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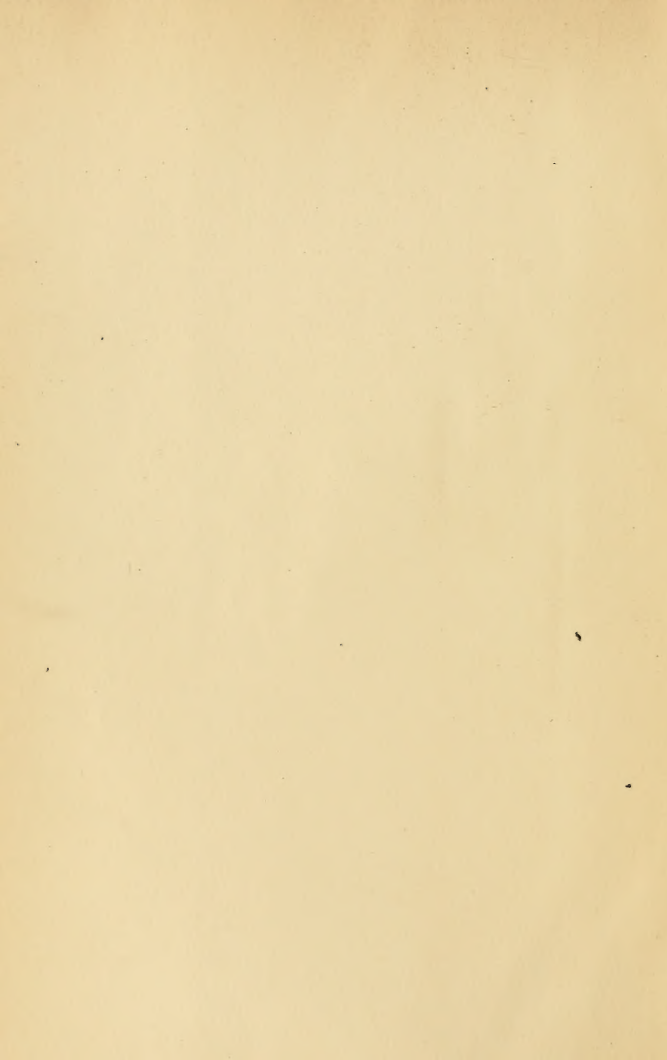
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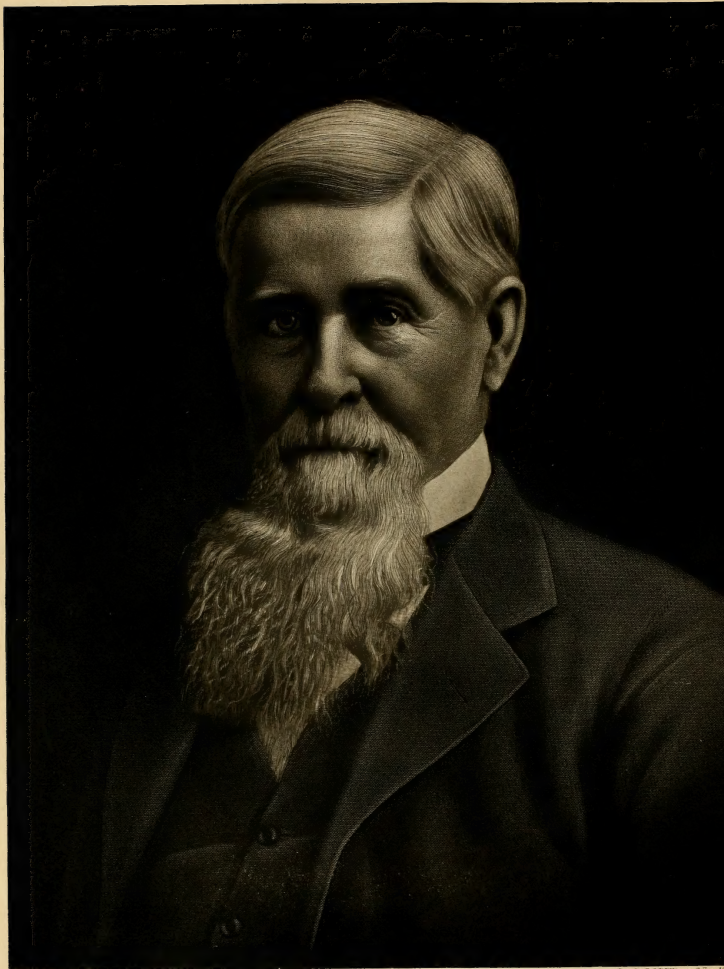
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Jay Cooke

Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania

BIOGRAPHY

BY

JOHN W. JORDAN, LL.D.

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

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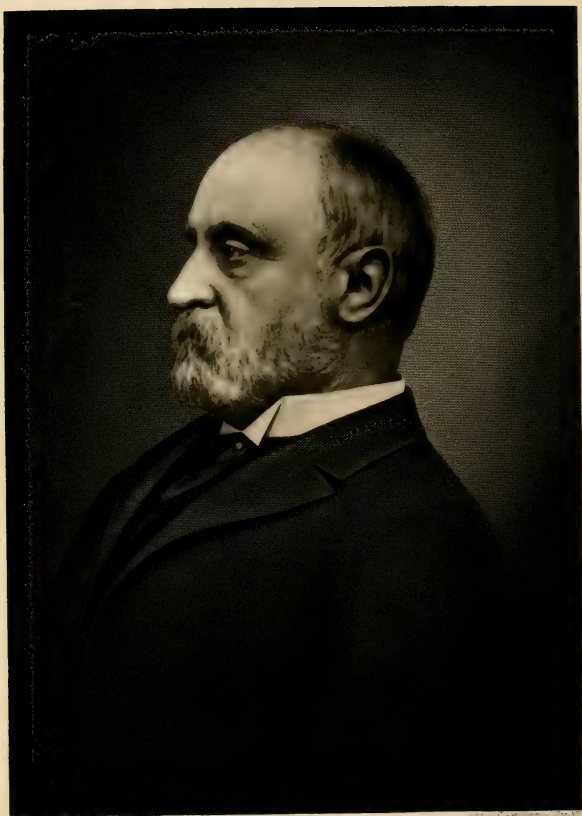
VOLUME X

NEW YORK
LEWIS HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
1918

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BIOGRAPHICAL



Geo. Thomas

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

THOMAS, George C.,

Master of Finance, Philanthropist.

Among those sterling business men who, during the latter half of the nineteenth century, aided in strengthening and upholding the most vital interests of Philadelphia, not one stood higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens than the late George C. Thomas, member of the banking house of Drexel & Company, and who as banker, philanthropist and churchman, won for himself a place all his own.

(I) John Thomas, grandfather of George C. Thomas, came to Pennsylvania from Wales. He married Martha Taylor, and among his children were George C., who died, May 2, 1907, in the ninetyeth year of his age; and John W. Thomas, of whom below.

(II) John W. Thomas, son of John and Martha (Taylor) Thomas, was born in Philadelphia, November 11, 1816, and received his education in the schools of that city. For many years he was one of Philadelphia's most prominent drygoods merchants. His first mercantile establishment was located at Second and Cal-lowhill streets; later he removed to Chestnut street, occupying the site of the present store of Joseph G. Darlington & Company, Mr. Darlington having been in his employ, and later succeeding him, January 1, 1874, when Mr. Thomas retired. John W. Thomas was officially connected with various banks of his city. He was one of the original members of the Chel-ten Hills Company. In politics he was a Whig, and later a Republican. He was for many years a member and warden of old St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, and

he took a very active interest in organizing the parish of St. Paul's, Cheltenham (suburb of Philadelphia), of which he was a member and senior warden till death. John W. Thomas married Sophia Kezia Atkinson, born January 26, 1819, daughter of Judge John and Mary (Bigelow) Atkinson, of Burlington, New Jersey, of which county John Atkinson was judge of the circuit court. Judge John Atkinson was a son of Joseph and Catherine (Vaughan) Atkinson. The Atkinson family came from Eastern Pennsylvania, a lower county, which formerly, it was said, belonged to Maryland. The Maryland Atkinsons came with the colony of Lord Baltimore, and of this Maryland branch was the late Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina. John W. and Sophia Kezia (Atkinson) Thomas were the parents of the following children: 1. George Clifford, of whom below. 2. Ella, wife of George H. Leonard, of Boston, Massachusetts. 3. Rev. Richard Newton Thomas, deceased; clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, Philadelphia; married Clara Horstmann, daughter of William J. Horstmann, Philadelphia, and they had children: Walter Horstmann Thomas, of Philadelphia; and Emma, wife of Norman Ellison, of Philadelphia. 4. Ida, deceased; became the wife of Charles B. Newcomb, of Boston, Massachusetts. 5. Virginia, wife of James Day Rowland, Philadelphia. 6. Laura Cooke, died in girlhood. The death of John W. Thomas occurred March 18, 1882, at his home, Cheltenham Hills, Pennsylvania, where he had resided since 1854, and the death of his wife occurred July 5, 1895. At the time of the

death of John W. Thomas a Philadelphia paper said: "He was a Christian gentleman of the highest and purest type, and as such will be remembered by all who knew him."

(III) George Clifford Thomas, son of John W. and Sophia Kezia (Atkinson) Thomas, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1839. He attended and graduated from the Episcopal Academy, and at an early age assumed management of his father's commercial interests, for which he displayed marked aptitude. His ability soon won recognition from Jay Cooke, who offered him a position in his banking house, and admitted him to partnership in 1861. In 1863 and throughout the period of the Civil War, when the great financial operations of the government were conducted by the firm, George C. Thomas was one of the active partners. He took a prominent part in the work accomplished by the firm which strengthened the finances of the government so that it was enabled to carry on the war, which cost from three hundred to eight hundred million dollars annually. The great part which Jay Cooke & Company took in popularizing the government loans has never been fully told. Mr. Thomas was actively instrumental with Mr. Cooke in promoting and carrying on the largest and most successful money operations that any government ever undertook.

Upon the failure of Jay Cooke & Company, in September, 1873, George C. Thomas gave every dollar of his fortune for the benefit of his creditors. For several months he was compelled to give his personal attention to the work of straightening out the firm's affairs. Undaunted by his experience, he began business anew before the close of the same year, entering into partnership with Joseph M. Shoemaker, under the style of Joseph M.

Shoemaker & Company, which later became Thomas & Shoemaker. Within a few years the firm had gained an influential clientage, the business being recognized as hardly second to any controlled by the banking and brokerage firms on Third street.

Again the personal ability of George C. Thomas won recognition when Anthony J. Drexel invited him in 1883 to become a partner in the well-known Drexel house. From that time until his death there were few large financial transactions of Philadelphia in which Mr. Thomas did not figure. He was concerned in the Reading Railroad reorganization and the Northern Pacific reorganization, and all the large operations of the Drexel & Morgan firms before his retirement. For twenty-one years he ranked among the first of Philadelphia's international bankers. Because of ill health, he retired from business in January, 1905. His financial interests were in part represented by membership in the Stock Exchange, a directorship in the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank and the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities. He was also a director of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society and an investor in many other financial institutions.

A man of deeply religious nature, George C. Thomas gave largely of his fortune to all forms of religion and charity. He was a truly great churchman, giving himself with equal devotion to the far and the near. Missions gave outlet and expression to his world-wide sympathies; his own parish furnished abundant opportunity for close personal contact and individual helpfulness. He was treasurer of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church for thirteen years, and was deputy to general conventions repre-



Chas. Robinson



senting his diocese for twenty-one years. Reared in old St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, under the Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., its rector, Mr. Thomas was always interested in church work. When the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. Samuel Appleton, D. D., and others, organized the Church of the Holy Apostles, at Twenty-first and Christian streets, Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas was elected accounting warden, and was asked to take charge of the Sunday school until "a regular superintendent could be found." Mr. Thomas entered into the Sunday school work with zeal, and "the regular superintendent" was found, for in the forty-one years which elapsed ere he passed from this life, he was seldom away from the school at its regular sessions and only when necessity obliged him to be absent. The little Sunday school of the Church of the Holy Apostles became one of the strongest in the city, and Mr. Thomas became one of the noted Sunday school workers in the country. Among the munificent gifts made by Mr. Thomas to the church was the Chapel of the Holy Communion, at Twenty-first and Wharton streets, as a thank offering for the recovery of his son, George C. Thomas, Jr.; the Richard Newton Memorial Building to the Church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-first and Christian streets, and Cooper Hall and Gymnasium, Twenty-third and Christian streets. He also gave the large piece of ground for the nurses' home of the Hahnemann Hospital to that institution. With Mrs. Thomas he gave a large parish house to the Chapel of the Holy Communion, and also donated twelve thousand dollars toward erecting the parish house of the Chapel of the Mediator at Fifty-first and Spruce streets. His last gift was given on Palm Sunday, when he gave five thousand dollars to the Chapel of the Media-

tor. But what was greater than his gifts of money was that he gave himself, gave of his time, his energy and his thought, to the work of the church, and was a leader in all its movements. In addition to being superintendent of Holy Apostles Sunday school, he maintained for more than forty years a Friday Evening Teachers' Lesson Study, and for five years a normal class for intending teachers, which brought the instruction of the school to the highest standard. Many of Mr. Thomas' friends frequently wondered how he could so successfully direct so many departments of the church and keep them so thoroughly abreast of the times. His absolute sincerity in everything he attempted is believed to have been the basis of his success. Often after a strenuous day or night in his religious work, Mr. Thomas sought relaxation in music. He was organist for his church for many years. He spent many of his quiet moments with the old masters at his pipe organ. He was an accomplished musician, but played chiefly for his own amusement. In the year 1870 he originated and organized the Sunday School Association of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, of which from the year 1875 to the date of his death he was a vice-president, and by his splendid enthusiasm, his earnest consecration, and his unostentatious generosity, did very much to make it the efficient organization it is to-day.

There were many quiet charities in which George C. Thomas was concerned that were practically unknown. In addition to helping many young men over the rough edges of life, he also enabled many young women to accomplish their ambition by providing for their education. Next to the charities which Mr. Thomas fostered, was his collection of books, pictures, priceless relics and art treasures, which form a collection probably un-

equaled in any other private collection in America.

George C. Thomas was a member of various clubs, among them the Union League, Art, Corinthian Yacht, Merion Cricket, Germantown Cricket, Philadelphia Country, Racquet and Church clubs. He made frequent cruises on his yacht "Allegro" or his schooner "Ednada," and thus won recreation from business cares.

On November 26, 1867, Mr. Thomas married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in Holy Trinity Church, the Rev. Phillips Brooks officiating, Ada Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Barlow and Elizabeth (Hirons) Moorhead, of Philadelphia. The biography of J. Barlow Moorhead, together with his portrait and the Moorhead arms, appears in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were the parents of the following children: 1. Elizabeth Moorhead, born October 24, 1869, died March 31, 1875. 2. George Clifford, Jr., born October 3, 1873; educated at Episcopal Academy, University of Pennsylvania, and for a number of years connected with Drexel & Company, bankers, Philadelphia; has written "The Practical Book of Outdoor Rose Growing," now in its fourth edition; married, July 6, 1901, Edna H. Ridge, daughter of Joseph Betney and Annie (Campbell) Ridge, of Philadelphia, and has two children: George Clifford (3rd), born April 13, 1905; and Josephine Moorhead, born April 14, 1907. George C. Thomas, Jr., is now enrolled in the United States army, being captain in the Aviation Corps. 3. Sophie, born February 7, 1876, wife of Major Walter Schuyler Volkmar, United States army, of California; by a former marriage Mrs. Volkmar has a son: George Clifford Thomas Remington, born July 19, 1899. 4. Leonard Moorhead, born March 27, 1878; educated in Episcopal Academy, St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire,

graduated from Yale, 1901; appointed secretary to the United States Embassy in Rome, Italy, for five years, then became First Secretary of the United States Legation, Madrid, Spain, resigning from this post after one year; has composed a number of pieces of music; now first lieutenant, Interpreters' Corps, United States army; married, January 26, 1910, Blanche Oelrichs, daughter of Charles M. and Blanche (DeLoosey) Oelrichs, of New York, and they have two children: Leonard Moorhead, Jr., born May 2, 1911; and Robin May, born April 26, 1915.

The death of George C. Thomas, which occurred April 21, 1909, deprived Philadelphia of one of her most valued citizens. Among the many hundreds of tributes paid to his memory, we quote the following editorial from a Philadelphia paper:

Banker, philanthropist and churchman, George C. Thomas has enriched far more than himself during a long, busy and successful life. He began with the advantages of fortune and he used them wisely, shrewdly and with high success, but he did far more than merely make money in business and in banking. He held high standards of personal integrity and business honor. When reverses came he pleaded no legal bar to his liabilities and his success through life was measured by no man's losses. He continued the sound, careful, conservative tradition of the banking of this city and he did his work as a banker by the wise and fruitful use of personal honor, credit and resources and not through banking corporations or their manipulation. Such men by example and by achievement strengthen every good impulse in their callings, lessen the force and peril of temptation for others and by rendering investments more secure and credit more stable, stimulate thrift, encourage saving and give hope and security to multitudes. The whole level of business transactions, of care in contracts and of diligence and prudence in dealing with the investment of others, is raised and advanced by a banker like George C. Thomas. Through his honesty, honor and prescience other men profit and the community gains. He added to his



J. Barlow Moorhead

large gifts and he gave with a banker's far-seeing system. He understood that men immeasurably increase the value of their benefactions when they build into institutions and aid and endow organizations that live after them. The Church for which he did so much, the Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a wide range of personal charities, profit for all years to come by his generosity. Still more, he gave himself. He was a conspicuous example of the many American laymen to whom wealth is responsibility and not privilege and who give to the service, the services and the institutions of the communion to which they belong, a daily diligent labor, more valuable than all their gifts. Lives were lit by his timely aid, men and women in need, in perplexity and in temptation had from him the wise counsel, whose worth his own lavish success proved. As he went in and out among men, in all his ways and work, his acts, his utterances, his optimism and his consistent life made all who knew and met him more awake and more likely to lead the life which fills the earth with good deeds because of the belief that better than this earth gives lies beyond, secure and steadfast.

