had engaged in medical quizzing and tutoring, was also clinical assistant for several years to Professor J. M. Da Costa, and chief of his medical clinic at Jefferson Medical College. He likewise was stenographic reporter for surgical clinics held by Professors Joseph Pancoast and Samuel D. Gross, and with Dr. R. J. Dunglison he originated and edited the "College and Clinical Record."

Immediately after his graduation, Dr. Woodbury was appointed resident physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital of Philadelphia, and his activity in connection with medical journalism also continued. He became assistant editor and subsequently editor-in-chief of the "Philadelphia Medical Times," and he was likewise a member of the editorial staff of the "Journal of the American Medical

Association," the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" and the "New York Medical Journal" at various times. He was elected Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics and also Professor of Clinical Medicine in the faculty of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, with which he was thus associated until ill health, from repeated attacks of la grippe, forced him to resign. He subsequently became Associate Professor of Laryngology in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and the School for Graduates in Medicine. His hospital service has been of an important character. He was for ten years attending physician to the German Hospital of Philadelphia, and was also one of the attending physicians to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital.

Dr. Woodbury is well known to the profession as a frequent contributor to medical journals. In association with Dr. Morton he compiled "The History of the Pennsylvania Hospital," and also "Surgery in Pennsylvania Hospital." He was editor of the American edition of Farquharson's "Therapeutics and *Materia Medica*" and other publications, in which connection he was but carrying out a work of his early professional life, during which period he was engaged in making French and German translations and in writing editorials for medical journals, at the same time reporting medical meetings and doing stenographic reporting.

Since severing his connection with the Pennsylvania Hospital, Dr. Woodbury has engaged in general practice in Philadelphia, and served as medical examiner for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company and other companies. In November, 1907, he was elected secretary to the committee on lunacy of the State Board of Public Charities, and still fills that position, which involves special attention to the care and treatment of the insane, under treatment in public and

private institutions in Pennsylvania. The profession honored him with election to the secretaryship of the section on therapeutics of the Ninth International Medical Congress held in Washington in 1887. He was also made vice-president of the American Medical Association at the meeting held in Newport, Rhode Island, and was president of the American Medical Editors' Association at its New York meeting. He is identified with many of the leading societies of the profession, belongs to the Philadelphia Medical Club, is a fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and a member of the County Medical Society, the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Medical Association and the Philadelphia Psychiatric Society. He is a member of the City Club. On November 25, 1902, he was made a Master Mason in Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 155, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is still a member.

On July 29, 1874, in Philadelphia, Dr. Woodbury was married to Miss Louisa R. Brydges, the only daughter of the late C. B. Brydges, a Louisiana planter. They have three children: Major Frank Thomas Woodbury, who is a member of the medical corps of the United States army; Anne Clair; and Stephen Green, the latter living at home. Dr. Woodbury is an Episcopalian in religious faith, and is a communicant at the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany of Philadelphia. In politics a Republican, he is an advocate of protection for American labor, and the upbuilding of domestic industry.

DISSTON, Samuel,

Manufacturer.

Without special advantages at the outset of his career, Samuel Disston rose to prominence in the industrial world and

his abilities made him a member of the famous firm of Henry Disston & Sons Iron & Steel Works Company. His success in that connection enabled him to extend his effort into other fields where important industrial interests were managed. His life work was eminently successful and he did much to shape the business history of Philadelphia.

Mr. Disston was a native of Nottingham, England, born in 1839. His father, William Disston, also of Nottingham, came to the United States with his family when his son Samuel was a small boy. The latter acquired his education in the city schools, but the necessity of providing for his own support prompted him to start out in life when comparatively a young lad. He sought and obtained the situation of office boy with the Henry Disston Company, and at the outset of his career seemed fully cognizant of the fact that industry, energy and integrity are the salient features in the attainment of advancement and success. Gradually he worked his way upward, his identification with that business covering a period of fifty-eight years. Long before the close of that period he was active in administrative direction and executive control of the business, and his judgment and energies constituted important factors in the growing success of the concern.

He also became a factor in other business lines. He was secretary, general manager and one of the directors of the firm of Henry Disston & Sons, saw manufacturers; secretary, general manager and director of Henry Disston & Sons File Company; secretary, general manager and director of the Henry Disston & Sons Iron & Steel Works Company; a director of the Eighth National Bank; a director of the Northern Trust Company; and a member of the board of wardens for

the port of Philadelphia. The firm with which Mr. Disston was so long connected is one of the most important industrial concerns of Philadelphia, and the Disston saws and files constitute an important element in the export trade of the country, while the sales in America are very extensive.

On April 29, 1874, Mr. Disston was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Cherry, of Philadelphia, a daughter of James Cherry, an early resident of this city. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Disston, of whom four are yet living.

In the membership of the Presbyterian church Mr. Disston was well known, and he also held membership relations with the Union League and the Country clubs. Throughout his life he was a student of men, of events and of literature. He thus became an unusually well informed man. His reading was particularly broad, and he had in notable measure the power of assimilating and making his own that which he read. Life for him had a purpose. He felt that each man had a work and recognized his obligation to his fellowmen. In every relation of life he measured up to the highest standard and was regarded by all who knew him as a dependable man upon all occasions and under all circumstances. The word failure had no part in his vocabulary, not so much because he wished the result but because he felt that certain things were to be done and he was the man upon whom devolved the responsibility of their accomplishment. Success always crowns the efforts of such an individual and Mr. Disston's record is no exception to the rule. He has one son, S. Horace, who is married and has two children.

STADTFELD, Joseph,

Lawyer.

The bar of Pittsburgh had its beginning before the American Revolution, and

distinguished from the earliest period of its existence, has grown in lustre with the passing years. In the front rank of its leaders of the present day stands Joseph Stadtfeld, who has been prominent in legal circles for over thirty years.

Joseph Stadtfeld was born August 12, 1861, in New York City, New York, son of the late Moritz and Sophia (Spier) Stadtfeld. He received his education in the schools of New York and Pittsburgh, and was graduated from the Pittsburgh Central High School with the class of 1878. Deciding upon a legal career, he registered as a law student with Winfield S. Purviance and Walter Lyon, July 10, 1880, and was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county on September 18, 1886, on motion of Thomas Herriott. Since that time Mr. Stadtfeld has practiced uninterruptedly in Pittsburgh, and has built up a large clientele. In the presentation of a case Mr. Stadtfeld's manner and language—quiet, simple and forceful—are singularly effective. He has a broad, comprehensive grasp of all questions that come before him, and is particularly fitted for affairs requiring executive and administrative ability. In politics Mr. Stadtfeld is affiliated with the Republican party, but has never held office. Of social nature, he is a member of various social organizations.

Mr. Stadtfeld married, January 31, 1895, Miss Carrie, daughter of John F. and Phoebe (Randolph) Edmundson, of Pittsburgh, and they have had children: Rodgers M., born 1896; Joseph, Jr., born 1898; and Harold, born 1902.

Joseph Stadtfeld's countenance and bearing are an index to his character—firm, dignified and keenly observant, but at the same time indicative of the genial nature and courteous disposition which have drawn around him a host of steadfast friends.



James Mayfield

SMITH, Edgar Fahs,**Scientist, Professional Instructor.**

Edgar Fahs Smith was born May 23, 1856, at York, Pennsylvania, a son of Gibson Smith.