This is the description of a true life—a life of quiet force, high-minded endeavor and large benevolence, a life that left the world better than it found it. Such was the life of George Clifford Thomas.

MOORHEAD, Joel Barlow,

Leader in Important Enterprises.

The Moorhead family, from which the late J. Barlow Moorhead, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was descended, was long established in Lanarkshire, Scotland. The name in the early period was spelled many ways: Muirhead, Muirehed, Moorhead, and Morehead, being some of them. The family seat (or free barony) in Lanark was known as "Lauchop."

Sir William Muirhead, of Lauchop, by his wife, Lady Jane Hay, daughter of Hay of Lacharret, direct ancestor of the Marquise of Tweeddale, was most famous through the beauty of his daughter

Janet, who was known in all the west as the "Bonnie Lass of Lechbruanch." Sir William lived prior to 1450. In 1469, Andrew Muirhead, of this family, was Lord Bishop of Glasgow, and bore as cognizance three acorns on a bend.

A branch of this family was settled at Herbertshire, County Stirling, and registered their arms in the Court of the Lord of Lyon, in 1718. It is this branch which began to spell the name Morehead, and from which were descended three brothers who settled in the North of Ireland after the "Plantations of Ulster." Before that time, in the seventeenth century, several members of the family had entered England, when the union of the Crown of Scotland and England was consummated by the annexation by a Scottish king of the English throne to his own paternal throne of Scotland. Among the descendants of the three Moorhead brothers who entered Ireland as gentlemen colonists was a William Moorhead, a friend of Lord Marsereene. In 1710 that nobleman mentions him in a letter as one of the subscribers to the Antrim racing plate. The arms of the family are:

Arms—Argent, on a bend azure, three acorns or. In chief a man's heart proper within a fetter-lock, sable.

Crest—Two hands conjoined grasping a two-handed sword proper.

Motto—*Auxilio Deo.*

(I) William Moorhead, the founder of the Moorhead family in Pennsylvania, was a member of this family. He was born in County Down, near Belfast, in 1774, and remained in Ireland until 1798, when he emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled in Lancaster county. After residing there a few years he removed to Dauphin county, where in 1806 he purchased a property on the banks of the Susquehanna river, about twenty miles above Harrisburg. For many years this

place, now called Halifax, was known as Moorhead's Ferry, and, as the main road from the East to the settlement on the Upper Susquehanna crossed the river at this place, it soon became a point of considerable importance. Here William Moorhead continued to reside until 1815, being widely known not only as a successful farmer and an enterprising business man, but as a gentleman of more than ordinary education and refinement. He took an active interest in the political affairs of his day, and was one of the most ardent supporters of the administration of President Madison, by whom in 1814 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenues for the Tenth District of Pennsylvania to collect the direct tax imposed to meet the expenses incurred on account of the second war with Great Britain. As the duties of this office compelled him to spend most of his time at Harrisburg, he removed with his family to the State Capital in 1815, and it was there that he died suddenly two years later. In the spring following his death, the widow, with her six surviving children, returned to the farm at Moorhead's Ferry, but as the estate had been left in a most unsettled condition, even this property had to be sold. Mrs. Moorhead was enabled to remain as a tenant, her eldest son, James Kennedy Moorhead, acting as manager for her.

William Moorhead married, March 18, 1802, Elizabeth (Kennedy) Young, relict of John Young, and daughter of James and Jane (Maxwell) Kennedy, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. She died, July 24, 1847, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. (See Kennedy line). Issue of William Moorhead and Elizabeth (Kennedy-Young) Moorhead: 1. Ann Moorhead, born October 24, 1804, died February 24, 1808. 2. Eliza Moorhead, born March 15, 1805, died August 29, 1858; married,

January 24, 1826, William Montgomery, born in 1791, died in 1858. 3. James Kennedy Moorhead, born September 7, 1806, died March 6, 1884. 4. William Garro-way Moorhead, born July 7, 1811, died January 13, 1895. 5. Joel Barlow Moorhead (see below). 6. Adeline Moorhead, died unmarried. 7. Henry Clay Moorhead, born March 19, 1815; died unmarried, April 15, 1861; he was a graduate of West Point Military Academy and served in the United States army. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. He practised in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, until invalided.

(II) Joel Barlow Moorhead, son of William and Elizabeth (Kennedy-Young) Moorhead, was born at Moorhead's Ferry, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1813. Associated with his brother, James Kennedy Moorhead, he joined in the work of constructing the Pennsylvania canal, and was also connected with the building of the Philadelphia & Columbia and the Portage railways, the development of the Monongahela Slack Water Navigation Company, and the building of the earliest bridges over great waterways. In 1843 J. Barlow Moorhead became interested in the improvement of the navigation of the Monongahela river by a series of pools, dams and locks, popularly known as "slack-water navigation," a work which he completed in 1844. He opened up a vast extent of territory to the advantage of navigation, the locks being of sufficient capacity to transport great steamships; and he was one of the largest stockholders of the enterprise which is now owned by the Monongahela Navigation Company. In 1850 he effected a contract with the Sunbury & Erie Railway Company for the construction of a line from Sunbury to Williamsport, which was finished in 1855.

In 1856 J. Barlow Moorhead moved to



Moorhead

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in the year following became interested in the iron business at Conshohocken, purchasing the Merion blast furnace from Stephen (Merion) Caldwell. In 1872 he added a new furnace and in this business he became very successful, acquiring a large fortune. He was vestryman of the Church of the Holy Trinity of Philadelphia, and was one of the founders and builders of the beautiful Holy Trinity Church, in Spring Lake, New Jersey, where was his summer home. A Democrat until 1861, he became a Union Republican when the Civil War broke out, and remained attached to the Republican party during the remainder of his life. His death occurred in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1889.

J. Barlow Moorhead married, February 7, 1837, Elizabeth Hiron, who was born April 4, 1813, and died February 7, 1890; she was the eldest child of John and Ann Ferris (Gilpin) Hiron. (See Gilpin line). Issue of J. Barlow and Elizabeth (Hiron) Moorhead: 1. Charles Hiron Moorhead, born January 31, 1840, died January 7, 1905; married Lucy Phelps Hickman; issue: J. Barlow Moorhead, Jr., died aged twenty-one years. 2. Ada Elizabeth Moorhead, born December 10, 1843; married, November 26, 1867, George Clifford Thomas; (see biography of George C. Thomas, in this work). 3. Clara Alice Moorhead, born March 13, 1846; married, April 23, 1868, Jay Cooke, Jr., of Philadelphia; died December 16, 1912; banker. 4. Caroline Frances Moorhead, born March 13, 1846; married Joseph Earleton Thropp, of Philadelphia.

At the time of the death of J. Barlow Moorhead, his friend, the late Colonel Alexander K. McClure, wrote the following tribute to his memory, in the columns of the "Philadelphia Times"

A Family of Mark.—The death of Joel Barlow Moorhead, one of the leading iron manufacturers of this city and state, recalls the record of one of the most noted families in Pennsylvania in the great progress achieved by our people during the last half century. The father of Mr. Moorhead was a man of prominence, as is evidenced by his appointment as Internal Revenue Collector by President Madison in 1815. Three of his sons have made their names memorable as imposing factors in the material advancement of the State. Joel B. Moorhead, whose death is now lamented in this city, James K. Moorhead, who died several years ago in Pittsburgh, and William G. Moorhead, yet lives in West Philadelphia, all came to early manhood just when the era of public improvements had dawned that developed our Canal System.

The construction of a line of railroad and canal from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh over sixty years ago, required more breadth of grasp and more courage than did the construction of the Pacific railways nearly forty years later, and the young Moorheads were in the forefront not only in conceiving and perfecting the system of these improvements but also in constructing them. They were large contractors in the construction of both the Philadelphia & Columbia and the Portage Railroads and also of the canal; and the Monongahela slack-water navigation and the earliest advanced bridges over great rivers are inseparably connected with the skill, energy, and courage of the Moorheads. The present generation knows little of the achievements of the men who inspired and led in progress three-score years ago, and all that was done in the early days is now accepted as only the logical and inevitable, while only the present is credited with truly great advancement; but those who can yet recall the struggle of some sixty years ago to develop great highways as arteries of trade, well appreciate the fact that no undertaking of modern times, colossal as many of them have been, equalled the courage and skill in utilizing resources which were necessary to bring Pennsylvania up to the plane of a liberal system of internal improvements.

Soon after the completion of the line from this city to Pittsburgh, the State narrowly escaped the stain of repudiation, and for some years it was a disputed question whether Pennsylvania could maintain her credit with \$40,000,000 of debt. Now, both the rude improvements of that day and the debt incurred in their construction belong to the past, and the men who

were the bold pioneers in the improvements which now extend to every centre of population in the State, are almost forgotten in the grandeur of their perfected work.

Of the three Moorhead brothers who are so creditably identified with the early progress of the State, Joel B. has just passed away after a long residence in this city as a successful iron manufacturer. James K. was always more or less active in politics, and he entered Congress as one of Allegheny's representatives in 1858 and served with great usefulness for ten years, covering the entire period of the war. He and Joel B. both lived with the partners of their youth to celebrate their golden weddings. William G. is best known to the people of to-day as the partner of Jay Cooke in his great banking-house, but he had been one of the foremost men of the state before that house was founded. He was the first president of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad who could command the means and perfect the needed measures for the completion of that long-delayed and important enterprise, and he had represented our country abroad with eminent credit. It is rare, indeed, to find a family that has so indelibly and so creditably written its records in the best advancement of a great Commonwealth as has the Moorhead family in Pennsylvania.

At the same time that the foregoing was written, the "Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association," of Philadelphia, under date of October 30, 1889, said:

Death of J. B. Moorhead.—We are again called upon to record the death of another of the old friends and executive officers of the American Iron and Steel Association. On Friday last, October 25, Mr. Joel Barlow Moorhead, president of the Merion Iron Company, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. George C. Thomas, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, in his seventy-seventh year. Our deceased friend was a man of firm convictions, great energy, exceptional business sagacity, unswerving uprightness, simple, and gentle manners, and great kindness of heart. He had been a member of the executive committee of the American Iron and Steel Association for about twenty years.

(Kennedy Lineage).

Elizabeth (Kennedy-Young) Moorhead, wife of William Moorhead, was descended

from the noble house of Cassilis, in Scotland. Her father, James Kennedy, a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, was a son of William Kennedy, who was born in the North of Ireland in 1695. Her mother was Jane Maxwell, a daughter of John Maxwell, of New Jersey, and a sister of General William Maxwell, of the Revolution. Her grandfather, William Kennedy, was a son of the Rev. Thomas Kennedy, who was moderator of the general synod of Ulster in 1696, and died in Ireland, January 20, 1716. The Rev. Thomas Kennedy was a son of Colonel Gilbert Kennedy, and was in Ireland with the Scotch troops in 1645 when he was only a captain, and was very active in helping the Scotch Presbyterians in Ireland. Colonel Gilbert Kennedy was a son of the Laird of Drumurchie, and a brother of John Kennedy, the sixth Earl of Cassilis. He was with Cromwell at the battle of Marston Moor. His niece, Margaret Kennedy, daughter of his elder brother, the sixth Earl of Cassilis, was the wife of Dr. Gilbert Burnett, Bishop of Salisbury.

The house of Cassilis was descended from Sir Gilbert de Carrick, who obtained a charter of the lands of Kennedy in Ayrshire, Scotland. Sir John Kennedy, designated son of Sir Gilbert de Carrick in many writs, obtained a confirmation charter of the lands of Castlys from King David II. His son, Sir Gilbert Kennedy, was one of the hostages to the English in 1357. This Gilbert Kennedy, by his first wife, Marian Sandilas, daughter of Sir James Sandilas, of Calder, was the father of Thomas Kennedy, of Bargany; by his second wife he was the father of Sir James Kennedy, who married Mary Stewart, a daughter of King Robert III. The eldest son of this younger son became the first Lord Kennedy, who was the grandfather

of David Kennedy, the third Lord and first Earl of Cassilis.

The first Earl of Cassilis fell at the battle of Flodden Field in 1513; the second Earl was killed in 1527, while trying to rescue King James V from the Earl of Arran; the third Earl died in Dieppe in 1558, while on a mission to France to assist at the marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots, with the dauphin, afterward King Francis II.; the fourth Earl died in 1576, and the fifth Earl, after a turbulent life, died in 1616, without issue. John Kennedy, fifth Earl of Cassilis, was succeeded by his nephew, John Kennedy, son of Gilbert Kennedy, Laird of Drumurchie.

Irish archæologists trace the origin of the Kennedy family to Donchuan, brother of Brian Boru, but some of the Scotch genealogists are content with one Kenneth, and others find the beginning with Duncan de Carrick, who owned a considerable estate in Ayrshire at the beginning of the thirteenth century. The first of the name on record are Alexander Kennedy, canon of Glasgow, and Hurve Kennedy, chevalier of Lanarkshire, who swore fealty to King Edward I of England. These names appear on the "Ragman Roll" for 1296.

James Kennedy, son of William and Marion Henderson Kennedy, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1730, married, in 1761, Jane Maxwell, daughter of John Maxwell, and a sister of General William Maxwell.* William Kennedy,

son of James and Jane (Maxwell) Kennedy, born in 1766, died in Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1850; married, January 28, 1798, Sarah Stewart Randall, then only fifteen years of age. He gave his services to the Continental forces as an aid to his uncle, General William Maxwell. Politically a Democrat, he represented the counties of Sussex and Warren in the Legislature of New Jersey several successive sessions and presided with honor and dignity over the upper house. In the same counties he served for many years as judge of the courts.

(The Gilpin Line).

This ancient and honorable race of Anglo-Norman origin has in the successive generations given to the world many statesmen, warriors and divines, and has exercised no small influence in the advancement of learning and art. Both in England and American annals the name is a prominent one, its original form of de Gylpyn having been gradually modernized by dropping the "de" and changing the "y" to "i." There is a tradition that the family was planted in England by Bert de Gylpyn, who went thither in the train of William the Conqueror, and whose crest was, as an old rhyme says,

The rebus of his name,
A pineapple—a pine of gold.

Richard de Gylpyn was the first of the family of whom we have authentic knowledge. He displayed signal courage in slaying a wild boar which had committed great devastation in Cumberland and Westmoreland, and as a reward was granted by the Baron of Kendal the estate of Kentmere, situated in the latter county. The Baron, like most of the nobles of that time, could neither read nor write, and therefore on going to Runnymede to assist in wresting Magna Charta

*General William Maxwell was the chairman of the Committee of Safety of Sussex county, New Jersey. He was brigadier-general in the army of Washington; a noble soldier and patriot; served in the French War, 1755-1759, as an officer of the Provincial troops; was with Braddock when that officer was defeated at Fort Duquesne, and fought with Wolfe in the attack upon Quebec. Upon the outbreak of the war between England and her American colonies he resigned his commission in the English army and marched on foot to Trenton, where he tendered his services to the Provincial Congress, accepting a colonel's command, but was soon promoted to brigadier-general. He served with distinction in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth.

from King John, took Richard de Gylpyn with him as secretary. For this service, as well as for his other achievements, he was knighted, adopting the arms which have ever since been borne by his descendants:

Arms—Or a boar statant sable, langued and tusked gules.

Crest—A dexter arm embowed, in armor proper, the naked hand grasping a pine branch fesswise vert.

Motto—*Dictis factisque simplex.*

The estate was increased in the reign of Henry III. by the grant of Peter de Bruys of the Manor of Ulwithwaite to Richard, the grandson of the first of that name. This grant, written in Latin, is still preserved by the English head of the family. Kentmere remained in the family until the civil wars of the time of Charles I., when members of the family were fighting on both sides. About the same period another Richard Gilpin purchased Scaleby Castle, near Carlisle, which has been in the family ever since, although it is not now owned by a Gilpin, but has passed into the female branch.

Among the most distinguished of those who have shed lustre on the family name was Bernard Gilpin, often called "The Apostle of the North." Brought up a Roman Catholic, he was made rector of Houghton, but before the death of Queen Mary he became satisfied with the doctrines of the Reformation, and until his death wielded an immense influence in ecclesiastical affairs. He was summoned to appear before Dr. Bonner, Bishop of London, to stand trial for heresy, and on the journey fell from his horse and broke his leg. Before he was able to appear before the judges, Queen Mary died, the reformers came into power, and he had nothing to fear. In those turbulent times Bernard, contrary to custom, went unarmed and fearless, and was noted for his

unflinching devotion to the people and to what he considered his duty. On one occasion, upon entering a church, he saw a gauntlet suspended in mid-air—a challenge of some trooper in the building. Taking the glove with him, he said during the sermon, "I see there is one among you who has, even in this sacred place, hung up a glove in defiance." Then, displaying it, he added, "I challenge him to compete with me in acts of Christian charity," flinging it, as he spoke, upon the floor. Queen Elizabeth offered him the bishopric of Carlisle, which he declined, preferring to preach the Reformation and endow schools. He was a spiritual guide, beloved by old and young alike.

A brother of Bernard Gilpin was William Gilpin, from whom the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, branch of the family is descended. He married Elizabeth Washington, of Hall Heal, a collateral ancestress of George Washington, first President of the United States. William Gilpin died and was buried at Kendal, January 23, 1577.

(I) Thomas Gilpin, of Warborough, was a colonel in the Parliamentary army and fought at the battle of Worcester, September 3, 1651. He afterward joined the Society of Friends, and for forty years was a preacher.

(II) Joseph Gilpin, sixteen generations from Richard Gylpyn, son of Thomas Gilpin, was the founder of the American branch of the family. He was born in 1664, and like his father was a Friend. He emigrated in 1696 to the Province of Pennsylvania and settled in Chester county, his home in England having been in Dorchester, County Oxford. In the new land Joseph Gilpin, after the manner of Friends, lived in perfect harmony and friendship with his Indian neighbors. It has been believed and handed down that his philanthropy and patriotism were not



Edward Gilpin
1760-1844

surpassed by any in the country. Great numbers of emigrants, principally Friends, on coming over, were kindly received and entertained at his house week after week, and he cheerfully devoted a good portion of his time for several years in assisting them to find suitable situations and to get their lands properly cleared. Part of his house is still standing, and the last of the property passed out of the family less than fifty years ago. It was situated at Birmingham meeting-house, on the Brandywine, and the house is said to have been the headquarters of General Howe. Joseph Gilpin married, February 23, 1692, in Baghurst, Southampton, England, Hannah Glover, the maiden name of whose mother was Alice Lamboll; she died January 12, 1757. Of the fifteen children of this issue, one only died under sixty years of age, and at the time of Hannah Gilpin's death one hundred and twenty-three of her descendants were living. Among these children of Joseph and Hannah (Glover) Gilpin were two sons: Samuel, from whom was descended William Gilpin, Governor of Colorado; Joseph, mentioned below. Joseph Gilpin, the emigrant, died November 9, 1741.

(III) Joseph (2) Gilpin, son of Joseph (1) and Hannah (Glover) Gilpin, was born March 21, 1704, and in 1761 removed to Wilmington, Delaware. He married, December 17, 1729, Mary Caldwell, and they were the parents of twelve children, among them Hannah, who married John Grubb (see Grubb Line) and Vincent Gilpin, the progenitor of the Philadelphia line. Joseph Gilpin, the father, died December 31, 1792.

To this generation of the Gilpins belongs a name illustrious in art, that of Benjamin West, who succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds, as president of the Royal Academy. John West, the father of Benjamin, was the son of Thomas and Ann

(Gilpin) West, the latter being sister of Thomas Gilpin, of Warborough, the Parliamentary colonel. It is probable that to this generation belongs also George Gilpin, a descendant of Joseph Gilpin, the emigrant. George Gilpin settled in Alexandria, Virginia, and was a friend of Washington. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he was made colonel of the Fairfax militia, and was present at the battle of Dorchester Heights. After the war he was interested with Washington in some navigation experiments on the Potomac, and at the funeral of the first President, George Gilpin was one of the pallbearers.

(IV) Vincent Gilpin, son of Joseph (2) and Mary (Caldwell) Gilpin, was born December 8, 1732. He was a prominent citizen of Wilmington, Delaware, and was assistant burgess of that city in 1773. He married, December 6, 1758, Abigail Woodward, and died August 5, 1810. Of their eight children three were sons, who married and left issue: Edward; James; and William.

(V) Edward Gilpin, eldest child of Vincent and Abigail (Woodward) Gilpin, was born April 27, 1760, and died April 15, 1844. He was assistant burgess of Wilmington in 1791, 1797 and 1799. He married, November 22, 1788, Lydia Grubb, daughter of Samuel Grubb, and was the father of nine children, several of whom moved to Philadelphia and established the Gilpin name a second time as an influential and abiding factor in Quaker City life.

(VI) Ann Ferris Gilpin, born May 23, 1791, died March 21, 1871, eldest child of Edward and Lydia (Grubb) Gilpin, married John Hiron, September 1, 1812. John Hiron was son of John and Elizabeth (Roberts) Hiron.

(VII) Elizabeth Hiron, eldest daughter of John and Ann Ferris (Gilpin) Hi-

rons, was born April 4, 1813, died February 7, 1890; married, February 7, 1837, Joel Barlow Moorhead, born April 13, 1813, died October 25, 1889, one of the noted ironmasters of Pennsylvania. (See Moorhead line).

(VIII) Ada Elizabeth Moorhead, born December 10, 1843, daughter of Joel Barlow and Elizabeth (Hirons) Moorhead, became the wife of George Clifford Thomas, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (See biography of George C. Thomas, in this work).

(The Grubb Line).

This family is a very old one in England, and the name, spelled in the early records either Grubbe or Grubb, appears in the ancient records of Kent, Cornwall, Hertfordshire, and other English counties, as early as 1300, and in some instances still earlier. The English stock generally is of Danish derivation. The Royal Archives at Copenhagen show that the Grubbs have been since 1127 one of the oldest and at times most distinguished noble families of Denmark, and connected with many families of high rank in Germany and Austria.

(I) John Grubb, the most prominent of the family to settle in the New World, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1652, and came to the Delaware river in the ship "Kent," in 1677. He obtained a grant of land at Upland, now Chester, Pennsylvania, 1679, and at Grubb's Landing, New Castle county, now Delaware, in 1682, and subsequently elsewhere, in both the Lower counties, as Delaware was then known, and in Pennsylvania. John Grubb belonged to a county family of note in Wiltshire, England, which had settled in that country as early as 1550, and much earlier in Hertfordshire, where Henry Grubbe in 1506 married Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Radcliffe, who died in 1485, on Bosworth Field, in support of

King Richard III., and whose descendants are still prominent citizens of the neighboring counties in England. The ancestry of John Grubb, of Grubb's Landing, New Castle county, has been traced to Henry Grubbe, Esq., who was elected a member of Parliament for Devizes, Wiltshire, in the fourteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1571). He died in 1581, and was the ancestor of Walter Grubbe, member of Parliament, 1685; and of General John Heneage Hunt Grubbe, commander at Quebec; of Major Thomas Hunt Grobbs, who was wounded in battle under General Lord Packenham, at New Orleans, 1815; and of Admiral Sir Walter Hunt Grubbe, K. B., K. C. B., of the Royal Navy, England.

Thomas Grubbe, Esq. (eldest son of the said Henry Grubbe) of Potterne, Devizes, Wiltshire, died there February 2, 1617. His second son.

Thomas Grubbe, M. A., born at Potterne, Devizes, Wiltshire, 1581; graduated at Oxford University, and became rector of Cranfield, Bedfordshire.

John Grubb, Esq., second son of Thomas Grubbe, M. A., born in Bedfordshire, England, 1610, died at Potterne, Wiltshire, 1667, was a royalist and an adherent of the Church of England during the Civil War, and after the execution of Charles I. settled in Cornwall, where he married Helen Vivian, and was the father of John Grubb, the early settler on the Delaware, who was born in Cornwall, 1652, and whose wife was Frances Vane, of Kent county, England.

This John Grubb, son of John and Helen (Vivian) Grubb, the pioneer settler, with William Penn, Richard Burington, and others, signed the Plan of Government for the Province of West Jersey, bearing date March 3, 1676, and at the age of twenty-five years sought his fortune and a career in the New

World. Whether he emigrated direct from Cornwall is not certainly known. As his father was buried in 1667 in the family churchyard at Potterne, Wiltshire, it is possible that John may have lived in Wiltshire at about the time he came to America. This is not unlikely, inasmuch as John Buckley and Morgan Drewett, whose land immediately adjoined his at Grubb's Landing, on the Delaware, as well as others among his friends and contemporaries who resided at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, and the neighboring townships, all emigrated from Wiltshire.

During his thirty years of rugged and arduous pioneer life on the Delaware, he proved himself to be a man of enterprising, vigorous and sterling qualities, and of practical business ability. He was prominent and influential in his section, and successful in his career as legislator, magistrate, farmer and leather manufacturer. He not only cleared and cultivated the various tracts of land he owned, but he also, in practical recognition of the needs of a pioneer people, erected a tannery near Grubb's Landing, and was one of the earliest manufacturers of leather in Penn's new province. He also, conformably to the provisions of Penn's very practical law and the custom of the most prominent settlers, had each of his sons taught a practical trade, in order that they might be prepared for every contingency incident to those early times. He was commissioned a justice of New Castle county, May 2, 1693, and was elected a member of the Colonial Assembly, 1692-98-1700. On June 3, 1698, Alice Gilpin, widow of Thomas Gilpin, conveyed to him one hundred and eight acres of land near Grubb's Landing, on the Delaware. In 1703-4, he purchased land at Marcus Hook, Chichester township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was

living at the time of making his will in which he is named as of the county of Chester. He died at Marcus Hook, March, 1708, in his fifty-sixth year, and was buried in St. Martin's churchyard. He was not a Quaker, but like his ancestors, adhered to the Church of England. His will was proved, filed and recorded in the Register of Wills Office at Philadelphia, March 26, 1708, but as he was a large landowner in New Castle county, a copy thereof was filed in the Wills Office at New Castle, Delaware. Frances (Vane) Grubb, of Grubb's Landing, married (second) Richard Buffington, her first husband's friend and associate, as has been shown by deeds signed by them and by other circumstances, and thereafter lived in Bradford township, Chester county, where she died prior to 1721. John and Frances (Vane) Grubb were the parents of the following children: Emanuel; John, see below; Charity, married Richard Beeson; Phebe; Joseph; Henry; Samuel; Nathaniel; Peter.

(II) John Grubb, second son of John and Frances (Vane) Grubb, born at Grubb's Landing, New Castle county, Delaware, November, 1684, was an extensive landowner in New Castle county. In addition to several other tracts in Brandywine Hundred, he obtained fifty-six acres of Stockdale's plantation on the Delaware river, at Grubb's Landing, and two hundred acres of an adjoining tract called "Mile End," on the division of lands in 1735, between himself, his elder brother, Emanuel, and his wife's brother, Adam Buckley. He also owned considerable land in Chichester township, Chester county. He married Rachel, born April 4, 1690, died December 15, 1752, daughter of John and Hannah (Sanderson) Buckley, of Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county. He died March 15, 1758. In his will, dated March 10,

1753, he devises his property to his sons and daughters, and provides for the emancipation of his negro slaves. He was buried in the Friends' burying ground at Chichester, Pennsylvania. John Grubb was co-executor with his mother, Frances, of his father's will.

(III) Samuel Grubb, fourth son of John and Rachel (Buckley) Grubb, born March 28, 1722, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, became a member of Chichester Meeting of Friends, August 4, 1746; married there, September 30, 1746, Rebecca, born January 30, 1727, died December 6, 1760, daughter of William and Mary Hewes, of Chichester, and sister to his elder brother, William's wife; married (second), July 15, 1752, Lydia, born June 12, 1732, died September 23, 1782, daughter of Joshua and Margery Baker, of Chichester; died in Pennsbury township, Chester county, January 21, 1769.

(IV) Lydia Grubb, daughter of Samuel Grubb, by his second wife, Lydia Baker, born July 21, 1766, died May 3, 1831; married, November 22, 1788, Edward Gilpin, son of Vincent and Abigail (Woodward) Gilpin (see Gilpin line) and an uncle of Edward W. Gilpin, Chief Justice of Delaware.

MORRISON, Thomas Anderson,

Lawyer, Jurist.

The State of Pennsylvania has been especially honored in the character and careers of her active men and public officers. In every section have been found men peculiarly proficient in their various vocations, men who have been conspicuous because of their superior intelligence, natural endowment and force of character. It is always profitable to study such lives, weigh their motives, and hold up their achievements as incentives to greater activity and higher excellence on

the part of others. These reflections are suggested by the career of the late Judge Thomas A. Morrison, of McKean county, Pennsylvania, who, by a strong inherent force and superior ability, stood for many years as one of the leading men of his section of the State.

Judge Thomas A. Morrison was a member of a distinguished Pennsylvania family, which had its origin in the North of Ireland, its members displaying in a marked degree the sturdy virtues and abilities which we associate with that region. His grandfather, Hugh Morrison, emigrated from the North of Ireland to the United States, settling in Center county, Pennsylvania, and there his son, William Morrison, father of Judge Thomas A. Morrison, was born. Later he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits and was one of the successful farmers of Pleasantville. Toward the latter part of his life, he moved to Derrick City, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred in 1885, when more than seventy years of age. He married Elizabeth McMaster, born in the State of Pennsylvania, in 1815, died at Forestville, New York, in 1869. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary, born in Pleasantville, Pennsylvania, 1838, became the wife of James Farrell, a successful oil producer, and died at Titusville, Pennsylvania, 1911. 2. Thomas Anderson, of whom further. 3. Isabella, born in Pleasantville, Pennsylvania, 1841, became the wife of Milton Hyde, a farmer of Forestville, New York, where she died in 1892. 4. William C., born in Pleasantville, Pennsylvania, 1843, now a resident of Illinois, where he is engaged in the oil business. 5. Fidelia, born in Pleasantville, Pennsylvania, 1846, became the wife of Albert McQuiston, died December, 1913, whom she survives and now makes her home in Rexford, Pennsylvania. 6. Adelaide, born



J. A. Morrison



in Pleasantville, Pennsylvania, 1848, died at Friendship, New York.

Thomas Anderson Morrison was born in Pleasantville, Venango county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1840. In the public schools and the Pleasantville Academy, he obtained the preliminary portion of his education. From very early childhood he exhibited a marked taste and ability as a scholar and left behind him in both of these institutions a fine record for scholarship. At the age of eighteen he was teaching in the winter and in the summer working on the homestead farm. Across the quiet tenor of his life, as across that of the entire country, there broke in 1861 the calamity of civil strife, and in July, 1862, when twenty-two years old, he enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Pennsylvania came very near losing one of its leading attorneys and judges when at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, this young man was carried off the field with one arm shot away and a bullet in his knee. For a long time it was supposed that his injuries were fatal, but his splendid health, which was a heritage of his farming life and a naturally strong constitution, brought him through and he was honorably discharged from the army in April, 1863. He returned at once to Pleasantville, and desiring to continue his studies entered the Edenboro Normal College. He acquired during his schooling a habit of study which never left him during his entire life, and he became a most eminent scholar and a recognized authority on more than one subject. His natural capabilities and his experiences in the war brought him considerably into public notice, and in 1864 he was elected a justice of the peace, holding that office during that and the following year. His

next office was that of treasurer of Venango county, to which he was elected in 1867, and which he held with a marked degree of efficiency for two years. He was appointed United States deputy collector of internal revenue in 1871, whereupon he removed to Oil City, Pennsylvania.

Previously, during his residence in Pleasantville, he took up the study of law in the office of the Hon. M. C. Beebe, and under the preceptorship of that able attorney pursued his studies to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar of Venango county in 1875, and at once began practice there. Four years later he removed to Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania, which from that time until the close of his life was his permanent home. Here he built up a most successful practice, and very soon became recognized as one of the leaders of the bar in that section of the State. In the year 1887 he was appointed additional law judge of the judicial district, then composed of the counties of McKean and Potter. His appointment was made to fill a vacancy on the bench in that district, but it was confirmed on November 30, 1887, when he was elected to that responsible office for a ten-year term. In 1897, after the division of the counties, he was reelected for a second term of ten years, but never completed it, as in the year 1903 he was appointed by Governor William H. Stone, of Pennsylvania, to fill a vacancy in the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. Once more his appointment was confirmed at the following election, when he began the duties of this high office, the term of service being for ten years, and he retired from the bench of the Superior Court in 1914. In addition to his noteworthy services on the bench and before the bar of Pennsylvania, Judge Morrison was also an active

member of the various legal societies of county, State and country, and was always a conspicuous figure in all movements undertaken to advance the interest and establish the ideals of the legal profession. Judge Morrison was throughout his life a staunch member of the Republican party, and although by no means a politician in the modern sense of the word, was regarded as one of its leaders in the State. He never severed the associations formed by him during the Civil War, and was for many years prominent in Grand Army circles in Pennsylvania.