He prepared for college at the York County Academy, where he subsequently engaged in teaching, and in 1872 he became a junior in Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, being there graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1874. He went abroad for further study, matriculating in the University of Goettingen, in Germany, where he devoted two years to the study of chemistry under Woebler and Huebner, and of mineralogy under von Waltershausen. He received his doctor's degree from Goettingen in 1876, and at once returned to the United States. In the fall of the same year he was made assistant in analytical chemistry to Professor F. A. Genth, of the Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania, which position he held until 1881, when he was called to Muhlenberg College at Allentown, Pennsylvania, as the Asa Packer Professor of Chemistry. The position of Professor of Chemistry in Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, was offered him in 1883, and, accepting the proffered position, he was connected with that institution until 1888, when he returned to the University of Pennsylvania, being appointed to the chair of analytical chemistry vacated by Dr. Genth. In 1892, upon the resignation of Dr. S. P. Sadtler, who was then Professor of Organic and Industrial Chemistry at the university, the department was reorganized with Dr. Smith at its head. He became vice-provost of the university upon the resignation of Dr. George S. Fullerton in 1898, and in the following year the University of Pennsylvania conferred

upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, while in 1906, at the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him. During that year he received the same degree from Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and he also received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Wisconsin in 1904. Since 1906 the following honorary degrees have been conferred upon Dr. Smith: Doctor of Laws, Franklin and Marshall College, 1910; Rutgers College, 1911; University of Pittsburgh, 1912; University of North Carolina, 1912; Princeton University, 1913; Brown University, 1914; Wittenberg College, 1914; Doctor of Science, University of Dublin (Ireland) 1912; Yale University, 1914; Chem. D., University of Pittsburgh, 1915. In 1914 he was awarded the Elliott Cresson Medal by the Franklin Institute in recognition of his contributions to science and education.

Dr. Smith continued to serve as vice-provost until November, 1910, when he was elected provost to succeed Dr. Charles C. Harrison. His selection for the office did not come as a surprise, for it had been generally known for several weeks that he was the choice of the faculty, students and alumni of the university.

One of the local papers said of him: "Few men combine such varied activities in their lives as does Dr. Smith. As an investigator in the field of electro-chemistry he has few equals. He is always at the service of the students, and there is scarcely an evening in the year when he is not addressing some organization or other at the university." At the same time Dr. Smith finds opportunity for cooperation in many movements and measures which are directly beneficial to the

university, to the individual and to the community at large. In 1899 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and he is a member of several foreign scientific societies; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was vice-president in 1898; the Chemical Jury of Awards at the Columbian Exposition in 1893; Adviser in Chemistry, Carnegie Institute, 1902; the United States Assay Commission in 1895 and again from 1901 until 1905. He is a member of the American Chemical Society and occupied the office of president of the society in 1898. He likewise holds membership with the American Philosophical Society, of which he was president for five years. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and is president of the Wistar Institute.

The chemical department of the University of Pennsylvania under the leadership of Dr. Smith has become one of the most prominent schools of chemistry in the country, and its post-graduate department has turned out scores of men, many of whom are teaching chemistry in important institutions throughout the United States. Dr. Smith is an enthusiastic and untiring teacher, and has continued to teach in connection with his duties as provost. He lays special stress upon character-making. His idea is first to make the man and then the chemist.

As a scientist, Dr. Smith has made lasting and important contributions to chemistry. He is best known for his work in electro-chemistry. Indeed, he may be called a pioneer in this field. His first published article relative to the subject appeared in 1879, since which time his contributions have been numerous and far-reaching in effect. His "Electro Analysis," which appeared in 1890, has

gone through five editions, and has been translated into German, French and other foreign languages. It is recognized throughout the world as an authoritative work in this branch of chemistry. He has made notable researches upon molybdenum and tungsten, and has published about two hundred papers embodying the results of his investigations in electro-chemistry, in organic and analytical chemistry and the composition of minerals. He has translated a number of standard German works on chemistry, important among these being Richter's "Inorganic Chemistry" and "Organic Chemistry." He is the author of "Elements of Chemistry" (three editions), "Elements of Electro-chemistry," "Theories of Chemistry," "Chemical Experiments," and "Chemistry in America—Chapters from the History of the Science in the United States."

His "hobby" is said to be a love for old things, particularly those old records relating to the history of chemical science and to the history of the University of Pennsylvania. This is evident in his latest book, "Chemistry in America," wherein a number of old prints, original manuscript letters and rare copies of early chemical addresses, are set forth, thus preserving for the future historian of the science of chemistry documents and facts which are now to be obtained only by patient study and research among papers which are rapidly disappearing with each succeeding year. He takes the keenest interest in the history and traditions of the University of Pennsylvania, and it is as a result of his delving among old documents and manuscripts that the university is indebted for many a quaint story illustrating the traditions of the university and the deeds of its distinguished sons, from Colonial days downward. His office is a veritable

curiosity shop of the university and chemical lore, the walls, bookcases and cabinets being filled with photographs, autograph letters, essays, and books dwelling upon the life and deeds of many an ancient hero of the campus, or grave and learned leader in chemical science. He takes the utmost delight in this study. It might be called his one and only recreation, as he seldom takes a vacation and spends most of his waking hours at the university. A manuscript letter of Anthony Wayne (student in the Old Academy) or a bit of Robert Hare's work brings him as much joy as the successful conclusion of a difficult piece of chemical research.

Dr. Smith has ever manifested the keenest interest in the students of the university, whom he often designates as "my boys." It is said that he has frequently left his bed at midnight to get some unfortunate youth out of trouble, and many university boys have had their lives straightened out, just when they were on the point of going wrong, by the aid of his fatherly and sympathetic advice. No part of his work appeals more strongly to him than his close relationship with the student body.

VOORHEES, Theodore,

Leading Railroad Manager.

At precisely eleven o'clock on March 13, 1916, every train of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad came to a complete stop, every trackwalker stood silent with bared head, and for one minute that great railroad system's operative and office force rendered silent homage to the memory of their fallen chief, Theodore Voorhees. At that same moment, Rev. David M. Steele, rector of the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany, bowed his head in prayer at Colony House in Elkins Park over the dead president, surrounded

by the leading railroad magnates of the United States, and the most prominent men of Philadelphia, standing shoulder to shoulder with conductors, brakemen, engineers, flagmen—a most democratic gathering. Common grief over the death of Mr. Voorhees created a bond of sympathy among these men who represented every class from the highest to the most humble. Railroad presidents and other high officials silently shook the hands of messengers. It was the most cosmopolitan service that has marked the funeral of a prominent Philadelphian.

Outside of the Voorhees residence there was another group of mourners. They, too, represented every rank of society, and stood with bowed heads during the entire time the service was being conducted. Since 1893 Mr. Voorhees had been first vice-president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, succeeding to the presidency in 1914, and was also president of a group of subsidiary companies of the Reading. His life from graduation as civil engineer in 1869 had been spent in railroad activities, his career a series of advancements, each step bringing him nearer that inner circle which only few railroad men ever reach, but which could not be denied him. He was more than the railroad magnate, for, intensely practical, he sought not the ornamental duties of his offices, but was thorough master of every detail of the railroad business "from engine headlight to the president's desk." As opportunity offered in the various positions he held, he centered his activity on reforms in railroad operation and to him is credited the installation of the "block signal" and the introduction of the "normal danger" automatic block signals. In executive management he demonstrated the highest qualities, while his private life was one of exceptional worth, his contemporaries and associates holding him in the highest

esteem. His life of sixty-nine years had been one of increasing activity, and until his last illness he had been continually "in the harness" and was looking forward eagerly to a resumption of his executive duties when his final summons came.