Judge Morrison married, March 31, 1870, Helen S. Gardner, a native of North Wethersfield, New York, born July 7, 1850, a daughter of John and Hannah Elizabeth (Stevens) Gardner, old and honored residents of that place. Mrs. Morrison is a member of a very old family which came from the North of Ireland in the person of Nelson Gardner and settled in the Rhode Island district some time about the period of the Revolution. He later removed to North Wethersfield, New York, where he died. Mrs. Morrison was thirteen years of age when she accompanied her parents from her home at North Wethersfield to Warsaw, New York, where she resided until her marriage with Judge Morrison. Through her distinguished ancestry, which dated back to Colonial times, she is a member of the Colonial Dames of America, and she is also a member of the Patriotic Daughters of the American Revolution by the right of several of her forebears who fought in that momentous struggle. To Judge and Mrs. Morrison the following children were born: 1. Mary Elizabeth, born October 8, 1874, in Pleasantville, Pennsylvania; educated in the high school of Smethport; married, April 18, 1894, Samuel E. Bell, and they are the

parents of two children: Morrison Donovan and Mortimer Elliott. 2. Thomas H., born March 11, 1877, in Pleasantville, Pennsylvania; a graduate of Williams College, and now a practicing attorney of Smethport, where he married, June 18, 1904, Maud Davis, of Bradford, and they have one child, Thomas F. Judge Thomas A. Morrison died August 26, 1916, at Kane Hospital, after undergoing a surgical operation.

At Smethport, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1917, in special term of Common Pleas Court, the time was devoted to memorial exercises for the late Hon. Thomas A. Morrison. Hon. R. B. Stone, chairman on behalf of the committee, presented the following memorial which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Hon. Thomas A. Morrison, a distinguished member of this bar, on the 26th of August, 1916, in the borough of Kane, at the age of seventy-six years, following a critical surgical operation, surrounded by the members of his family, reached the close of his life.

Be it Resolved, That the members of the bar of McKean county, prompted by their personal regard for Judge Morrison, begotten through long professional association, and by their recognition, in common with their brethren throughout the Commonwealth, of his public services on the bench and at the bar, place with sorrow this tribute upon the minutes of the Court at which he one time practiced, and over which he so long presided. * * * The life of Judge Morrison exemplified the ideals designed to be attained under our system of government. To have earned his way to manhood without the aids of wealth and influence, to have shed his blood in defense of his country; to have won, step by step, the confidence of his fellow citizens in the administration of civil offices; to have chosen a profession which, for distinction, without institutional aid required close mental application, reinforced by an unflinching will; to have achieved success in it; to have met the discharge of judicial functions in both lower and higher courts, demanding not only a ready knowledge of precedents, but a comprehensive grasp of ruling principles and a keen power of analysis, with such high credit as to have merited unreserved recog-

dition from his learned associates, and wide appreciation from members of the legal profession; this record is so clear and complete that it may well stand for an example, not only to students in the profession to which we belong, but to the youth of the Commonwealth at large, whatever the pursuit they may have chosen to follow.

Now at this hour, we recall with fraternal tenderness the personality of him whom we have met to honor, his courtesy, his good cheer, his sense of honor, his civic spirit, and as we record this testimonial, we resolve to cherish long his memory and his example.

Hon. R. B. Stone, of Bradford, chairman of the memorial committee, is one of the few surviving practitioners at the McKean county bar who occupied that relation on the advent of Judge Morrison as a member. Following the reading of the committee report and the reading of letters of regret, Mr. Stone spoke as follows, disclosing the remarkably fine elements of the deceased jurist's character:

In moving the adoption of the resolutions, my memory goes back to the time when Judge Morrison came to the bar here. Our calendars were crowded with questions of title and tenure and various important controversies arising out of the oil and lumber industries. Many lawyers of distinguished ability from term to term were in attendance. It is not improbable that there were gathered here at a single term more lawyers of note than were ever at one time before any other court in this Commonwealth. It was in such a field of professional distinction that Judge Morrison won a recognized position at the bar.

His predominant trait as indicated by the letters which I have read, was his courage of conviction. I would add to that a native instinct manifested in his intercourse with his professional brethren and generally with his fellow-men, to stand in the open. I have chosen this particular place in the court room from which to present the report of the committee because it was his habit to stand here when submitting a motion or petition. He said to the lawyers about him: "I intend that every member of the bar as well as the Court, shall hear distinctly whatever I have to present." Do you remember how

one day he brought to the bench a batch of letters written to him for or against an applicant for license and with what scathing reproof he directed them to be filed?

There was no back door to his judicial chambers. He took no dark lantern for any object that he sought. If he desired the support of an influential friend he wrote a letter. But in all his correspondence, published or unpublished, there was not a single assurance, expressed or implied, of any official favor. No judge was ever freer than he from such an imputation.

In political life he was outspoken. He regarded certain cardinal policies as essential to the welfare of the country and he believed in the autocracy of the organization formed for their support. To many of us the political machine has seemed in its operation like that act of the British Parliament of the seventeenth century entitled "An Act to abolish differences of opinion." No man, however, could say that he ever lost the personal friendship of Judge Morrison through an honest disagreement.

I called upon him at the hospital a few days before his death. I had learned that his condition was critical. The skill of the distinguished surgeon could do no more. But I had heard of marvelous recoveries through some miracle of the human will. And upon leaving I said to him: "You must be heroic, Judge, as you were upon the battlefield." He smiled in response and in his smile was a promise but the miracle was not to be wrought.

In what little Judge Morrison may have ever said or written in his own behalf, by no word or letter did he ever use as an argument his empty sleeve. It was a dumb witness to his love of country, his devotion to the flag of the Union, his sacrifice for the freedom of the slave.

HAMMOND, James H.,

Manufacturer.

Pittsburgh's supremacy is the result of various causes, chief among which is the unsurpassed quality of her business men of the younger generation. Among this class is James H. Hammond, chairman and director of the Superior Steel Corporation. Mr. Hammond is closely identified not only with the manufacturing, but also with the financial, philanthropic and social interests of Pittsburgh.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

William John Hammond, father of James H. Hammond, was born at Grove Hill, Moira, County Down, Ireland, June 26, 1832, son of John Hammond. Mr. Hammond came to Pittsburgh in 1858, and married Mary A. Riddle. Mrs. Hammond's death occurred on December 25, 1905, and Mr. Hammond died December 6, 1917.

James H. Hammond, son of William John and Mary A. (Riddle) Hammond, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1868. His education was received in public schools. After its completion he entered business life, and after being variously engaged in manufacturing lines, in 1892, became president and director of the Superior Steel Company, one of the largest steel manufacturing concerns of the Pittsburgh District. In 1917 this company became the Superior Steel Corporation, and Mr. Hammond was elected chairman and director of the new company. The success of the company has been due, in part, to the aggressiveness of its president.

In politics, Mr. Hammond is identified with the Republicans, and while concentrating his attention on the business interests directly under his control, he has been loyal in his support of all measures calculated to benefit the city and promote its rapid and substantial development. He is actively interested in many forms of philanthropic and charitable work, and is a member of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church. Of social nature, Mr. Hammond holds membership in many clubs, among them the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Country and University, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

On March 31, 1891, Mr. Hammond married Alice Grace, daughter of Joseph Sidney and Hannah Alice (Slater) Seaman, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Seaman, who is

one of the best known of the Pittsburgh manufacturers, is represented on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond are the parents of the following children: Alice Riddle and James Sidney.

Men of the type of James H. Hammond seem like incarnations of the spirit of the twentieth century, and especially of the city of Pittsburgh—high-minded and honorable, and ever in the van of progress. It is these men who are laying the foundations of the city of the future.

PRICE, William Sampson,

Lawyer, Esteemed Citizen.

Conspicuous among the brightest and best of the members of the Philadelphia bar was the late William S. Price, who for almost three-quarters of a century was in active practice in the Quaker City.

William Sampson Price was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1817, son of William H. and Margaret (Palmer) Price. William H. Price and Margaret Palmer, his wife, were from Birmingham, England. His education was received in the private schools of his city, and he then entered the newspaper business, in which he achieved fame as a writer of editorials which left no doubt whatever of the writer's intent and purposes. He was variously associated with James G. Bennett in Philadelphia newspapers, and was before this editor of the "Daily Chronicle," and "Scott's Weekly." Deciding to make law his profession, he studied with Edward & Ingraham, was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, in the early "forties," and opened offices at No. 3 Mercantile Library building, Library street (now Sansom street), where he was associated with Morton McMichael, who was afterwards mayor of Philadelphia. Later Mr. Price had offices on



W. S. Price

Walnut street, near Seventh, which he maintained for nearly fifty years. He then moved a few squares away, where he was in active practice until the time of his death. During his many years as a lawyer, Mr. Price was engaged in many famous law cases, and the prominent lawyers of his day were among his friends and associates. The first case to bring him into prominence shortly after his admission to the bar was the famous "Singleton-Mercer" murder trial, in which he was associated with Robert Brown, one of the legal luminaries of the day, and his securing the acquittal of the accused in this case brought him much prominence in legal circles. His manner of conducting a case was characteristic. He studied and understood it, formulated his theory of it with great accuracy, developed it quietly and thoroughly and submitted it in simple, lucid terms. Power of application and concentration, lucidity of thought and expression, were his best intellectual assets, and brought him into prominence among the foremost men in his profession, not only in Philadelphia, but throughout the State, as well as New York. In later years Mr. Price was known as a consulting attorney, and also had charge of a large number of estates.

In politics, William S. Price was first a Whig and later a Democrat. In 1855 he declined nomination for Congress on the Republican ticket, and in 1870 was elected associate judge of the District Court on the Democratic ticket, but by political trickery was counted out. To every measure which he felt conserved the interest of good government he gave loyal support, and his charities were numerous but unostentatious. He was one of the founders of the old Commonwealth Club, and was a member of the Penn Club, Young Men's Democratic Association, and many other organiza-

tions. For many years he was chancellor of the Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania.

With a luminous and vigorous intellect, William S. Price combined a most winning personality. His friendships were not confined to men of his profession alone, and among others he was a close friend of the famous Edgar Allen Poe, and other leading minds of the day. He also cherished the close friendship of Charles Dickens, whom he met upon the first visit to America of that novelist. It was said of him that "he was as true as steel and as pure as gold," and one glance at his countenance would confirm the statement. It was a face of mingled strength and refinement, a face radiant with kindness and good will.

On May 19, 1846, Mr. Price married Sarah A. Jones, and they were the parents of the following children: William Henry, attorney, whose death occurred in 1894; and Mary E., who became the wife of Mortimer H. Brown. Mrs. Brown is active in philanthropic work in Philadelphia, and was for a number of years president of the Charlotte Cushman Club. The death of Mrs. William S. Price occurred October 31, 1900.

The years of William Sampson Price were prolonged far beyond the traditional limit of human life. When past the ninety-fifth anniversary of his birth he closed his career of usefulness and honor, breathing his last, December 17, 1912, at his home in Philadelphia. The record of his work forms part of the history of the bar of the Keystone State, and in it his name stands as that of a patriotic citizen and a learned counsellor.

SIEBERT, William,

Business Man, Public Official.

The commercial prosperity of Pittsburgh, like that of every other great city,

has always depended upon the ability and integrity of her business men, and both the past and the present abundantly prove that the metropolis of Pennsylvania has been richly blessed in this class of her citizens. In their foremost ranks for over a quarter of a century stood the late William Siebert, of the widely known firm of W. & P. Siebert, one of the large grocery houses of Pittsburgh.

John Siebert, son of William Siebert, and founder of the American branch of the family, was born in Sieberthausen of Rodenburgh, near Hesse Cassel city, Germany, and on June 4, 1836, embarked in a sailing vessel for the United States, landing in Baltimore, Maryland, September 3, same year, whence he made his way with his sons, Christian and William, to Pittsburgh. They made their way in Conestoga wagons and arrived in Pittsburgh, October 3, 1836. John Siebert was twice married. His first wife bore him one child, Barthel, who was born in 1811, and became a resident of Allegheny county. The second wife of John Siebert was Annie Kunigunde, born in Bebra, Germany, daughter of George Krapp. Children of John and Annie Kunigunde (Krapp) Siebert: William; George; Christian; William, see below; Susan, wife of Adam Brown; Paul; Elizabeth; Barbara, wife of John Devitt; Barnard; Sarah, wife of William Pfusck; and John.

William Siebert, son of John and Annie Kunigunde (Krapp) Siebert, was born June 21, 1822, in Germany, and was but fourteen years old when he came with his parents from his native land. He was variously employed in Pittsburgh, and for a time worked on the canal express line running from Pittsburgh to Johnstown. In the autumn of 1846 he established himself in the retail grocery business, being the first to open what was

called a family grocery store in Pittsburgh, and one wherein no liquors were allowed to be sold. His store was situated in the old Fifth (later the Ninth and now the Sixth) Ward, and after a time he took as a partner his brother, Paul Siebert, when the firm became known as W. & P. Siebert. The connection was maintained until 1863, when Paul Siebert retired and settled in Ross township, and William continued the business until 1872, when he retired also, spending the remainder of his life mainly in looking after his own interests, although for some years he was in the livery business, having as his partner a Mr. Joseph Mitchell. The record of William Siebert as a business man is free from the slightest blemish. His integrity was never questioned, and he was a just and kind employer. In all concerns relative to the city's welfare, Mr. Siebert took a deep interest. He served as councilman for two or three terms. In politics he was a Republican. Mr. Siebert at the time of his death was the oldest member of the Canal Boatman's Association. He was a member of the Grant Street Lutheran Church, and no good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his aid in vain. Few men enjoyed to a greater degree the warm affection and high regard of their fellow-citizens.

William Siebert married, October 17, 1844, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Mary, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Geschwindt) Zimmerman, and their children were: Albert, a Lutheran minister, of Germantown, Ohio; Francis Virginia, widow of W. W. Wattles, of Pittsburgh; Catharine, widow of Joseph G. Lambie, of Glen Osborne, a suburb of Pittsburgh; Elizabeth R., of Pittsburgh; and William P., whose biography and portrait are elsewhere in this work. The death of Mrs. William Siebert occurred March 10,



J. M. Borman

1912. William Siebert was a man to whom the ties of family and friendship were sacred, and never was he so content as when surrounded by the members of his household.

The death of William Siebert, which occurred August 18, 1908, deprived Pittsburgh of one of her most influential citizens, one who had ever studied her welfare and labored for her prosperity. He left a record of a life singularly complete and a name that had ever stood as a synonym for all that is enterprising in business and progressive in citizenship. The old-time business men of Pittsburgh are still warmly cherished in the memories of many, and none is more vividly recalled than William Siebert. His record forms part of the annals of his city.

**BOWMAN, Franklin Meyer,
Manufacturer.**

Franklin Meyer Bowman, vice-president and director of the Blaw-Knox Company, steel manufacturers, is numbered among that group of aggressive young business men who are to-day maintaining the prestige of Pittsburgh as an industrial centre.

Franklin Meyer Bowman was born in Freeport, Waterloo county, Canada, September 2, 1870, son of Isaac L. and Elizabeth (Meyer) Bowman. Isaac L. Bowman, who was a student of Oberlin College from 1851 to 1856, was for some years engaged in academic work in Canada, and later a surveyor and engineer. Franklin M. Bowman was educated in the schools of his section and at Berlin High School (now Kitchener Collegiate Institute) Waterloo county Canada. He later attended the School of Practical Sciences, Toronto University, graduating in 1890, with degree of Civil Engineer, and being first scholarship man. He then spent one year in Government land sur-

veying, and one year with the Pennsylvania Steel Company. In 1891 he became connected with the Riter-Conley Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, as structural engineer, later becoming director and secretary, and remained with them until 1912. He had charge of all the structural work of this immense concern, known throughout the world, and was located at their Allegheny plant. In 1912 Mr. Bowman came to the Blaw Steel Construction Company of Pittsburgh as vice-president and director, which offices he held until this concern was merged with the Knox Pressed & Welded Steel Company, the new company being known as the Blaw-Knox Company. Of this company Mr. Bowman is vice-president and director. He was for many years before its merger officially connected with the Knox Pressed & Welded Steel Company.

In politics Mr. Bowman is a Republican, and while living in Bellevue, Pennsylvania (a suburb of Pittsburgh) was for four years a member of its Council, and also was president of Council for a term, and was for years on its Board of Health. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of social nature, Mr. Bowman is a member of a number of clubs, among them being the Duquesne University, Westmoreland Country and Old Colony of Pittsburgh. He is also a member of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Iron and Steel Institute, and the American Chapter, Toronto University Alumni Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order.

On August 14, 1895, Mr. Bowman married Ida C., daughter of R. A. Cameron, and granddaughter of Lewis O. Cameron, of Bellevue, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Bowman is descended from the old Cameron family of Pennsylvania, her grandfather

being a cousin of Don C. Cameron, who was for years United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and a son of Simon Cameron, member of the Cabinet of President Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman have a handsome home in the East End, Pittsburgh, and are fond of entertaining.

The foregoing is a very brief and extremely imperfect outline of the career thus far of Franklin Meyer Bowman. 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 city. May it receive, in the years to come, the addition of many more chapters.

SMITH, Stanley,

Ophthalmologist.

The universal trend has been for many years in the direction of specialization, and in the medical profession the tendency has been particularly marked. The specialists of Pittsburgh are noted for the ability and thoroughness manifested in their work, and none of them, in his own department, stands higher than Dr. Stanley Smith, Assistant Professor on the Eye and Ear Staff of the University of Pittsburgh. Though Dr. Smith has practised as a specialist for only a dozen years, he is already regarded as one of the representative ophthalmologists of Western Pennsylvania.