A glance over his ancestry reveals the fact that in him coursed the blood of the Van Voorhees family of Holland and the Sinclairs of Scotland with collateral streams from other nationalities. His Voorhees ancestor was Steven Coerte Van Voorhees, born in 1600 at Hees, province of Dreuthe, Holland, who in April, 1660, came to this country in the ship "Bontekoe" (Spotted Cow), bringing with him his wife and eight children, leaving two daughters in Holland. He bought lands in the Flatlands of Long Island, New York, paying therefor three thousand guilders, and also bought the house and lot lying in the village of "Amesfoort in Bergen" (Flatlands). His son, Coerte Stevens Van Voorhees, was one of the most prominent of the early Dutch settlers at Flatlands, owning much land and holding important public offices. The name has gone through many curious changes, but the "Van" has generally been dropped, the prevailing spelling being Voorhees, although the Bergen county, New Jersey, branch almost without exception write it Voorhis.

Theodore Voorhees, of the eighth American generation of his family, was born in New York City, June 4, 1847, and died at his home, "Colony House," Elkins Park, near Philadelphia, late on Saturday night, March 11, 1916. His parents were Benjamin Franklin Voorhees, a cotton broker, and Margaret E. (Sinclair) Voorhees. After adequate preparation in city schools, Mr. Voorhees entered Columbia College in 1864, and after completing his sophomore year at that institution, he entered the Rensselaer Poly-

technic Institution, that famed technical school located at Troy. Thence he was graduated Civil Engineer, class of 1869, and the same year witnessed his installation in his first position, that of assistant engineer with the Delaware & Lackawanna railroad. He continued in the engineering department of the Lackawanna for nearly four years, then entered the operating department as superintendent of the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York railroad, the northern branch of the Lackawanna, beginning at a point on Lake Ontario and connecting with the main line at Binghamton.

In December, 1874, he entered a new field of railroad work, the transportation department, this time with the Delaware & Hudson railroad, with headquarters at Albany. In March, 1875, he returned to the operating department, becoming superintendent of the Saratoga & Lake Champlain division of the Delaware & Hudson, spending ten years in that position. In 1885 he resigned to accept the position of assistant general superintendent of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, so continuing until March 1, 1890, when he was promoted general superintendent of that system, holding similar connection with the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad, controlled by the New York Central. He remained with the Central in the above named capacity until February 1, 1893, when he resigned, having been elected first vice-president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, succeeding J. Rogers Maxwell. This brought him to the executive department of the railroad business, the only department with which he had not previously been connected. This was according to the old rule of promotion in railroad service, and in that school Mr. Voorhees won his spurs, proved his mettle, and received each promotion solely on his own merit and pre-

vious record. He continued as first vice-president until the death of George P. Baer, then on May 8, 1914, succeeded to the presidency of the Reading and its several subsidiary companies. He proved as wise a chief executive as an assistant, his thorough knowledge of every department and every detail of those departments rendering him the ideal chief.

He had few outside business interests, but served as a director of the Market Street National Bank of Philadelphia; was vice-president of the American Railway Association in 1904; was a trustee of his *alma mater*, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, taking an active interest in the duties such connection involved. He was a vestryman of St. Luke's and the Epiphany Church, and in politics was an Independent. His college fraternity was Psi Upsilon. He was eligible to and held membership in the Holland and the St. Nicholas societies, his clubs were the Century of New York, the Philadelphia, Racquet, Automobile and the Huntington Valley Country. But he was not a club man, his business and his home being the great features of his life interest. He built a fine country residence at Elkins Park, called "Colony House" from the fact that his plans included the building of homes for three of his married children on adjacent properties. At Colony House he spent his hours "off duty," taking a deep interest in the beautifying of house and grounds. He was fond of Nature and her works, and was quite an amateur entomologist. His health was excellent until a few months preceding his death, and all the joys of life were his. Honors came to him abundantly, he bore the regard and esteem of the highest, and the respect and good will of every man on the great system he controlled. He was a true

"captain of industry," one of the world's workers, one of the world's winners.

Mr. Voorhees married, September 1, 1871, Sarah Vail Gould, who died August 15, 1872. He married (second) February 4, 1874, Mary E. Chittenden, of Syracuse, New York. He left eight children, including five sons, who most worthily bear the Voorhees name. Three daughters: Margaret Sinclair, married Charles R. Wood; Phoebe Schermerhorn, married W. Hewyard Drayton, 3d; Helen Chittenden, married F. De St. Phelle, all residing in Philadelphia. The sons are: Harlow Chittenden, with Madeira, Hill & Company, of Philadelphia; Henry Belin, general superintendent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad; Gerald E., with the Bethlehem Steel Company, of Detroit; Theodore Coert, with the Pennsylvania Steel Company; Herman Moncrieff, with the Philadelphia & Reading railroad.

KIRK, Edward C.,

Dental Practitioner and Instructor.

Edward Cameron Kirk was born in Sterling, Illinois, on December 9, 1856, the son of Brigadier-General Edward N. Kirk. At an early age he was brought to Philadelphia, where he received a thorough preliminary education. When only eighteen years of age he was a teacher, filling the office of assistant first to Professor Frazer and then to Professor Sadtler, both of the Chemical Department of Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania. As a teacher in this department he displayed the same thoroughness and persistence which are characteristic of Dr. Kirk and his work.

In 1876 his entrance into dentistry was begun in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, so that he might lay the foundation for the special dental structure. The following year he

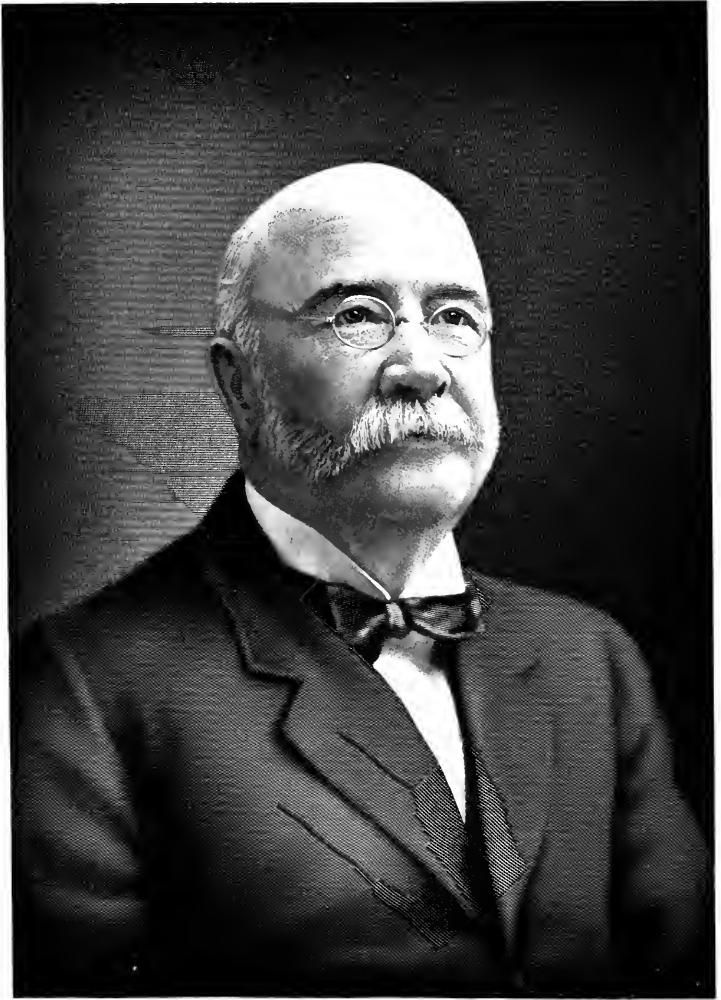
matriculated in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1878. From this year also dates his connection with that department of the university of which he has been the executive officer, and Professor of Clinical Surgery since 1896. Shortly after the reorganization of the school in 1882, Dr. Kirk was appointed to the lectureship in Operative Dentistry and later to the instructorship in Clinical Dentistry.

His ability as a writer is fully evinced in the large number of contributions on practically every subject within the range of dentistry which he has turned out. In 1891 he succeeded Dr. James W. White as editor of the "Dental Cosmos," which publication has been advanced to a much higher plane since. Besides contributing the chapter on "Metallurgy," and "Hygienic Relations of Artificial Dentures" in the "American System of Dentistry," and the article on "Dentistry" in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" and in the "Encyclopaedia Americana," he has edited the "American Text-book of Operative Dentistry," to which he has contributed many good articles.

Dean Kirk has been a prominent factor in dental societies from the beginning of his professional career. Due to his untiring efforts, he succeeded in getting the Dental Act of Pennsylvania passed in 1897. This statute at once placed dentistry upon a higher plane, giving it that prestige which it now holds. The services which he has rendered to dentistry are manifold. He has liberally enriched its literature, and this, as well as his professional altruism, has been publicly and officially recognized upon at least two different occasions. In 1903 the Northwestern University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science, and recently the Societe d'Odontologie of Paris

awarded him its yearly gold medal as a testimonial of high esteem and thorough appreciation of his interesting and instructive scientific investigations. Dr. Kirk has been president of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society, president of the Academy of Stomatology, and is a member of the National Dental Association, American Academy of Dental Science, and an honorary member of several other prominent dental societies, American and foreign.

His appointments and affiliations are as follows: Professor of Dental Pathology, Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania; Dean of the Dental School of the University of Pennsylvania; Editor of the "Dental Cosmos;" D. D. S., Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery 1878; Sc. D., Northwestern University, 1903; Member of: National Dental Association, U. S. A.; Pennsylvania State Dental Association; Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons; Academy of Stomatology of Philadelphia; Odontographic Society of West Philadelphia; Dental Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia Dental Club; Delta Sigma Delta Fraternity; Honorary Member of the Ohio County Medical Society of West Virginia, and the First District Dental Society of the State of New York; Associate Member of the American Academy of Dental Science of Boston; Honorary Member of: American Academy of Dental Surgery; Societe Professionnelle d' Ecole Dentaire, et d' Association Generale des Dentaires de France; Societe Dententologie de Paris; Central Verein Deutscher Zahnarzte; Societe Tandlakare Sallskapet; British Dental Association; Sociedad Odontologica de Chile; Sociedad Medico-Dental de Barraquilla, Columbia, S. A.; Verein Osterreichischer Zahnarzte; Corresponding Member of the Vereines Osterreichischer Zahnarzte; Member of the Royal Society of Medicine of Great Britain; Member of the First Class by Inheritance of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America (Pennsylvania Commandery); Member of the Society of the Sigma Xi; Member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Member of The University Club of Philadelphia; Markham Club of Philadelphia; Lenape Club of Philadelphia; Chemists' Club of New York; Authors' Club of London; Argnot Club of University of Pennsylvania.



Ed. Stearns

HALSEY, Gaius Leonard,**Lawyer, Jurist.**

The American Halseys are of English origin and have been settled in America about two hundred and fifty years. The family in England is of considerable antiquity. It has been conjectured that the "Alsins of the Domesday Book" are the originals of the family. But it was several centuries after the Conqueror's time that the first indisputably genuine member of the family is known to have existed in England. This was John Hals, a man of considerable wealth and repute who lived in the reign of Edward III. (1327-1377). John Hals was one of the English judges of the Common Pleas. His son was Robert, who added an "e" to his name, making it Halse.

The first Halsey to arrive in this country from England, and the progenitor of Gaius Leonard Halsey, was Thomas Halsey who settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, as early as 1637, and who came from Hertfordshire, which at present contains probably the best known representatives of the family in England. Gaius Leonard Halsey belongs to the ninth generation in descent from Thomas Halsey, the line being: (1) Thomas; (2) Thomas; (3) Jeremiah; (4) Jeremiah; (5) Matthew; (6) Matthew; (7) Gaius; (8) Richard Church; (9) Gaius Leonard.

To Dr. Gaius Halsey, of the seventh generation of American Halseys, and the grandfather of our subject, four children were born: Richard Church (born Bainbridge, New York, 1817), Gaius Leonard (born 1819), Nelson Gaylord, and Lavantia. Richard Church had two children: Gaius Leonard and Lavantia Harriet. The maiden name of the mother of Gaius Leonard Halsey was Anna Sprowl, a member of the Society of Friends, and a native of Kennett, Chester county,

Pennsylvania. She spent the greater part of her life in White Haven, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where she died in 1896. Richard Church Halsey studied medicine with his father, and in addition graduated at a medical college in the City of New York. In the Civil War he served as a surgeon on the Union side. His first location was at White Haven, but after a year's residence there he removed to Nesquehoning, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, where the subject of this sketch was born. After a residence of four or five years at Nesquehoning, he removed again to White Haven. Dr. Halsey lived and practiced medicine in White Haven up to the time of his death in February, 1904, at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

Gaius Leonard Halsey was born July 12, 1845, at Nesquehoning, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, but the family soon went to White Haven, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and has been closely associated with that town ever since. He was educated at the Wilkes-Barre Academy, the Clinton (New York) Liberal Institute, and at Tufts College, Medford, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in 1867. He chose Tufts as his college because Professor Dearborn, who had been his instructor and personal friend at the Clinton Liberal Institute, had been called to a professorship at Tufts. During a portion of the year 1866, prior to graduation from Tufts, he taught school at Canton, Massachusetts, and after graduation one year in White Haven, Pennsylvania.

In 1868 he went to Washington, D. C., and during the winter of 1868 and 1869 was a newspaper reporter on the "Washington Post," which position he left to become a stenographer for Senator Oliver P. Morton and General John A. Logan. In 1870 he was a stenographer for the

Legislative Record at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. In 1870 and 1871 he was assistant sergeant-at-arms in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and in 1871 and 1872 was a transcribing clerk in the House of Representatives.