Dr. Stanley Smith was born January 7, 1874, in Warren county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Enos F. and Rosamond (Gelso) Smith. He was educated in local public schools and at Kiskiminetas Academy, and early chose for his life-work the profession of medicine. He was fitted for this at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in 1896, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving for a year and

a half as interne in the Allegheny General Hospital, Dr. Smith entered upon the general practice of his profession in Pittsburgh and spent seven years in the acquisition of much valuable experience and in building up an enviable reputation for knowledge, skill and devotion to duty. At the end of this period, however, feeling a desire for still more thorough equipment than was already his, he took a course of post-graduate work in the Wills Eye Hospital and the Polyclinic and German Hospitals of Philadelphia. In 1903 he returned to Pittsburgh, where he has ever since practised as an ophthalmologist, having an extensive clientele and occupying a leading position. He has been Assistant Professor on the Eye and Ear Staff of the University of Pittsburgh, and has occupied the same position on the staff of the Carnegie Technical Institute.

Chief among the well merited honors which the years have brought to Dr. Smith is that of fellowship in the American College of Surgeons. He also belongs to the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, the Pittsburgh Ophthalmological Society, the American Ophthalmological and Laryngological Society, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society. The pen of Dr. Smith is active in the interests of his profession, and the articles which he contributes from time to time to medical journals are widely read and receive much favorable comment. The political principles of Dr. Smith are those advocated by the Democratic party. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to the University, Civic, Pittsburgh Press and Pittsburgh Field clubs. He attends the Shady Side Presbyterian Church.

Deeply read in his profession and rarely skillful in the application of his knowledge, Dr. Smith combines the



John C. Fisher

essential qualities of the student and the practitioner. His career, in its entirety, has thus far been associated with Pittsburgh, and one of his salient characteristics is a loyal love for the city of his adoption. Identified with a number of her leading institutions, he has rendered in all of them able and disinterested service, one not already mentioned being the Pittsburgh Eye and Ear Hospital. The number of his friends it would be impossible to compute, for his nature is thoroughly genial and both in and out of his profession he draws men to him. He is a man of fine appearance, tall, well built and athletic, with a face expressive of strength and refinement, and the clear, searching eye which indicates the close observer and the deep thinker. Everything about him marks him for what he is—the physician and the gentleman.

Dr. Smith married, April 23, 1902, Sophia, daughter of Charles A. and Elizabeth (Rogers) Lovens, of Franklin, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Smith, a woman of winning personality, is an ardent suffragist, and both she and her husband enjoy a high degree of social popularity, their charming home in the East End being a center of attraction for their many friends.

"Forward" has ever been the motto of Pittsburgh—the motto not only of her manufacturers and capitalists, but also of her professional men, her scientists and her brain-workers. Most emphatically has it been the motto of her medical fraternity, and while that body numbers among its members such men as Dr. Stanley Smith most assuredly it will continue to be so.

FISHER, John C.,

Pioneer in Oil Industry.

The oil industry of Pennsylvania constitutes one of the bulwarks of her

strength and is among the chief reservoirs of her power. The men who first developed its resources helped to lay the foundation of the present phenomenal prosperity of the Keystone State, and as we revert in thought to the days of those pioneers we find dominant among them the late John C. Fisher, for many years a commanding figure in the oil fields of Pennsylvania. In the latter part of his life Mr. Fisher became identified with the Scientific Materials Company, serving as president of this concern up to the time of his death. It is worthy of note that in assuming this office Mr. Fisher identified himself with the business of his ancestors, the manufacture of scientific instruments, conducting it as a resident of Pittsburgh, his native city, which was always his home and the center of his interests.

Jacob Fischer (as the name was originally spelled), grandfather of John C. Fisher, was a famous astronomer and manufacturer of astronomical instruments in Wurtemberg, Germany, generations of his ancestors having been engaged in the same business.

Gottlieb Fischer, son of Jacob Fischer, was also of Wurtemberg, Germany, and adhered to the traditions of his family by carrying on the business of manufacturing astronomical instruments. Realizing the larger opportunities presented by the New World he came to the United States, making his home in Pittsburgh, where he married Christine Schall, a native of Stuttgart, Germany. Mr. Fischer was accompanied to the United States by his brother Jacob, who married a sister of Christine Schall. These two brothers were the only members of the family to leave their native land.

John C. Fisher, son of Gottlieb and Christine (Schall) Fischer, was born November 17, 1841, in Allegheny (now

North Side, Pittsburgh), and received his early education in local schools. When he was on the verge of manhood and the outbreak of the Civil War summoned all loyal, able-bodied citizens to the defense of the Union, John C. Fisher was among the first to respond. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and others, retiring with an honorable record.

On his return to civil life, Mr. Fisher associated himself with the oil industry, then in the stage of incipency, proving by his success that he possessed exceptional ability. He was among the first to bring oil in barges from Oil City and the vicinity and was active in the boating of oil on the Allegheny river, transporting it in bulk and thus revolutionizing the method of its conveyance. He was commodore of a fleet operating during the early period of the industry, and in those days took down the river, in the space of one year, more tonnage than the entire yearly tonnage of the Allegheny river to-day. For years Mr. Fisher was a member of the Fisher Oil Company, and served on the board of directors of the Birmingham Traction Company. He was president of the old Chartiers Valley Water Company, which has always furnished water to the South Side, the corporation having been originally formed to supply that part of the city as well as Knoxville, South Hills and other neighborhoods. This company supplied the first filtered water in the Pittsburgh district. Mr. Fisher withdrew from active connection with the concern when they sold out to the South Pittsburgh Water Company which to-day furnishes water to the South Side, Knoxville, South Hills and other places, operating under the charter of the old Chartiers Valley Water Com-

pany. After boating oil down the Allegheny river, Mr. Fisher built a refinery, but operated it for a short time only, disposing of it to the Standard Oil Company. He was at one time in business with the late Joseph Craig, but the connection was dissolved in consequence of the greater conservatism of Mr. Fisher's ideas. The two were always the very best of friends, despite the fact that their business policies were different.

In 1902, Chester G. Fisher, Mr. Fisher's son, founded the Scientific Materials Company, the older man being elected to the office of president. The concern became one of the leading organizations in its particular line and, while Mr. Fisher was not active in the business, he always gave to its affairs vigilant oversight and constant attention. There could have been no more striking proof of the fact than that he retained unimpaired the powerful intellect and indomitable energy which had given him his commanding station in the business world.

In public affairs, both local and national, Mr. Fisher ever manifested the keenest interest; and no movement having for its object the improvement of conditions in his native city appealed to him in vain. He was one of the early members of the Chamber of Commerce, and at the time of his death was the last original member of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, having assisted in the formation of that body when it took the place of the oil exchange. He had been a life member of the latter organization, and retained his seat in the Stock Exchange until 1910, when he sold it for ten thousand dollars, the second highest price ever paid for a seat in the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.

A man of broad views and sympathetic nature, Mr. Fisher's influence and aid were not limited by race or creed. He was one of the staunchest supporters of



Wm W. Niemöller

colored schools in the South. In appearance he was decidedly handsome, his features being clear-cut and virile. He was a man of jovial disposition, nimble wit and a rare sense of humor. The frequent twinkle of his eye was ample evidence of the natural mirth which was ever bubbling forth in his expressions. Always ready with a joke, he was an excellent, even an enthusiastic, listener. Accomplishing much with little friction he sometimes overcame opposition by his sincerity and geniality. His kindness and unassuming friendliness attracted all who approached him and surrounded him with warmly-attached associates and neighbors.

Mr. Fisher married, January 28, 1869, Mary, daughter of Charles and Salome (Steffler) Weber, of Pittsburgh, and they became the parents of the following children: John F., of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Chester G., vice-president of the Scientific Materials Company; Mary F., wife of George A. Harwood; Edwin H., treasurer of the Scientific Materials Company; and Amelia C. Mrs. Fisher, a woman of attractive personality, is a true homemaker, and her husband, whose affections and interests all centered in his household, never found any allurements to rival those of his own fireside.

On September 15, 1916, Mr. Fisher passed away, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Men of every class deeply mourned for him. He left to his children the priceless heritage of an upright life and an unsullied name.

In his youth a gallant defender of the Union; in his early life one of the pioneers of a great industry; in his maturer years the head and guiding hand in a concern representing the vocation followed by his ancestors for generations. Such is the record of John C. Fisher. Could there be one more worthy?

NIEMANN, Herman H.,

Financier, Merchant.

To her business men of the older generation, the Pittsburgh of to-day owes an incalculable debt. They it was who laid deep and strong the foundations on which has arisen the city which is now the wonder of the industrial world. None among these noble Pittsburghers of the past labored more strenuously for the prosperity of this city than did the late Herman H. Niemann, head of the well-known firm of H. H. Niemann & Company. As financier, merchant and man of affairs, Mr. Niemann was for many years closely and prominently identified with the best interests of the Iron City.

Herman H. Niemann was born in Bramsche, Province of Hanover, Germany, February 24, 1832, son of Rudolph and Jane (Hempes) Niemann. When he was but eight years of age his father died, leaving a family of six. The wife and mother remained in Germany until her children received their education, and and then emigrated to America, locating in Pittsburgh. Here Herman H. Niemann was apprenticed to a tailor, and so well did he apply himself that at the age of twenty-one he started a merchant tailoring establishment of his own, which was continued until within a few years before his death. He was considered one of the pioneers in his line of business in Pittsburgh, and showed himself to be possessed of that resolute, persevering industry, sound and accurate judgment which seldom fail to command success in any sphere of action.

Mr. Niemann was actively interested in a number of Pittsburgh concerns, among them being the Fifth Avenue Bank, of which he was president for nineteen years; was president of the German-American Insurance Company of Pitts-

burgh; for eight years was president of the Canonsburg Iron & Steel Company, and later president of the Parkersburg Iron & Steel Company of West Virginia; and a charter member of the Germania Savings Bank and member of its board of directors for many years. He was also a charter member of the German National Bank, and served on its board of directors for more than thirty years, then resigned from its directorate.

Although Mr. Niemann was, all his life, too busy a man to take any active part in politics, he was ever keenly alive to the affairs of the city, and was recognized as a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures. He affiliated with the Republicans. At all times he stood as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to promote progress and improvement, making wise use of his opportunities and his wealth, and conforming his life to a high standard. He was a member of the German Lutheran church. Of fine personal appearance, he possessed a genial, social nature, untouched by malice or uncharitableness, was most loyal to his friends, and had a kind word and a smile for everyone.

Mr. Niemann married, July 11, 1861, Martha, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Horning) Flowers, of Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. By this marriage Mr. Niemann gained the companionship of a congenial woman and worthy helpmate in his aspirations and endeavors. The death of Mrs. Niemann occurred December 20, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Niemann were the parents of two sons: Adolphus Edward and Charles Franklin. Mr. Niemann was a man of most domestic tastes, and was never happier than when surrounded by the members of his family.

Herman H. Niemann died May 15, 1904, leaving the memory of a life honor-

able in purpose, fearless in conduct and beneficent toward all. Faithful to every duty, his name a synonym for success, recognizing and fulfilling to the letter his obligations to his fellowmen, Pittsburgh lost in him one of her most valued citizens. His death called forth many expressions of appreciation. A Pittsburgh paper said, in part:

In the death of Herman H. Niemann the community lost one of its most valued and public-spirited citizens, and the church a member whose place will be hard to fill. //

From a "In Memoriam," adopted by the Germania Savings Bank, we quote the following extract:

A quiet, unassuming man of devout Christian character, he was true to his highest standard of uprightness and integrity; benevolent and charitable in disposition; open-handed in beneficence, ever ready to assist those in need, he was justly entitled to the respect and honor of all whose privilege it was to know him. //

There are some men the simple story of whose lives is at once a record and a eulogy. High on the list of this noble class in Pittsburgh stands the name of Herman H. Niemann.

(The Flowers Line).

George Flowers, great-grandfather of Mrs. Herman H. Niemann, was a merchant of Philadelphia, residing on the corner of Race and Eighth streets. The name of his wife was Hannah.

Jacob Flowers, son of George and Hannah Flowers, was born in Philadelphia, and when a young man moved to Harrisburgh, where he married Elizabeth Mantell. Later Mr. Flowers moved to Allegheny county. He engaged in agricultural pursuits and was also the proprietor of a hotel.

George (2) Flowers, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Mantell) Flowers, was born



C. F. Wenham

in Harrisburg, and was a boy when the family moved to Allegheny county. Later he became a farmer of that county. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious belief a Lutheran. Mr. Flowers married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth Horning, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and their children were: Jacob; John Horning; Lavinia, wife of Frederick Glenhausen, of Allegheny county; Priscilla, married John Aber, of Allegheny county; Martha, see below; Sophia, wife of Charles Meyran, of Pittsburgh; and Mary, married Jacob Mott, of Allegheny county.

Martha Flowers, daughter of George (2) and Elizabeth (Horning) Flowers, was born February 14, 1832; married, July 11, 1861, Herman H. Niemann, as stated above. Her death occurred December 20, 1914.

NIEMANN, Adolphus Edward,

Financier.

Pittsburgh's supremacy is the result of various causes, chief among which is the unsurpassed quality of her business men of the younger generation. Among this class is A. Edward Niemann, vice-president, treasurer and director of the Germania Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. Mr. Niemann is closely identified not only with the financial institutions of his city, but is also officially connected with a number of her large manufacturing enterprises.

Adolphus Edward Niemann, son of the late Herman H. and Martha (Flowers) Niemann, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1866. His schooling was acquired in the public and private schools of his city, and he then entered business, becoming connected, in 1886, with the Manufacturers' Natural

Gas Company, now the Manufacturers' Light & Heat Company. He entered the banking business in July, 1891, first as secretary and a few years later as secretary, treasurer and director of the Germania Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. Since 1912 he has been vice-president, treasurer and director of that institution, and he is also vice-president and director of the Parkersburg Iron & Steel Company of West Virginia; director of the German Fire Insurance Company, and director of the Colonial Trust Company. In politics Mr. Niemann is identified with the Republicans, but has never held office. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and holds membership in various clubs. A member of the Masonic fraternity, he has attained to the thirty-second degree, and is a member of the Shrine.

On November 22, 1893, Mr. Niemann married Irene M., daughter of the late Ernest H. and Sophia (Landwehr) Myers, of Pittsburgh. A biography and portrait of Mr. Myers is to be found on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Niemann are the parents of the following children: Kenneth Edward, born July 24, 1902, a student at the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Connecticut; and Amelia Irene.

Men of the type of A. Edward Niemann seem like incarnations of the spirit of the twentieth century, and especially of the city of Pittsburgh—high-minded and honorable, and ever in the van of progress. It is these men who are laying the foundations of the city of the future.

NIEMANN, Charles Franklin,

Manufacturer.

Among the well-known and aggressive manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh is C. F. Niemann, president and director of the Parkersburg Iron & Steel

Company, and prominently identified with various other business and financial institutions.

Charles Franklin Niemann was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1869, son of the late Herman H. and Martha (Flowers) Niemann. His education was received in the public and private schools of his city, and at the early age of twenty-one years he started in business for himself, entering the jewelry business, which was followed by his engaging in various other enterprises of a commercial nature. In 1906 he became president and director of the Parkersburg Iron & Steel Company, and its commanding place among Pittsburgh manufacturing concerns is due largely to the tireless efforts of its president.

The thorough business qualifications of Mr. Niemann have always been in demand on boards of directors of different organizations, and his public spirit has led him to accept many such trusts. He is a director of the Fifth Avenue Bank; the manufacturers' Light & Heat Company; Germania Savings Bank, and is interested in many other institutions.

Politically Mr. Niemann is affiliated with the Republican party, but has never accepted office. He is a member of various clubs and trade associations. He holds membership in the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church. A man of action rather than words, he demonstrates his public spirit by actual achievements which advance the prosperity of the community. Mr. Niemann is a thirty-second degree Mason and member of the Shrine.

On October 9, 1900, Mr. Niemann married Mildred, daughter of Harvey and Harriett (Holt) Bartley, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of the following children: Martha Virginia; Charles Franklin II., born August 15, 1905; and Florence Gwendolin. Both Mr. and Mrs.

Niemann are active socially, and their home is the seat of a gracious hospitality.

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, Mr. Niemann's career has been rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having.

McBRIDE, William,

Civil Engineer, Business Man.

"A self-made man" is, perhaps, the phrase which most aptly describes William McBride, president and director of the Pittsburgh, Mars & Butler Railway Company and of several important industrial corporations. The business career of Mr. McBride has been almost entirely associated with the Steel City, and he is quietly but intimately identified with her club circles and her social life.

The McBride family is an ancient and honorable family and entitled to the escutcheon as shown in colors on the opposite page. The description of the McBride coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Gules, a cinquefoil or, within eight crosses patee in orle of the last.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, an eagle's head argent.

John McBride, father of William McBride, was born April 16, 1846, and was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Johnson) McBride, the former a native of County Cavan, Ireland. Thomas McBride died at the age of eighty-two. John McBride was a contractor and builder, and his death occurred September 4, 1890. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Hans and Katherine (Nixon) Blakeley. Hans Blakeley, who was a native of Scot-



James H. Russell, New York

Portrait by Russell

Portrait by Russell, New York

William M. Bridge,



Mr Bride

land, was eighty-seven at the time of his death.