During these stenographic years, he had been reading law at Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, with Lyman Hakes, and Charles E. Rice, ex-President Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, September 9, 1872. During his life as a lawyer he practiced in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and was one of the leaders of the bar. He served many mining companies and corporations, and was attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad and for the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company up to the time he retired from active practice.

During the period of his practice of the law he was a member of the Luzerne Law and Library Association, and one of a committee of three known as the board of censors, and was also, for many years, chairman of the board of examiners for admission to the several courts of the County of Luzerne.

In 1898 the death of the Hon. Lyman H. Bennett, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County, created a vacancy in that court. To fill this honorable position Gaius Leonard Halsey, the subject of this sketch, was chosen by Governor Daniel Hastings. A contemporary newspaper of that date says: "Mr. Halsey's appointment to the important and honorable position is a choice than which no better could have been made from the Luzerne bar, which the newly made Judge has graced and honored for a quarter of a century. The selection is a wise one in as much as Judge Halsey is eminently fitted for the judiciary, possessing in a high degree the qualities

that will make an impartial, upright and learned judge. In the profession of the law he took a prominent position while yet young at the bar, and his splendid powers as a counsellor and advocate soon brought him to the very forefront of his profession. Personally Judge Halsey is genial and good natured, his nature liberal, sincere and open. In every way his appointment will prove thoroughly satisfactory to the legal profession and to the public."

In the fall of 1898 Judge Halsey was nominated by both the Republican and Democratic parties for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and was unanimously elected by the citizens of Luzerne county at the general election following for a period of ten years. As a judge he served with distinction and his rulings were seldom reversed by the Superior and Supreme Courts, the higher tribunals of the State of Pennsylvania.

On January 13, 1911, Judge Halsey was stricken with a disease that baffled the medical profession. The best doctors and eminent specialists having been called in consultation, and after a lingering illness covering a period of six weeks, he finally succumbed to the ravages of the disease on the 16th day of February, 1911, at his home in the city of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. That Judge Halsey was highly respected by the people of Luzerne county, the community in which he resided, is particularly shown by articles that appeared in the prominent newspapers on the date of his death.

"Times-Leader:"—Judge Halsey is dead. This was the sad news that cast a gloom over the community to-day. Although it was known that the Ex-Judge was ill, few realized his dangerous condition, and the announcement of his death came as a shock to all. Gaius L. Halsey was a citizen whose loss will be most keenly felt. The people of Luzerne county, whose friend he always was, will sorely miss him. As a judge of

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Luzerne county he was just, fair and impartial. His career on the bench was one of great service to the people of Luzerne county.

In the death of Gaius L. Halsey a true man passes away, one whose place among us will be most difficult to fill.

In saddened times like these, it is a consolation to know that the life that ebbed away was an exemplary one, and that whatever place Gaius L. Halsey occupied, he did his duty fearlessly and honestly, as between man and man.

"Wilkes-Barre Record:"—The death of Ex-Judge Halsey comes as a great surprise. Mention of his illness had appeared in the newspapers, but few people realized that his condition was so desperate. His demise removes one of the most prominent members of the Luzerne County Bar, and one who, as Judge, devoted himself honestly, ably and conscientiously to the performance of his duty. He was particularly noted for his industry. He applied himself diligently to every task, and persisted until it was accomplished. He passes away high in the esteem of his fellowmen and affectionately regarded by his fellow practitioners.

"The Evening News:"—In the death of Judge Halsey, Luzerne county has lost a citizen of the loftiest type and the bar a member whose cultivation of the highest ideals in the practice of his profession won him the respect and admiration of his associates. He was a man of rugged honesty, a lawyer of long and honorable service, and his death is a distinct loss to the community.

"Elmira Telegram:"—As a jurist, he was ever eminently fair and impartial, and notwithstanding that he had always been known as a corporation lawyer, previous to his ascension to the bench, no railroad king nor coal baron ever received more than was coming to him from him. He stood in defense of right against wrong first, last and all the time. While he entertained the most profound respect for the legal profession and its members, he never permitted any of them to influence him in any way in the discharge of his duties. He did what he thought was right, irrespective of criticism and public opinion. And he was generally always right.

Among his associates on the bench and at the bar in the County of Luzerne, his death was the occasion of great sorrow. At the meeting of the Bar Association

the day following his death, "one of the sincerest and most impressive tributes that has ever been paid to a member of the bench or bar of Luzerne county was the combined expression of nearly a score of attorneys and three of the judges in voicing their sentiments of sorrow on his death."

Hon. George S. Ferris, president judge of the county, was chosen to preside at the meeting, and when he took charge as president, in part said:

Accustomed as we have grown to be of recent years to the inroads of death, it will, nevertheless, be hard for us to think of the bench and bar of this county without the commanding figure of Judge Halsey. He was admitted as an attorney of our courts in the same year as I was, and thus belonged to the same group of lawyers—the men of the seventies.

As a judge, his high personal character, his inherent, natural love of justice, his abhorrence of shams and of everything that smacked of dishonesty, his unbending devotion to duty, freedom from bias and capacity for hard work, invited, and when necessary compelled the respect of all with whom he had to do.

As a citizen, as lawyer, as judge, Gaius L. Halsey was one whose place in this community will be difficult indeed to fill, and one whose name should be written with the names of those to whose character and life work fathers direct the attention of their sons.

Judge Henry A. Fuller spoke in part as follows:

In the catalog of Judge Halsey's judicial qualifications I would lay particular emphasis upon the general virtue of punctiliousness, the most excellent virtue which a judge can possibly possess, because it embraces almost every habit needed for useful service on the bench; the habit of punctuality, which keeps every engagement at the precise time and place appointed; the habit of promptness, which transacts all business with despatch; the habit of firmness, which insists upon compliance with every rule; the habit of impartiality, which accords like treatment to every individual; the habit of exactness, which hazards no performance without full knowledge of the situation, and, best of all, the habit of square deal-

ing, which defines action in respect to every proposition.

Judge Benjamin R. Jones spoke in part as follows:

Judge Halsey's life was a beaten path, from his home to his office and back again. To him the whole world was a stillness, with no pleasures but the simple enjoyment of his home. He lived a simple life, in all the term implies, and in the midst of his family, his cup of happiness was full to overflowing.

I would sum up his whole life in the three great precepts of Justinian: First, he was honest; second, he hurt nobody; and third, he rendered to everyone his due.

Hon. S. J. Strauss, who was associated with Judge Halsey for many years, spoke in part as follows:

Before all things he loved his work. He loved it so well that he never neglected it. When a thing was to be done he was on the *qui vive* to have it done as quickly as was consistent with the purpose to do it well. He strove daily, seldom taking a vacation so that what had been entrusted to him might be accomplished and that his clients' interests might be advanced not only by complete performance, but chiefly by prompt performance. He recognized with a deep sense of responsibility the evils of the law's delay even as a practitioner, and at all times he was determined so far as he could control the matter that the delays should be removed from the path along which he and his client had to walk in order to realize the protection of rights under the law. Those who knew him as a judge remember his unflinching purpose to force cases to conclusion, his impatience with excuse for delay and continuances.