William McBride, son of John and Elizabeth (Blakeley) McBride, was born October 28, 1874, in Troy, New York, and received his earliest education in the public schools of his native city. At the age of thirteen he entered the service of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York, being employed in and around their machine shops, and later with the Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company, Troy, New York. Meanwhile, by diligent study and attendance at the Troy night school, he fitted himself to enter the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, graduating in 1899 with the degree of Civil Engineer. Immediately thereafter Mr. McBride associated himself with the engineering department of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, but at the end of a year came to Pittsburgh, finding employment with the Aluminum Company of America. After remaining with this concern for one year he obtained a position with the Standard Underground Cable Company, maintaining the connection until 1906. In that year he became president of the Fort Pitt Spring & Manufacturing Company, an office which he still retains. In 1916 he succeeded to the presidency of the Harmony Electric Company, and in 1917 to that of the Elwood and Koppel Bridge Company. The same year he was elected president of the Pittsburgh, Mars & Butler Railway Company. All these corporations are of Pittsburgh and in each one of them Mr. McBride retains his office. He is a director of the Pittsburgh, Harmony, Butler & New Castle Railway Company.

In the sphere of politics, Mr. McBride has always been an adherent of the Republican party. He is a director of the Ohio Valley Hospital, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. Among the professional organizations in which he is enrolled are

the Rensselaer Society of Engineers, the American Iron and Steel Institute and the Railway Business Men's Association. He belongs to the Pennsylvania Society, and his clubs are the Duquesne, Edgeworth and Mountour Country. He is a member of the Sewickley Presbyterian Church.

From his record it may easily be inferred that Mr. McBride is a man of great tenacity of purpose, the perseverance with which he overcame the numerous obstacles which stood in the way of his acquiring an education being one strong proof of his possession of this trait of character. He declares that in fitting himself for his profession he found mathematics his most efficient helper, but that he has also derived much aid from the study of history and the perusal of the works of Shakespeare. He believes that by following the Golden Rule and practicing what he calls, most significantly, "stick-to-it-iveness" realization of ideals and true success in life is oftenest achieved.

Mr. McBride married, April 12, 1905, Emma M. B., daughter of Russell H. and Marie C. (Buhl) Boggs, of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. McBride are the parents of one daughter, Marie Boggs McBride. Mrs. McBride is a woman of great intelligence, charming personality, and delightful domesticity, and the union between husband and wife is one of perfect congeniality. Mr. McBride's favorite recreations are golf and swimming, but no form of relaxation rivals for him the attractions of his home.

William McBride may truly be styled the architect of his own fortune, but for a man of his type who has not yet completed his forty-fourth year much accomplishment is both possible and probable and the future doubtless holds for him the attainment of very many results.

PERRIN, Morgan L.,

Insurance Actuary, Financier.

Head of one of the oldest, active fire insurance agencies in the United States, now under the management of its founder, a retired bank president, and honored citizen of Pittston, Pennsylvania, Mr. Perrin reviews a life of unusual business activity and length, more than half a century having been spent in business in Pittston, and forty-six of those years in the insurance business which he founded, owns and yet controls.

He is a descendant of John Perrin, born in 1614, came from London, England, in the ship "Safety," in July, 1635, and settled first at Braintree, Massachusetts, where he was among the organizers of the company that settled Rehoboth. There he died, September 13, 1674. His wife is believed to have been that Ann Godfrey, a widow, who died in Rehoboth, March 11, 1688. He left two sons, John and Abraham. John (2) Perryn was in Rehoboth before 1645, and was buried at Roxbury, Massachusetts, May 6, 1694, while temporarily residing there with his son Noah. His wife was baptized Mary, and to them a large family was born, including a son John (3) Perrin, born October 12, 1668, the eldest child of his parents. He died in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, May 6, 1694. By his wife Sarah he had a son, John (4) Perrin, born March 8, 1692, died February 28, 1731. He married, in 1716, Rachel Ide, born in 1695, died December 4, 1780. This John (4) Perrin and his wife Rachel Ide were the parents of three sons, the youngest being Timothy, born October 1, 1724. He moved to Connecticut, and there died in 1816. He married, and was succeeded by a son Timothy (2) Perrin, who married Lydia Raymond, the line of descent being through their eldest son Calvin, the

founder of the family in the Wyoming Valley.

Calvin Perrin, born September 17, 1793, came from Connecticut to Pennsylvania early in life, and settled at Kings-ton in 1819. He first took a farm upon the flats along the river, but a year later moved back to the higher ground in Northmoreland township, Luzerne county, there purchasing a farm. Later the farm he abandoned on the flats proved to be unusually rich in anthracite coal deposits. He served in the War of 1812, from Connecticut, his homes being in that State at Ashford and Thompson. After his location on the farm in Northmoreland, he settled down to the steady life of a farmer and there resided until his death. He married, May 22, 1816, Polly Lawton, who died in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1842. He married (second) Lucretia Shippey, who died July 24, 1896, at the great age of one hundred and two years. Calvin Perrin and his first wife, Polly Lawton, were the parents of four sons and two daughters: George, who became a farmer of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, married Charlotte Ferguson; Pamela, married William White; Daniel, born December 23, 1822; Betsey, married John Long; Gurden, of further mention; and Ezra.

Gurden Perrin of the Eighth American generation, was born in Northmoreland township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1828, died December 24, 1866, his life of usefulness cut short even before reaching its prime. He spent his youth at the homestead farm, obtaining a good education in the public school. He remained at home his father's assistant until his marriage, then taught school for a time, afterwards cultivating a rental farm until 1857, when he opened a grocery store near Pittston, in Jenkins town-

ship. He was quite successful there, remaining five years before moving to Yatesville, Pennsylvania, where he established a general store which he conducted until his death. He was a good business man, a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a Republican in politics, his first vote being cast for the first presidential candidate of that party, General John C. Frémont. He was a man thoroughly respected by all who knew him, integrity and uprightness distinguishing his private and business life. Gurden Perrin married, December 16, 1847, Fanny Jane Lewis, born at Orange, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1829, daughter of Rev. Oliver and Cynthia (Smith) Lewis, of Orange county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Perrin were the parents of children: Morgan L., of further mention; Arminda, born September 24, 1848, died December 26, 1864; Mattie J., married Eugene Bonstein; Emily A., now a resident of West Pittston.

Morgan Lewis Perrin, of the ninth American and third Pennsylvania generation, only son of Gurden and Fanny Jane (Lewis) Perrin, was born at Mt. Zion, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1850. From the age of seven he has been a resident of Pittston, Pennsylvania, there being educated in the public schools and Wyoming Seminary. He was his father's assistant in the store until the later's death, December 24, 1866, then spent six years in the employ of the Butler Coal Company of Pittston, beginning as clerk, and acting as weightmaster, bookkeeper and superintendent of the Pittston plant. He resigned his position in the spring of 1872, and at once entered the insurance business, a field of activity which he has never abandoned during the forty-six years which have since intervened. He established his agency in Pittston in

April, 1872, having secured the agency for the Niagara Insurance Company, and the Great American Insurance Company of New York, then known as the German-American Insurance Company, his commissions authorizing him to act as agent for these companies being the oldest now outstanding with either company. His agent's authority from the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company is dated in 1876, and all three are yet in force, the Pittston agency one of the strongest centres of business, and the Pittston agent always a welcome and honored guest at the company's headquarters.

The founding, upbuilding and management of his large and important agency has been his principal life work, but he has been a participant in a great deal of Pittston's business activity. He was an incorporator and a member of the first board of directors of the People's Savings Bank, served for a time, then retired until March 29, 1909, when he was elected a director of the People's Union Savings Bank, a merger of the People's Savings Bank, and the Union Savings and Trust Company. He served as director of the merged corporations until April 24, 1913, when he was elected president to succeed William Drury, who died April 14, 1913. Under President Perrin the bank continued unusually prosperous, but the demands of the office so seriously interfered with his private business that on January 18, 1917, he resigned as president, but yet retains his place upon the board of directors. He is also a director of the Hitchner Biscuit Company, of West Pittston; treasurer and director of the Commonwealth Telephone Company; president-treasurer of the Forty-Fort Silk Company. Along with this business activity of over half a century, Mr. Perrin has carried a love for the farm and

farm life, particularly for fine horses, he having owned some of the fine blooded stock of the county, many of these having been bred upon his own farm. He is a Republican in politics, an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Perrin married, May 1, 1870, Anna L. Searle, born October 13, 1851, died October 7, 1910, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Furman) Searle, of Pittston. Mr. and Mrs. Perrin are the parents of: Jessie Angela, born February 5, 1871, died July 16, 1912, wife of H. M. Daman; Ralph Ernest, died aged four years; Ella Searle, born August 10, 1880, a graduate of Wyoming Seminary, class of 1898, married Jasper C. Ackerman, of Poughkeepsie, New York; now living in Wilkesburg, Pennsylvania; Mary Nadine, born April 12, 1886, a graduate of Wyoming Seminary, class of 1905, Syracuse University, 1909, married George Perkins Lunt, of Boston, now residing in New York City.

BROWN, Percy Arthur,

Progressive Business Man.

Percy A. Brown, head of the firm of Percy A. Brown & Company, for a number of years regarded as one of the most enterprising, progressive and successful business firms of Wilkes-Barre, is a descendant of a German ancestry, and he inherits in marked degree the attributes of the people of that nation,—namely, thrift, energy and progressive ideas.

The earliest known ancestor of the branch of the family herein followed was Abraham Brown, a resident of Würtemberg, Germany, where he spent his active career. He married Catherine Holdt, and among their children was a son, Charles Christian, of whom further.

Charles Christian Brown was born in Würtemberg, Germany, May 10, 1831,

and died at Nescopeck, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1896. He obtained a practical education in his native land, and in 1845, at the age of fourteen, he accompanied his brother-in-law, Michael Bacher, to the United States, landing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from whence they went by canal to Berwick, thence to Dorrance township, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1852 he purchased a tract of land of about forty acres, which he cleared and put under cultivation, and at the expiration of twelve years he disposed of his farm and moved to the city of Wilkes-Barre, where for nine years he engaged in mercantile pursuits and for two years engaged in a dairy business. He then removed to Wapwallopen, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a dairy business for one year, and during the following six years he conducted the J. C. Nicely farm at Moca-naqua, same county. In 1886 he purchased a farm in Nescopeck and there spent the remainder of his days. He married Catherine Ehman Amarin, of Würtemberg, Germany, and they were the parents of seven children: Franklin J., of whom further; Alvin; Alice, who became the wife of Theodore Lawalt; Agnes; Frances, who became the wife of Ira Boyd; Hannah; Maggie.

Franklin J. Brown was born in Dorrance township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1855. He attended the district school, during the winter months, and during the remainder of the year assisted with the work of the home farm, remaining with his parents until he attained the age of twenty-four. He then worked a farm on shares located in Butler township, Luzerne county, and in the year 1884 took up his residence in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since followed different pursuits, achieving a cer-

tain degree of success in all his undertakings. He married, December 13, 1877, Mary T. Wenner, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Heimbach) Wenner. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of two children: Edwin C., and Percy Arthur, of whom further.

Percy Arthur Brown was born in Butler township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1884. During his early life his parents removed to Wilkes-Barre, and in the schools of that city he acquired a practical education. He then entered upon his business career and was employed successively with the Boston Store, L. M. Utz, Herman Knappman and Fred L. LaFrance, and upon the death of the last named employer in 1905, he assumed the management of the business, his father and he forming a partnership, but at the expiration of two years the father retired and the business was conducted by the son alone until 1910, when he admitted to partnership B. F. Williams, of Wilkes-Barre, and Robert C. Smith, formerly of Smith & Frantz, and thereafter the business was conducted under the name of Percy A. Brown & Company. From a purely meat shop, the firm has developed until at the present time (1917) it is one of the largest firms in Northeastern Pennsylvania, thoroughly established and up-to-date in every detail in a business that takes in meats, delicatessen, cream, buttermilk, fruit, vegetables and fish. They have recently remodeled and enlarged their store rooms, located at Nos. 24-26-28 East Northampton street, and there is found ideal arrangement and complete mastery of details.

In the main store room, on the right, is a meat counter, thirty feet in length, with glass casings. This case is electrically lighted and thoroughly refrigerated at an even temperature. The meats are cut fresh in the refrigerators and shipped to

the sales counters by well arranged carriers. Back of the glass cases is the counter, and back of each counter is a sanitary wash basin for the use of the salesmen. In the rear of the ice counter are the main ice boxes, which are artificially cooled, but so arranged that various degrees of temperature can be maintained. In the rear of the main ice box is another large one in which there is a slightly lighter temperature. In the rear of the main sales room is the counter for the sale of cream buttermilk, a thoroughly pasteurized and wholesome liquid prepared in the large establishment of the firm. This has a glass counter and answers the same purpose as a soda fountain. To the left of the main room is the delicatessen counter, running the length of the store. It is cooled to any degree by refrigerator pipes. In front of the main room, on the left, is the butter and egg counter, all glass encased and refrigerated. In the new addition is the fish and vegetable market, which is connected with the main sales room by a large entrance, is one of the most wonderful arrangements from a sanitary standpoint in the entire country. The front has folding doors, which can be thrown open to produce a market effect, and in warm weather screens and electrical fans are added. A large fish display bin is one of the features. This is a tile bin, insulated with cork and refrigerated. Glass doors, encased in German silver, are lifted by weights. Proper drainage is provided. There is also another large bin for storage of fish. This is constructed in the same manner, only that cracked ice is used for cooling purposes. In this case are hot and cold water faucets for cleansing purposes. The oyster and clam tanks are encased in tile with cork insulation and German silver lids and tops. To the left of this store room are the vegetable counters and display shelves. These are

neatly arranged and designed so as to show the products to the best advantage. In the rear of this room, reached by a small flight of stairs, is the office and telephone exchange. A number of young women are employed here. Six telephone trunk lines enter the office, four of the Bell and two of the Consolidated. An exchange girl is kept constantly employed and all orders are received in the office and sent by tubes to the sales forces, where wrappings are made and the goods sent by carrier to the rear of the building where the shipping department is conveniently and splendidly arranged. In the cellar is the large ice machine, driven by a motor. At one end is the pump which pumps the water from the ground, two wells having been located in the cellar and immediately set in use. This water is used only for cooling purposes. In the cellar are the cloak rooms and spacious lofts for storage purposes. Every door and window is screened, and at each entrance to the rooms is an electrical fan on the outside of the building for sanitary purposes. At each counter is a cash desk, so that change is readily made and the customer not kept waiting. In the rear of the plot, detached from the main building, are delicatessen shops, the meat grinding shops, and the fine new cream buttermilk room, wherein is one of the greatest displays of machinery in this entire section. Here are cream separating machines, the large churns, the cold cooling tanks, the ice grinders, bottle washing apparatus, everything of the most modern type.

Mr. Brown, with his progressive ideas and keen judgment, realized that in the near future Wilkes-Barre would develop along metropolitan lines and that there would be a great demand for larger and better business establishments, and accordingly he set to work, with the aid of his partners, to cope with this responsi-

bility, and the result is most gratifying to the members of the firm and to their many patrons. He has witnessed the growth of his business venture from three employees to thirty-six, and it is still growing. At the end of the year 1914 the faithful employees of the firm were notified by check that they were interested in the firm's development, and the distribution of a proportion of the net earnings of this firm has been continued since that time.

Mr. Brown is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce of Wilkes-Barre, served in the capacity of trustee for four years, in 1916 was elected president, and reelected trustee. On June 8, 1915, he was appointed a member of the Wilkes-Barre school board, to succeed the late Dr. Guthrie, and in the following year was elected a member, this fact attesting to his popularity and efficiency. He holds membership in the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Franklin Club, and St. John's Lutheran Church. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Brown married, October 24, 1906, Leah Brink, daughter of Peter and Mary (Gay) Brink, of Laceyville, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of one daughter, Orceil, born July 22, 1908.

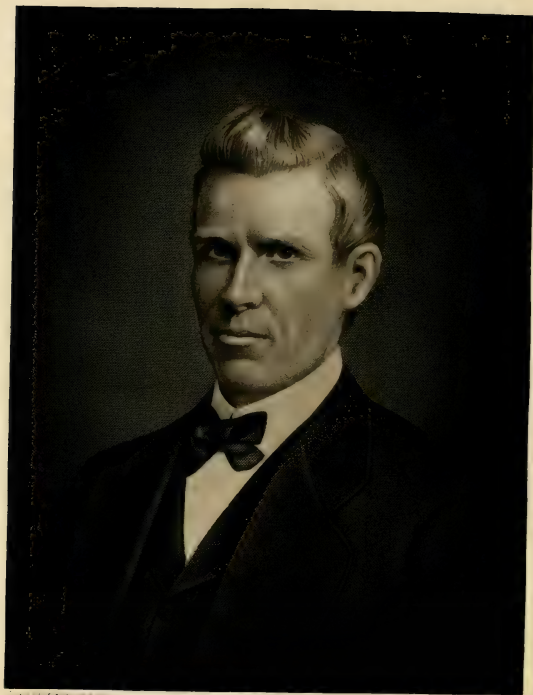
DIEHL, Ambrose Nevin,
Expert in Chemistry.

Ambrose Nevin Diehl was born in York, York county, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1876, son of Andrew K. and Sarah L. (Gring) Diehl. Mr. Diehl is descended from old York county stock, his ancestors having lived in that section for over two hundred years.

Mr. Diehl received his early education in the public and private schools of York, after which he entered York Collegiate



A. N. Diehl.



James H. Lanahan

Institute, graduating in 1894. Immediately thereafter he entered the class of 1898 of the Pennsylvania State College, became a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, and after a four-year course left that institution with the degree of B. S., having specialized in chemistry. In 1898 Mr. Diehl obtained the position of assistant chemist in the Pennsylvania State Experimental Station, and remained one year. In 1899 he came with the Duquesne Steel Works and Blast Furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company as a chemist, and was transferred to the Blast Furnace Department in March, 1900. He was appointed assistant superintendent of Blast Furnaces in October, 1900, and given charge of the department in October, 1901. This position he held until November, 1915, when he was made assistant general superintendent of the Duquesne Steel Works, which position he held until April 1, 1917, when he was made assistant to the vice-president of the Carnegie Steel Company, with headquarters in Pittsburgh. This office he now holds.

Mr. Diehl is a director of the Duquesne Trust Company, and a trustee of the Pennsylvania State College. In politics he is a Republican. He is also a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania and the American Iron and Steel Institute. He is also a member and director of the University Club of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Country Club, Oakmont Country Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Club, Press Club and various others of a social and fraternal nature.

LANAHAN, James K.,

Public-spirited Citizen.

Many of Pittsburgh's most valued citizens have been men of Irish birth and parentage, and in none has the versatile

ability of the race been better and more strikingly illustrated than in the late James K. Lanahan, for nearly a quarter of a century proprietor of the celebrated St. James Hotel, and prominently identified with a number of the leading financial concerns of the Iron City.

James K. Lanahan was born March 17, 1831, in the North of Ireland, and was a son of James and Susan (Krickart) Lanahan. The boy received his early education—a very meagre one—in his native land, and before reaching manhood emigrated to the United States, making the voyage alone and paying his way to Pittsburgh by driving cattle over the mountains. He apprenticed himself at the Bradley Foundry and, after learning his trade, saved his wages in order to defray the expense of a more liberal education than he had yet enjoyed. He pursued a course of study at St. Francis' School, in Loretto, and in his appreciation of the fact that thorough educational equipment was necessary for success in life showed a degree of foresight and a soundness of judgment rarely met with in a youth of his limited opportunities and slight knowledge of the world.

On returning to Pittsburgh, Mr. Lanahan established a hotel on Penn avenue, near the old canal locks, the venture being attended by a gratifying measure of success. In 1868 he moved to Liberty avenue and there opened the St. James Hotel, an establishment which became famous in the annals of hostelry. For twenty years it was conducted by Mr. Lanahan, gaining under his able proprietorship a wide reputation for the excellence of its management and the completeness of its equipment. To his associates Mr. Lanahan showed a genial, kindly, humorous side of his nature which made their relations most enjoyable, and by a systematic course of industry and integrity he

proved himself to be a dependable man under any circumstances and in any emergency. Possessing as he did strong mental endowments, and best of all a rare treasury of common sense, James K. Lanahan's business capacity was remarkable and his judgment of men exceptional. He was a large stockholder in the Lustre Mining Company, and in many other financial concerns, and owned, moreover, much valuable real estate, being a fine judge of its dormant possibilities. In 1888 he relinquished the proprietorship of the St. James Hotel.

As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, Mr. Lanahan stood in the front rank, never refusing his influence and support to any movement which, in his judgment, tended to advance the welfare of Pittsburgh. His political affiliations were with the Democrats, and he consented to serve one term as member of Council from the Ninth Ward, but took little active interest in political questions. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, he was widely, but unostentatiously, charitable. He was a Roman Catholic and a member of the Sacred Heart congregation. A man of great tenacity of purpose, an extraordinary degree of force and such persistency as is rarely met with, these characteristics were depicted on his countenance, as were also the cordiality and kindness which, in combination with his unimpeachable integrity, gained for him the public confidence and surrounded him with hosts of friends.

Mr. Lanahan married, July 2, 1867, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Mary A., daughter of Frank and Catherine (Smith) Reilly, of Pittsburgh, and they became the parents of the following children: Frank J.; J. Stevenson; Susanne, wife of William M. Anderson; and Florence,

widow of William D. Phelan. Mrs. Lanahan, a woman whose winning personality has gained for her much social popularity, was a true helpmate to her husband, whose devotion to his wife and family was one of his most marked characteristics, and whose happiest hours were passed in the home circle.

The death of Mr. Lanahan, which occurred January 29, 1899, deprived Pittsburgh of one of her most valued citizens, a man who owed the success of his life to no inherited fortune nor to any combination of advantageous circumstances, but to his own sturdy will, steady application, tireless industry and sterling qualities of manhood. Kindliness and appreciation of the good traits of others constituted salient features in his character, and his life was in large measure an exemplification of his belief in the brotherhood of mankind.

James K. Lanahan was a noble type of the self-made man. The architect of his fortune, in rearing the fair fabric of his own prosperity he aided largely in the upbuilding of the power and prestige of his adopted city, and Pittsburgh to-day holds his name and memory in honor.

FOSTER, Charles H.

Efficient Citizen.

Now well over the mark which admitted him to the rank of octogenarian,—just past his eighty-fifth birthday, to be exact,—Charles H. Foster, of Pittston, gives little evidence of the great weight of years he carries. For almost seventy of those years Pittston has been his home, and there is no phase of Pittston's development but what he has watched from its beginning. He has prospered in his personal business undertakings, and during his long life of activity and years of retirement has held the highest respect

of the community in which he has so long resided. He is a grandson of Reuben Foster, born in New Hampshire, who came to Oneida county, New York, prior to the year 1800, and there conducted a small farm. His son, Reuben (2) Foster, was born in Oneida county, and there lived until his death in 1852, a carpenter and a caulker. He married Mary Jane Curtis, of Connecticut parentage, and they were the parents of: Charles H. Foster, of further mention; George A., deceased; Frances J., married David E. Wood, of Utica, New York; Margaret E., married Mr. Dennison, of Utica; and Jesse, of Utica, deceased.

Charles H. Foster, eldest son of Reuben (2) and Mary Jane (Curtis) Foster, was born at Bridgewater, Oneida county, New York, eighteen miles south of Utica, April 17, 1833. Until fourteen years of age he attended the public school, but he had two maternal uncles living at Pittston, Pennsylvania, and in the early summer of 1848 he started to join them. He traveled by stage to Binghamton, New York, thence by the same mode of conveyance to Montrose, Pennsylvania, Tunkhannock to Pittston Ferry, arriving June 25, 1848. He found his uncles and found employment with one of them as clerk and driver with the firm, Wisner & Curtis, general merchants of Pittston. He continued with this firm two years, when they dissolved, Thomas E. Curtis establishing a similar business for himself. The young lad remained with his uncle Thomas E. Curtis, for a time, then became a clerk in the store of Thomas Ford & Co. Later he went west, and for two years was clerk in a general store at Winona, Minnesota, then returned to Pittston, where soon afterward he married. He then accompanied the William Ford family to Virginia, settling in that part now West

Virginia, at St. Albans, in Kanawha county, on the Great Kanawha river. There he remained until the outbreak of war between the States, when he returned to Pittston, and established a general store at the corner of Main and Water streets, the building he occupied standing upon the present site of the First National Bank building. He continued in mercantile life until the year 1900, then, having reached the age of sixty-seven, and in possession of a competence, he retired from active business life, only retaining his place upon the directorate of the First National Bank of Pittston, a place which he has filled for fifty-four years, or since its organization in 1864. The foregoing record covers a period of fifty-two years—the boy of fifteen eagerly making his first journey by stage coach, giving way to the veteran retired merchant of sixty-seven, after a life of honest effort intelligently directed.

Equally remarkable is the record Mr. Foster has made in connection with the West Pittston school board. In 1876 he was elected school director, and the same year was chosen secretary of the board. During the forty-two years which have since elapsed, and with the exception of two years and ten days, he has served continuously in that office, elections and reëlections following without number. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 233, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittston; Gohonto Lodge, No. 314, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, his membership dating from May 6, 1854. In religious preference he is a Methodist.

Mr. Foster married, May 10, 1859, Mary Jane Ford, born August 26, 1834, daughter of William and Jane (Ireland) Ford of Pittston. Mr. and Mrs. Foster are the parents of a daughter and two sons: 1. Alice, married Isaac L. Bevan, of Pittston; their children: Robert, Lawrence,

Paul, and Kenneth Bevan. 2. Oscar, married Isabel Allen; their children: Allen, Mary, Louise, Isabel, Florence and Cornelia Foster. 3. William L., married Ella Bryden; their children: Elsie, Donald, and Catherine Foster.

FAGAN, Charles A.,

Lawyer, Corporation Official.

Charles Aloysius Fagan is one of the prominent and successful lawyers of the Pittsburgh bar. He was born in Pittsburgh, July 1, 1859, his parents being Thomas J. Fagan and Mary McLaughlin Fagan. His education was acquired successively at St. Mary's Academy, Ewalt College, and the Pittsburgh Catholic College.

He was admitted to the bar in 1887. For a time he held office as Deputy District Attorney under District Attorney W. D. Porter, now judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and the late Richard H. Johnson, and displayed such ability in his conduct of cases that he was appointed to the office of Assistant District Attorney in 1894 by Hon. Robert E. Pattison, then Governor of Pennsylvania, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John C. Haymaker, now judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. In his legal practice he has for a partner ex-Senator William A. Magee, the firm practicing under the title of Fagan & Magee. During the term of the latter as mayor of Pittsburgh, Mr. Fagan became associated in partnership with Robert T. McElroy, since deceased. The firm with which Mr. Fagan is connected has a general practice.

Mr. Fagan gives his political support to the principles of the Democratic party, and has been an active factor in the councils of this party. He was Democratic presidential elector for the Twenty-

second Congressional District of Pennsylvania in 1892, and was chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Allegheny County, 1894-95. The following year he was elected one of the delegates-at-large to the Democratic National Convention of that year; and was a delegate to the Democratic Convention held at St. Louis in 1916.

In addition to the demands made upon Mr. Fagan by his legal work, he is interested in a number of corporate institutions, being vice-president of the Iron City Sanitary Manufacturing Company; director in the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Ship Canal Company, the Anthracite Coal Company, the Natalie & Mt. Carmel Railroad Company, the East Williston Colony Company of New York, the Lake Shore Realty Company of Ohio, and other corporations.

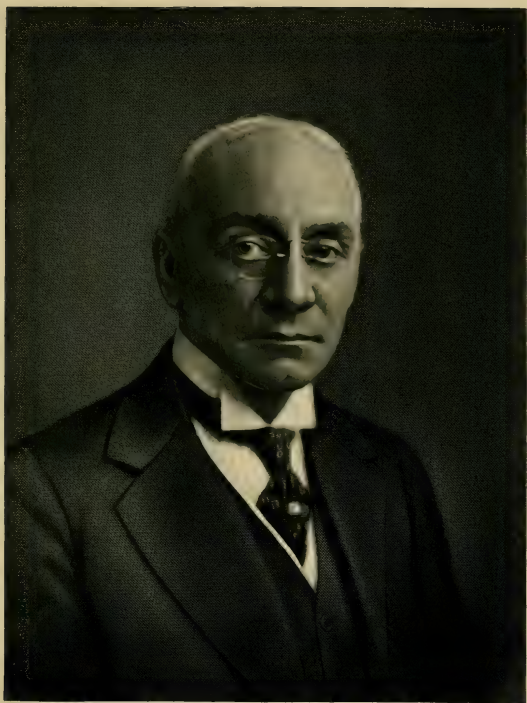
He is a member of the Duquesne Club, the Union Club, the Pittsburgh Country Club, the Oakmont Country Club and the Pittsburgh Press Club. He is the president of the Pittsburgh Hospital; is a member of the board of directors of the Boys' Industrial School of Allegheny County, and a member of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Mr. Fagan married, February 9, 1887, Miss Mary Kane, daughter of Mr. P. C. Kane, a retired merchant of Pittsburgh. They have had children: Marie, now Mrs. George L. Walter, Jr.; Jean, Grace, Dorothy, and Charles A., Jr. The family resides at North Highland avenue and St. Marie street, East End, Pittsburgh.

WOLF, Samuel M., M. D.,

Physician, Enterprising Citizen.

About the year 1780, Jacob Wolf left his home in his native Bucks county, and came to the Wyoming Valley, of Pennsylvania, settling in Union township, Lu-



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zerne county, where he acquired land, worshiped with the pioneers as a Baptist, and died, honored and respected, at the age of seventy-eight. He was one of the men who laid the foundations for the present prosperity of that section, and founded a family of strong men and women who have worthily borne their part in the upbuilding of the community with which their lot was cast. A century later a great-grandson, Dr. Samuel M. Wolf, was a school boy in the district school of the township the pioneers founded, and from that school went out to higher institutions of classical and professional learning, returning to practice his healing art in the chief city of the Valley, where he has now been located for nearly a quarter of a century, 1895-1918.

Jacob Wolf reared a family of sons and daughters on the old homestead in Union township, among them a son, Samuel Wolf, who aided in clearing and cultivating the home farm, remaining thereon until his marriage to Catherine Roberts in 1828. He then rented a farm near Muhlenburg, Union township, upon which he remained four years, prospering sufficiently during that period to enable him to purchase eighty acres of wild land upon which the former owner had built a log house. There Samuel Wolf and his wife resided for several years, but prosperity attended them, and from the bountiful field of their well-tilled acres a fund was accumulated, which in time was used to replace the log house with one of modern design and construction. There Samuel Wolf lived his many years, a man well liked and respected, a town officer, a Baptist, and a Republican. He died in 1878, aged seventy-six years, his wife preceding him to the grave in 1867, at the age of seventy. They were the parents of eleven daugh-

ters and sons, the eldest, Stephen R., being the father of Dr. Samuel M. Wolf, whose useful life is the inspiration of this review.

Stephen R. Wolf was born at Muhlenburg, Union township, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1827, there resided all his life, a farmer, and there died, December 9, 1903. He was skilled in the use of tools and did considerable carpenter work in connection with his farming operations, and also took an active part in township public affairs, holding at different times nearly every office of the town. Like his sires, he was a devoted member of the Baptist church, holding the office of clerk, and in his political faith he was a Republican. Stephen R. Wolf married (first) October 2, 1852, Dorcas Benscoter, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Benscoter; she died March 30, 1853. He married (second) January 5, 1854, Ellen Harding, daughter of James and Samantha Harding; she died January, 1861. He married (third) January 5, 1862, Rachel E. Muchler, daughter of George and Margaret Muchler. Stephen R. and Ellen (Harding) Wolf had children: Catherine, Jessie, and Chester B. Wolf. Stephen R. and his third wife, Rachel E. (Muchler) Wolf, were the parents of a daughter, Margaret, and two sons, Edward I. and Samuel M. Wolf.

Such were the antecedents of Dr. Samuel M. Wolf, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, one of the prominent physicians of the Wyoming Valley, a true, native son, long located in his present environment. He was born at the home farm at Muhlenburg, Union township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1868. He attended the district school until exhausting their advantages, then became a student at Nanticoke High School, where he completed the courses. He continued his father's assistant at the

home farm, but laid his plans for the future broad and deep, beginning to put them into execution in 1891 by matriculating at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. There he pursued a three years' course and was awarded the degree of M. D. with the graduating class of May 9, 1894. The balance of that year and a greater part of the year 1895, he served as interne at Jefferson Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, then located in Wilkes-Barre, opening his first office on Academy street, there remaining until 1915, when he moved to his present location on Franklin street. While his practice was general for several years, Dr. Wolf now specializes in general surgery, and has won wide recognition for his skill in that branch of his profession. He was surgeon to Mercy Hospital from its organization until 1913; was surgeon to Luzerne County Prison for four years, but the demands of his private practice now fully employ his time. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and Luzerne County Medical Society. He has acquired business interests in the city of his adoption, particularly in real estate lines, and is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the city.

Dr. Wolf married, August 22, 1903, Bessie Straw, born May 26, 1870, daughter of Captain Cyrus and Sarah (Leach) Straw, of Wilkes-Barre. Dr. and Mrs. Wolf are the parents of a son and two daughters: Sarah, born May 28, 1904; Samuel M., born February 8, 1906; and Rachel, born March 3, 1909.

LOOMIS, William Drake,

Real Estate Operator.

William Drake Loomis, prominent real estate dealer, public-spirited citizen and popular man of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsyl-

vania, is a member of a very ancient New England family, which had its origin in Essexshire, England, from which place the name was brought to America only eighteen years after the landing of the Pilgrim fathers. Mr. Loomis is a descendant of one Joseph Loomis, who was a woollen draper of Braintree, Essexshire, and who sailed for the New England Colonies on April 11, 1638, in the good ship "Susan & Ellen." On July 17, 1638, he arrived in Boston and we find it mentioned in the records of Windsor, Connecticut, that he purchased a piece of land in that town, February 24, 1640.

His son, Deacon John Loomis, was also born in England, in the year 1622, and came to this country undoubtedly with his father. He was admitted to the church at Windsor, October 11, 1640, and was prominent in the affairs of that town. He was married to Elizabeth Scott, a daughter of Thomas Scott, of Hartford, in which town they were married, February 3, 1649. He was a representative to the General Court of Connecticut in 1666-67-75-76-77, and was deacon of the Windsor church for many years. His death occurred September 1, 1688, and his monument is still standing in the old Windsor Burying Grounds.