Attorney John McGahren spoke in part as follows:

A true portrait of Judge Halsey's character showed that he was prudent in the management of his affairs, firm in his moral principles and rigidly conformed to them in his own practice. As a judge he was painstaking, industrious, prompt in the discharge of his duties, and although he may at times have erred in his rulings, as even the ablest judges may do, no one could ques-

tion the purity of his motives or the honesty of his convictions. Many of the notable fruits of his labors are to be found in the reported opinions rendered by him in the cases which he tried as a judge, and may be safely relied upon as precedents both by the bench and bar of our State. They afford abundant proof that he honorably discharged that duty which every man owes to his profession. No one who studies these decisions and opinions will hesitate to believe that he was actuated by a desire to accomplish those results which learning and talents cannot fail to secure.

Attorney E. A. Lynch spoke in part as follows:

Judge Halsey was a good lawyer in every sense of the word. He was a good judge. As a judge he was dignified, impartial and conscientious and above all, in my mind what made him a good judge, he was merciful. A more considerate, kind, and tenderhearted man I never knew. I saw these essential characteristics exemplified on many occasions, but especially so while discharging his judicial functions on the bench.

Hon. John T. Lenahan delivered a eulogy in part as follows:

He who knew Judge Halsey as a man, a lawyer, and a jurist, alone can appreciate his loftiness of character and true nobility of manhood. For ten years and more he presided in these courts, administering justice in its best sense with a rigid impartiality that extorted from all classes a quantum of praise rarely accorded tribunals summoned to the adjustment of human disputes. In his public life, he typified the most cherished ideals of what a judge should be. The line of conduct he marked out for himself when first assuming the judicial robes was never departed from in his long career of more than ten years on the bench. Called to his position by the unanimous voice of all political parties of Luzerne county, he never failed to fully justify the prediction vouched for by his most enthusiastic admirers. Unyielding always to the behests of private friendships or the solicitations of selfish interestedness, he fixed the standard of his judicial action by an undivided and conscientious devotion to the unsullied integrity of the law of the land. He has now passed into the legal history of the county of which we are all so proud, taking equal rank with those illustrious names

which have so long illumined the jurisprudence of our Commonwealth.

Attorney Alexander Farnham, President of the Bar Association of Luzerne County, spoke in part as follows:

At the bar Judge Halsey was unobtrusive in the fullest sense of the word. I do not mean by this that he was backward or diffident in manner. On the contrary he had an independence of spirit and a self-reliance which shone out as conspicuous traits of his character, but he was never the one to obtrude his thoughts and ideas upon the attention of others. When asked he was always ready to express them in plain, terse and direct language which left no doubt of his meaning. His industry, his fidelity and his zeal in the practice of his profession soon attracted to him a large and profitable clientage, and his professional career was prosperous and successful.

Attorney William S. McLean, Sr., spoke in part as follows:

Judge Halsey was an industrious upright lawyer and when he was promoted to the bench he was an industrious upright judge. He always kept abreast of his work. He was not satisfied until all the work lying upon his desk was disposed of and it was carefully disposed of. His percentage of affirmed cases in the Appellate Courts will compare favorably with the percentage of any of the judges of the lower courts of the Commonwealth. He was not only industrious and upright but he brought to his judicial work a fine intellect and a wholesome sense of justice.

Eulogies were also delivered by Attorneys James L. Lenahan, Thomas H. Atherton, P. L. Drum, Paul J. Sherwood and W. L. Butler.

A committee of the bar composed of Hon. Frank W. Wheaton, Hon. Henry W. Palmer, George R. Bedford, Esq., Hon. John T. Lenahan, John McGahren, Esq., John Q. Creveling, Esq., and Thomas F. Farrell, Esq., were appointed as a committee on resolutions, and reported at the meeting in part as follows:

It is as a judge that Honorable G. L. Halsey won the highest and most enduring distinction, and will best be remembered by his admirers—by the bar and the great constituency whom he so ably and faithfully served in that exalted office. No man ever wore the ermine with more solemn and religious sense of the sacred trust and responsibility reposed in him than did Judge Halsey. High and fearless integrity and inflexible honesty, impregnable alike to the assaults of the mighty and the artifices of the crafty, was the pole star of his judicial career. To do his high and sacred duty, to discharge righteously the great responsibility resting upon him, was the cardinal rule that controlled his every judicial act, and to this all else was made subsidiary. With this great central idea in mind, which from the first moment he took the oath of office to the last moment of his term, he carried out with unflinching courage and religious fidelity, he combined many other high judicial qualities.

Judge Halsey's decisions were clear, exhaustive, always expressive of his high conviction, and almost always correct. His opinions and judgments will endure as safe and sound precedents, and those of them which were appealed were nearly always sustained by the appellate courts.

Be it resolved, that in the death of the Honorable Gaius Leonard Halsey this bar has lost one of its foremost members, a lawyer of learning, distinction and power, who embodied and upheld the best traditions and ideals of the profession, and who filled the high office of judge of the courts of this county with conspicuous ability, dignity, learning and impartiality; the community has lost a man typifying the best element of American citizenship, broad minded, intelligently alive to affairs in general and full of public spirit; and his bereaved family on whom the blow has most heavily fallen have lost a husband and father of whose unceasing love, devotion, tenderness and pride, it were difficult and almost sacrilegious to speak, whose home was his shrine, and whose wife and children the idols of his life.

Judge Halsey was a member of the Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons, the only organization with which he was affiliated. He was the founder of the White Haven Savings Bank, and one of the original incorporators of the First National Bank of Nan-

ticoke. In the former he was a director for thirty-nine years and its president for fourteen years, and in the latter institution he was a director from its incorporation to the time of his death.

At the time of his death the directorate of both banks with which he was so long affiliated adopted resolutions concerning the service he had rendered them. The resolutions are as follows:

White Haven Savings Bank:—Whereas Gaius Leonard Halsey, a director of this Bank and its President since January 5, 1897, died on Thursday, February 16, 1911, at seven o'clock a. m.; and

Whereas Mr. Halsey was a charter Director of the Bank, having been named in the Act of Incorporation by the Legislature, approved by the Governor May 26, 1871, and continuously occupied that office up to the time of his death, a period of nearly forty years; and

Whereas the present prosperity of the Bank, its established confidence and high credit have been greatly promoted by the industry, support, care and ability which Mr. Halsey always gave to its management.

Therefore be it Resolved that the death of Gaius Leonard Halsey is a great loss to this institution.

Resolved, that in honor and respect for the memory of Mr. Halsey, our deceased Director and President, the Bank be draped in mourning for thirty days and that it be closed during the hour of the funeral.

First National Bank of Nanticoke:—The directors of the First National Bank of Nanticoke desire to make expression of the sincere esteem in which they ever held the Honorable Gaius L. Halsey, who was a most valued and efficient director of the Institution from its inception until death brought the relationship to a close.

They also desire to bear witness to his rare judgment, to his high aims, to his sincerity of purpose and to his manly, upright and noble qualities—traits that made him a potent factor for good in all the relations of life.

They wish to express to the bereaved family of Judge Halsey their deep and heartfelt sympathy for them in the great affliction which it is their lot to bear.

Judge Halsey was buried at White Haven in the family plot in Laurel Cemetery. This cemetery, one of the most beautiful in the State, was planned by him and is a monument to him.

Judge Halsey is survived by his wife, Sarah Elizabeth Halsey, daughter of John W. LeVan, of White Haven, Pennsylvania, whom he married April 7, 1882; and by five children: Anna Catherine Halsey, John Richard Halsey, Ruth Alice Halsey and Joseph Gaius Halsey, all of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. William Hogencamp Wurts, of Hackensack, New Jersey; by one sister, Miss Harriet L. Halsey, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; and by two grandchildren: John Halsey Wurts and Louise Wurts, of Hackensack, New Jersey.

PARKHURST, Frank Ellsworth.

Insurance Underwriter.

Widely known in insurance circles as a capable, conscientious underwriter, and as an experienced business man, Mr. Parkhurst, who, since 1883 has been a resident of Pennsylvania, has been the capable executive head of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia since January 15, 1914. His rise has been rapid, as it is only since 1891 that he has been in any way connected with the insurance business, beginning in that year as an agent with the firm of Thompson Derr & Brother, general insurance agents, of Wilkes-Barre, a firm established in 1858, of which he is now the head. That he has gone so far in the quarter of a century that has since intervened is the best eulogy which can be written, his achievement marking him as one of the strongest men in a business in which strong men abound.

The Parkhurst family is of ancient English origin, the name appearing as early

as 1000 A. D., the direct ancestry being traced to the sixteenth century. Two centuries ago a colony of Parkhursts migrated from Parkhurst on the Isle of Wight (where there was a royal park called Parkhurst Forest) to Surrey, England, from which branch the American family descends. The original seat of the clan in Surrey was at "Parkhurst Manor," between Epsom and Guilford, confiscated about 1745, as tradition says, for connection of its owners with the exiled Stuarts. In 1635 a Parkhurst was lord mayor of London. Bishop Parkhurst of Norwich, England, who was born in 1574, is believed to have been an ancestor of George Parkhurst, the American founder of the family. The Parkhursts bore arms, granted them in the second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth: "A shield silver, cross ermine, in each quarter a buck trippant. Crest: A demi-griffin with wings addorsed in black, holding in the dexter paw a cutlass in silver, with hilt and pommel of gold. Ground of shield of all the above purple. Motto: 'The Cross Our Stay.'"

The line of descent to Frank Ellsworth Parkhurst, of Wilkes-Barre, of the tenth American generation, is through George Parkhurst, the founder, who was of Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1643; his son George (2), born in 1618, also a resident of Watertown; his son John Parkhurst, born in 1644, also of Watertown; his son Deacon John Parkhurst, born in 1671, a resident of Weston, Massachusetts; his son Josiah Parkhurst, born in 1706, a resident of Weston; his son Josiah (2) Parkhurst, born in 1736, who lived in Weston, but in 1762 moved to Framingham, Massachusetts; his son Ephraim, born in 1765, in Framingham, who there built "Parkhurst House," of which was written "it was one of the finest dwellings in the vicinity, and many

were the parties and pleasant gatherings beneath its roof;" his son John Look Parkhurst; his son Leonard Woods Parkhurst; his son Frank Ellsworth Parkhurst.

Ephraim Parkhurst married, December 27, 1788, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain John Look. Their eldest son, John Look Parkhurst, born September 7, 1789, died in Gorham, Maine, May 20, 1850. He was a graduate of Brown College in 1812, studied theology at Andover Seminary, was licensed to preach by the Mendon Association, but devoted his life to teaching in the academies at Amherst, Massachusetts, Gilmanton, New Hampshire, and in family boarding schools in Portland and Standish, Maine. He was well known as an educator, and the author of several text books and educational treatises. He married (first) Persis Goodale, of Marlboro, Massachusetts, who died January 25, 1827, at the age of thirty-four, the mother of five children. He married (second) May 7, 1827, Marcia C. Harriman, of Wicasset, Maine, who died in Gorham, Maine, February 7, 1891, the mother of six children.

Leonard Woods Parkhurst, ninth child of John Look Parkhurst, and fourth by his second wife, Marcia C. Harriman, was born in Standish, Maine, March 31, 1836. He was a farmer and later a clothing manufacturer. He married, June 7, 1860, Mary P. Knapp, of Chelsea, Massachusetts. They were the parents of seven children: John J., born March 31, 1861, married Gertrude Nason; Frank Ellsworth, of further mention; Shirley Lincoln, died in childhood; Ella Florence, married Frank E. Sargent; Albert Grant, died in infancy; May Louise, married Frank E. Bridgman; Marcia, married Fred Chamberlain.

Frank Ellsworth Parkhurst, second son of Leonard Woods and Mary F. (Knapp) Parkhurst, was born at Gorham, Maine,

October 26, 1862, there attending grammar and high schools. He completed his education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and at the age of twenty-one, in 1883, began mercantile life in Pennsylvania as manager for the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, opening their Allentown store. He remained in Allentown one year, successfully conducting the business there, their first in eastern Pennsylvania, then opened the Wilkes-Barre store for the same company, a business he successfully managed until 1891. He had made many friends in Wilkes-Barre in the years he had there served the public, and some of these friends coveted the services of the very capable young man who was making such a success of the Atlantic & Pacific store. Finally he resigned and accepted a position with Thompson Derr & Brother, general insurance agents of Wilkes-Barre.

That was the turning point of his career. He rose rapidly in the esteem of his employees, and in 1901 he was admitted a member of the firm, a reward for his intelligent energetic services. In 1915, on the death of Andrew F. Derr, he became head of the firm of Thompson Derr & Brother, which was established in 1858, and is the largest fire insurance agency in eastern Pennsylvania. For twenty years he was a member of the Underwriters Association of the Middle Department of Pennsylvania. On January 15, 1914, he was elected president of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and continued as such for about two years and is still a director of that company. He is also a director of the Miner's Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and of the Sheldon Axle & Spring Company of the same city.

Mr. Parkhurst is deeply immersed in business, but not to the exclusion of the moral and religious needs of his own na-

ture, but is keenly alive to the importance of Christian work and living. While no good cause lacks his support he is particularly interested in the welfare of Memorial Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, and in the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations. He is an elder, trustee and treasurer of the Memorial Church, superintendent of its Sunday school, one of its strong pillars of support. He is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a trustee of the Young Women's Christian Association, a firm, faithful and generous friend to both. Genial, kindly hearted and social, he is very popular and finds enjoyment with his fellows in the out-of-doors and social enjoyments of the Wilkes-Barre Country Club. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania Society. He is full of the joy of living, and one of the most approachable of men. He has a host of friends, attracted by the frank manliness of his nature, and is best beloved where best known.

Mr. Parkhurst married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1886, Mary Platt, daughter of Thomas D. and Mary (Hunt) Carson, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Parkhurst have children: Mildred Hunt, born July 17, 1887, married Arthur W. Kuschke, of Wilkes-Barre, and has a son, Arthur W. (2); Cornelia Carson, born July 14, 1889, married Joseph W. Coughlin, of Hampton, Virginia; Frank Ellsworth, born November 27, 1895; Leonard Woods, born September 27, 1902.

PENNYPACKER, Galusha,

Distinguished Soldier.

In every great political movement that has swept over our country, in every period of financial stress and strain that has threatened our credit as a nation, in

every wave of social reform that has battered at the doors of long established institutions, there have been a few men who have directed the destinies of parties, preserved the solvency of our business world, or have tempered the zeal of radicals and reformers with the wisdom of common sense. So it has been in each war that our country has survived, for each imminent danger brought with it him who would avert it, each emergency him who would meet it, each obstacle him who would surmount it, and in the conflict that decided for once and for all, for then and forever, whether the union of the states might be assailed or whether it was inviolable, whether slavery should exist or whether we should be a free people in truth, a group of just such men stepped forward to bear the brunt of battle, to assume responsibility for campaigns, to guard the integrity of our nation, and among them was Galusha Pennypacker.

Galusha, son of Joseph J. and Tamson Amelia (Workhizer) Pennypacker, descendant of a long and honored line of Dutch ancestors, was born in Valley Forge, Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1844. His youthful education was obtained in the Classical Institute in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, and had not the war between the States broken out at the time it did he would probably have entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, the appointment to that institution from the Sixth Congressional District having been tendered him, but at the age of seventeen years he deserted the school room for the battle field, the pen for the sword, the order of the teacher for the command of the officer. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Declining, because of his youth, the proffered appointment of

first lieutenant, he was made a non-commissioned staff officer of that regiment, and was a member thereof during its three months of service in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, attached to Major-General Patterson's column. On August 22, 1861, he entered the army, as his papers read, "for the war," as captain of Company A, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, the first of his subsequent promotions coming on October 7, following, when he received the rank of major. The Ninety-seventh joined the Tenth Corps in the Department of the South, and during 1861-62 participated in all the various movements, engagements, and sieges in which that body took part, including Forts Wagner and Gregg, James Island, and the siege of Charleston, on the coast of South Carolina, the capture of Fort Pulaski, Georgia, and Fernandina and Jacksonville, Florida. After the taking of the last-named place, General Pennypacker was placed in command of the post established there, and was stationed at that place with his regiment, and in April, 1864, the regiment with the Tenth Corps was ordered to Virginia, the whole becoming a part of the Army of the James. While in this service he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, April 3, 1864, the rank of colonel being conferred upon him June 23rd of the same year. In the actions at Swift Creek, May 9, Drury's Bluff, May 16, and Chester Station, May 18, he commanded his regiment, and on May 20 led his regiment in an assault upon the Confederate lines at Green Plains, Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, the toll of that charge being one hundred and seventy-five men killed and wounded out of the two hundred and ninety-five who started on that march of death across the plain, he himself sustaining three severe wounds.

He was returned to duty in August, be-

ing in the action at Deep Bottom on the 16th and at Wierbottom Church on the 25th of the month that saw his return, in that month and September holding a position in the trenches before Petersburg. In September he was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Corps, and was at its head in the successful charge upon Fort Harrison, once more being wounded and having his horse shot from under him. Holding, as he did, a position of rank and responsibility, the first return of his strength and vigor ever found him back at the head of his regiment, his courage unshaken, his intrepid coolness undiminished, and October, 1864, found him in the engagements at Chapin's Farm, and at Darbytown road on the 29th. Under the command of Major-General Terry, General Pennypacker's brigade of New York and Pennsylvania regiments formed a part of the expeditionary corps which made what some critics and historians consider the most brilliant assault of the war, that upon Fort Fisher, North Carolina, January 15, 1865. It was in this assault, where General Pennypacker was most severely wounded, many thinking him mortally hurt, that his personal bravery, always of the boldest, was most distinguished and conspicuous, and in direct return therefore he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, besides the six brevets or promotions that afterward were conferred upon him, couched in the term "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," as follows: Brevet brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, January 15, 1865; brigadier-general United States Volunteers, February 18, 1865; brevet major-general United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865; colonel Thirty-fourth (designation changed to Sixteenth) Infantry, United States army, July 28, 1866; brevet brigadier-

general, United States army, March 2, 1867; and brevet major-general, United States army, March 2, 1867.

There have been several points in the career of General Pennypacker as an officer that are here worthy of more than passing mention, that he is the youngest man in the history of the regular army of the United States to be commissioned a colonel and brevet major-general, and that he was the youngest general of the Civil War. When it is considered that not only did he rise to these positions, but that in each his abilities and proven courage in the thick of battle made him worthy of honors still more far-reaching, then the bravery, gallantry and worth of General Pennypacker are apparent. His commanding officer at the battle of Fort Fisher laid stress upon the fact that Pennypacker was the real hero of Fort Fisher, and that his "great gallantry was only equalled by his modesty."

It is not fitting that a civilian to whom the smoke of battle and the roar of cannonry is unknown, should attempt to tell the story of General Pennypacker's last battle. Indeed, the story of the conflict is too deeply written in the sands of time to need repetition here, but the written words of the officers connected with that fight, in their reports to their superiors, tell the tale that is of concern here. To quote from the report of Major-General Alfred H. Terry to Lieutenant-General Ulysses S. Grant, commander of the armies of the United States: "I have no words to do justice to the conduct of both officers and men on this occasion. All that men could do they did. Better soldiers never fought. Brigadier-General Curtis, Brevet Brigadier-General Pennypacker, and Colonels Bell and Abbott, the brigade commanders, led their brigades with the utmost gallantry. Curtis was wounded after fighting in the front rank,

rifle in hand. Pennypacker was most severely wounded while carrying forward the standard of one of his foremost regiments—the first man in a charge over a traverse. Bell was mortally wounded near the palisades.” Nor does the official report of Brevet Major-General Adelbert Ames, commanding the Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, to the officer who wrote the above, use any less laudatory terms. “Brevet Brigadier-General G. Pennypacker, commanding the Second Brigade, was seriously wounded while planting the colors of his leading regiment, the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, on the third traverse of the work. This officer was surpassed by none. His absence during the remainder of the day was most deeply felt and seriously regretted.” And Lieutenant-Colonel George F. Towle, inspector-general of the Tenth Army Corps, in his narrative of Fort Fisher writes of General Pennypacker: “There, too, Pennypacker received the desperate wound that kept him in the hospital at Fortress Monroe through eleven weary months of pain and suffering. Idolized by his men—young in years—his body was already covered with scars received in battle. Seizing the flags of his old regiment, the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, he rushed up the fifth traverse, then held by the enemy, his men following close. A storm of rifle balls greeted him as he reached the crest, one laying him low, it was feared forever. Not Ney him-

self could have surpassed the valor with which Pennypacker and Curtis had led their brigades into the fort and charged the traverses, always in the advance.”

After the war, General Pennypacker served in the southern, southwestern, and western States, performing the duties of a regimental and post commander, being temporarily in charge of the District of the Mississippi in 1867, the Fourth Military District in 1868, the Department of Mississippi in 1870, United States troops in New Orleans in 1874, and the Department of the South in 1876. Two years of the intervening time were spent in Europe on a leave of absence, the sights and scenes of the Old World being a most grateful and pleasant experience after four years of bloody warfare and several years more of military life without the excitement and thrilling dangers of war. In 1883, on account of wounds, he was placed on the retired list of the army, and has since resided in Philadelphia, his present residence being No. 300 South Tenth street.

This is the life story of General Pennypacker, a tale of duty nobly done, of sacrifice freely rendered. For the suffering that he has undergone, for the deprivations he has been forced to bear, the honors that have come to him would be but poor compensation, but in the triumph of the great cause, in the everlasting union of the states, and in the freedom of every human being in our land is the reward that he cherishes every day of his life.

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