Thomas Loomis, third son of Deacon John Loomis, was born December 3, 1653, at his father's home at Windsor, and lived there during his entire life. He lived a comparatively quiet life, and his name does not appear with any very great frequency on the town records. He married Sarah White, March 31, 1680, and his death occurred August 17, 1688, only eight years later. His son, Thomas Loomis, who is known as Thomas Loomis, of Hatfield, to distinguish him from his father, who is called Thomas Loomis, of Windsor, was the second son of his parents, and was born April 20,

1684. His early life was spent in his native town of Windsor, but he later removed to Hartford, where he married January 8, 1713, Elizabeth Fowler, and died April 20, 1765.

Lieutenant Thomas Loomis, of Lebanon, Connecticut, was the only child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Fowler) Loomis, of Hatfield, where he was born in the year 1714. When twenty years of age, in the year 1734, he married Susannah Clark, and his death occurred at Lebanon, February 27, 1792. Captain Isaiah Loomis, son of Lieutenant Thomas and Susannah (Clark) Loomis, was born at Lebanon, September 11, 1749. He served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, and died in his native place, November 20, 1834. He married Abigail Williams, by whom he had a family of children.

Sherman Loomis, second son of Captain Isaiah and Abigail (Williams) Loomis, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, May 27, 1787, and married, November 15, 1810, Elizabeth Champlin, who was a sister of Commodore William Champlin, a nephew of Commodore Perry, and was with Perry at the battle of Lake Erie, and was supposed to have fired the first and last gun on Lake Erie in the War of 1812. Mr. Loomis afterwards removed to Center Moreland, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, the date of his migration to this place being the year 1816. He was the pioneer of the family in Pennsylvania and continued to live in his new home until his death, which occurred March 18, 1867.

William Wallace Loomis, third son of Sherman and Elizabeth (Champlin) Loomis, was born July 14, 1815, at Lebanon, Connecticut. When only one year of age he was brought by his parents to Pennsylvania and there grew to manhood. At the age of twelve he came to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he

resided until his death, save for a short interval of three years. He was very prominent in the affairs of this community, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church there from 1834 until his death, and at the time of this occurrence he was the oldest member of that church. He was at one time the candidate of the Republican party for the office of county treasurer, but was defeated by his adversary, Edmund Taylor, the Democratic candidate. From 1854 to 1861, inclusive, he was burgess of the borough of Wilkes-Barre, and from 1877 to 1880 was mayor of this city. For many years he held the office of trustee of Wyoming Seminary, and was greatly interested in the cause of education. He was a charter member of the Home for Friendless Children; from the time of its incorporation in 1862 he was a trustee, and he also served this institution as its treasurer for about two years. William Wallace Loomis was prominently identified with the Masonic Order, and was a member and the treasurer of Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, of Wilkes-Barre. His death occurred August 2, 1894, and he was undoubtedly one of the most popular and best known citizens of his adopted town in his day.

William Wallace Loomis married (first), February 23, 1841, Ellen E. Drake, a daughter of Benjamin Drake, of Wilkes-Barre, whose death occurred June 25, 1845. They were the parents of two children: Nancy, who died in infancy, and William Drake, with whose career we are here especially concerned. He married (second) Elizabeth R. Blanchard, a daughter of Jeremiah Blanchard, and they were the parents of Fannie L., now widow of Colonel S. A. Urquhart; Sherman, who died in infancy; and George Peck Loomis. He married (third) Lavinia Wilcox, no issue.

William Drake Loomis, son of William

Wallace and Ellen E. (Drake) Loomis, was born August 18, 1844, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He has made his native city his home practically ever since. It was here that he received the elementary portion of his education, attending for this purpose the local public schools, and he was afterwards sent to the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he completed his general education. Upon leaving this institution, the young man was appointed in the United States Navy, the date being September, 1864, while the Civil War was still waging. He was appointed paymaster steward on the United States sloop, "Granite," one of the small vessels attached to the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and later was appointed captain's clerk on the United States steamer, "Mackinaw." Here he remained until he received his honorable discharge from the service at Newbern, North Carolina, early in the summer of 1865. Being thus released from service, Mr. Loomis at once returned to the North and took up his home at Wilkes-Barre, where his peaceful life had been so rudely interrupted something more than a year before by the alarms of war. Here he engaged in the real estate business and has continued therein for nearly half a century, and is now regarded as one of the most substantial citizens there. His entire career has been such as to add without intermission to his reputation for honor and integrity, and he has a record for square dealing second to none in the region. He is still very actively engaged in this line, and his business is as large as ever. Mr. Loomis is a conspicuous figure in many other aspects of the life of Wilkes-Barre, and is prominently identified with many organizations there, fraternal and otherwise. He keeps his military associations won in the Civil War

always green through his membership in the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he is a member of the Westmoreland Club and of the Panther Creek Club, and a non-resident member of the Hazleton Country Club.

William Drake Loomis was united in marriage, February 4, 1868, with Frances Evelyn Stewart, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Williams) Stewart, old and highly respected residents of Scranton, where Mr. Stewart was a prominent business man for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Loomis are the parents of the following children: Bruce E., a graduate of Lehigh University, and now a resident of New York City; Ellen E., deceased; Ida, who died in early childhood; and Earl, a graduate of Princeton University, and now engaged in practice as a Civil Engineer at Allentown, Pennsylvania.

KAUFMANN, Isaac,

Founder of a Mighty Business.

Great nations, commonwealths, municipalities, are the creations of great men. Some renowned for their statesmen, philosophers, poets, artists, others for captains of industries, financiers and merchants. All are thinkers, dreamers, builders, creators, supplying driving energy to the world's progress.

Pittsburgh's "Place in the Sun" is preëminent. As a great center of learning, industry and commerce, the whole world has made a path to her door, and her great men number among the world's greatest. Conspicuous in the mercantile history of Pittsburgh, is the name of Isaac Kaufmann, president and director of the Kaufmann Department Stores.

Isaac Kaufmann, born of Abraham and Sarah (Wolf) Kaufmann, at Viernheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, May 15, 1851. There he lived and received his



Isaac Kaufmann

education until his sixteenth year, and in May, 1869, stirred by ambitions and yearning to carve his career, he boldly sailed for the "land of opportunity" across the seas, locating in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Here for several years in various capacities, he prepared himself for his future career, by learning the language and customs of his adopted land. In March, 1871, with his brother Jacob as his partner, Isaac Kaufmann opened a little clothing furnishing store on the South Side of Pittsburgh, which was at the time called Birmingham. Originally the firm was known as J. Kaufmann & Bro., but later two other brothers, Morris and Henry, became partners, and the company was afterwards identified as Kaufmann Brothers. Jacob Kaufmann died November 1, 1905.

Their business at first was small, but later, in obedience to good storekeeping, assumed such dimensions that the brothers were compelled to seek larger quarters, and forthwith opened a second store in Allegheny City, now North Side, Pittsburgh. In 1878 the constant growth of the business and attendant increase of cares, showed to the Kaufmann Brothers the necessity of concentration, and they closed their branch stores and opened a store on the present site, at Smithfield and Diamond streets. The first building at this address was 123 by 120 feet; then 80 by 130 feet was secured on Fifth avenue as an annex, extending to Cherry Way. Later 100 by 120 feet was acquired on Smithfield street, until in 1903 the company secured the remainder of the block on Fifth avenue. It was in this year (1913) that the firm became incorporated and known as "Kaufmann Department Stores, Incorporated," which is the title at this writing. Co-incident with this change, Isaac Kaufmann was elected president of the business. Following the

acquisition of this additional property, the entire building of the firm was remodeled to the height of twelve floors, with basement and sub-basement, giving them one of the most admired stores in Pennsylvania, floor space of over 700,000 feet. In interesting contrast to the modest little store of the South Side, this business is now among the foremost of its kind in the world, its employees numbering in the thousands, its customers in tens of thousands, and doing a yearly business reaching into the millions.

The mutations of time have caused many changes in this wonderful enterprise, but throughout the two score and more years, the same firm guiding hand has been at the helm, that of Isaac Kaufmann, as democratic and approachable as the day he commenced his career, continues to direct the destinies of the business. In 1915, when the store celebrated its forty-fourth anniversary, Mr. Kaufmann caused to be published in the Pittsburgh papers the following open letter to the people of the city, and as it breathes the ideals and aims of the man, we herewith use most of it:

Forty-four years ago (I wonder how many of you can look back that far and remember our little store and its few counters of goods out there on the South Side) my brother and I founded this firm. Between us we had \$1,500 in cash, but we were millionaires in hope and confidence—filled with boyish faith in ourselves and the young city which had begun to stir with vast ambitions—pitting its youth and energy against the coming years. And we had one thing else, an asset that grew as we went—this piece of advice from the good father who sacrificed his own happiness to send his sons into a strange land which would give us opportunities that our birth-place could not promise:

Sell to others as you would buy for yourself.

Good merchants make small profits and many sales.

Deal fairly—be patient, and in time your dishonest competitors will crowd your store with customers.

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It is a long time since these words were spoken. Meanwhile, the world has improved almost everything it holds, but I don't believe that a better piece of wisdom has been offered to a young man starting out on his career—the walls of this great store of ours rest upon that foundation. And I, in turn, pass it to the coming business men of America—the generation which is replacing mine. One thousand five hundred dollars and an axiom may not appeal to some of you as sufficient capital, but I would not fear to begin anew, even in this period of gigantic enterprises, with as little. Integrity and determination, harnessed to a fixed idea, will accomplish as much to-morrow as it brought about yesterday. And this store will last only as long as it continues to be fair and square. No success can survive carelessness and dishonesty.

I have drilled into our organization that Kaufmann's won't enjoy the confidence of its customers longer than we merit it. I know. I nursed this business from its precarious beginning up to the present moment; for many years underwent struggle and self-denial (buying and selling so closely that we barely made a living) to establish a reputation honorable. Forty-four years ago—how I recall that stern and poverty-stricken period—we couldn't have picked out a worse stretch of years. The average family could afford but the barest necessities of life. A dollar was a big piece of silver—sufficient to feed and clothe and house a man and a wife and children. We were living in a frontier period. The continent was still in the making. A few miles away were entire villages of whose inhabitants not one had ever been on a railroad or seen the sea. A horse car was a novelty. Travel by power was confined to queer, little, rickety, slow steam railroads. Gaslight was a marvel, and kerosene (actually sold as patent medicine, to cure the most ridiculous range of ills) was being experimented with for household illumination. But most of us were afraid to bring the "dangerous" stuff into our homes. There was not an electric motor on earth nor typewriter nor a talking machine. Bell hadn't built a telephone, and we used to tap our heads when we heard anybody talk about flying machines. The great mills which have brought prosperity and world-fame to Pennsylvania, were hardly bigger than overgrown blacksmith shops, and most of the founders worked at their own forges. So you can imagine what sort of a place Kaufmann's was in 1871.

How ridiculous I would have considered the idea that the day would come when we would have four thousand employees, and a store in

which you could buy anything from a paper of pins to a diamond necklace—from a necktie to the complete furnishing of any kind of home—that we would spend as much in a single day for newspaper advertisement as the sum total of our capital. Why I could have stuck the whole shop—lock, stock and barrel—into my present office and used the remaining space for a bedroom.

I was the head of the firm and the bookkeeper, salesman and shipping clerk, bundle wrapper and (occasionally) the delivery system. And I am not ashamed to acknowledge that I put up the shutters and swept the floors. We kept ready-made clothes, hats and men's furnishings; did merchant tailoring. And out of that grew this business.

As the years pass our sons must gradually take our place. We are growing old. The responsibility for the future will rest more and more upon their shoulders. We have taught them to be good merchants—to deal fairly and honorably, to remember that the forty-four best years of their parents' lives are standing twelve stories high at Fifth and Smithfield streets.

Pittsburgh has been kind to us, has loyally and generously supported our enterprises, and the greatest wish of my life is that from our work will rise and endure, not only the first establishment of this community, but of the world. And if it may not be the greatest—at least, let it be the most worthy.

Intensely public-spirited, this man of tireless industry finds time in the midst of incessant business activity to give loyal support to all measures which he deems conducive to the progress and wellbeing of Pittsburgh. He adheres to the Republican party, but has no inclination for officeholding, preferring to give his undivided attention to the great business enterprise of which he is head. A liberal giver to charity, he shuns in this phase of his activity everything approaching publicity. He and his brother, Morris Kaufmann, organized the Emma Farm, one of the well-known philanthropic institutions of Pittsburgh. Mr. Kaufmann is a member of the Westmoreland Country and Concordia clubs. He is also a member of Rodef Shalom Congregation.



D. J. Ball

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The personality of Isaac Kaufmann is that of a man exceptionally forceful and aggressive, with cool, calculating, well-balanced judgment. It is to this combination of qualities that he owes his power to make great ventures with safety and success, and to the union of determination with tactfulness may be traced his ability to win the friendship and esteem of men. Of medium height and commanding appearance, his strong yet sensitive features, accentuated by white hair and mustache, and his whole aspect expressive of decision coupled with generous impulses and a genial disposition, he is a fine type of the true Pittsburgh business man.

Mr. Kaufmann married (first) in Germany, August 9, 1877, Emma, daughter of Nathan and Jeanette (Lehman) Kaufmann, and they were the parents of a daughter, Lillian S., wife of Edgar J. Kaufmann, of Pittsburgh, and the mother of a son, Edgar J., Jr., born April 9, 1910. The death of Mrs. Emma Kaufmann occurred June 12, 1894, and Mr. Kaufmann married (second) March 22, 1899, Belle C., daughter of Jonas and Josephine (Speyer) Meyer, of Quincy, Illinois. Mr. Kaufmann is a man of decided domestic tastes, and the Kaufmann home in the East End is the seat of a gracious hospitality.

Mr. Kaufmann's portrait precedes this biography. To the biography of this broad-minded public-spirited man of action, one might fittingly append those lines of Addison's:

'Tis not in mortals to command success.

But we'll do more, Sempronius—we'll deserve it.

BALL, David Ithiel,

Lawyer, Public Official.

The distinctive prestige Mr. Ball has gained as an eminent lawyer is the result

of over forty years' close application to his profession as a member of the Warren county bar, in practice in all State and Federal courts of the district. In the many notable cases in which he has appeared as counsel, he has demonstrated a deep knowledge of the law, an expertness in handling and presenting his cases, a painstaking manner of preparation, an honesty of purpose and a fairness which have won him the highest respect of the bench and bar. His clientele is a large and influential one, and in professional standing no member of the Warren bar outranks him. As a citizen he has received the continuous support of his fellowmen for every office to which he has aspired, has rendered borough and county most efficient service; and in 1897, had Governor Hastings heeded the strong personal letters and petitions showered upon him, Mr. Ball would have received the appointment to fill a vacancy then existing upon the bench of the Superior Court of the State.

He is a son of Abel and Lucy Maria (Northrop) Ball, and a grandson of Moses and Persilla (Ball) Ball, Moses Ball of Connecticut birth, but a resident of New York State. Abel Ball was born in 1800, and died October 19, 1853. He resided in New York until about 1821, then settled in Warren, Pennsylvania, but later moved to a farm in Farmington township, Warren county, where he was engaged in agriculture until six years prior to his death, when he was stricken with an illness which confined him to his bed during those last years of his life. He married Lucy Maria Northrop, born June 14, 1808 died December 26, 1897, daughter of Gideon and Esther (Munson) Northrop, he a soldier of the Revolution. Mrs. Ball survived her husband, and alone reared her children, who were young at the time of their father's death.

This trust she faithfully performed with a true mother's patience and devotion. Mr. and Mrs. Ball were the parents of: David Ithiel Ball, of further mention; Fanny Rosilla, born May 30, 1846, died July 15, 1905; Munson Monroe, born August 26, 1847, died August 13, 1874. By a former marriage Mrs. Ball had a daughter, Mary Sophia, who married James Cooper, and died June 19, 1902, aged seventy-five years.

David Ithiel Ball was born in Farmington township, Warren county, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1844, and there absorbed all the advantages offered by the local schools. He then attended Jamestown (New York) Union School for a time, and later was graduated from Jamestown Collegiate Institute. Following graduation he taught for several terms in Warren county schools, but having decided upon his life work, began the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge Brown, of the Warren county bar. In 1875 he passed the required tests of the examining board and was duly admitted to the bar of his native county. He was at once admitted a partner with Judge Brown, and as Brown & Ball they practiced in Warren until the elevation of the senior partner to the bench. Mr. Ball then formed a partnership with C. C. Thompson, which association continued several years.

In proof of the importance of the practice Mr. Ball has conducted, it is only necessary to cite the fact that his name is associated as counsel with nearly one hundred and fifty cases in the Supreme and Superior courts of the State, some of them among the most celebrated in the legal annals of the State. Among them are the Ford and Lacy cases, involving valuable lands, which occupied the attention of the court for two years; the conspiracy case, *The Commonwealth vs.*

Ralph, Tolles *et al.*, involving the title to oil lands; Babcock *vs.* Day, and the Borough of Warren *vs.* Geer. For many years he was an administrator of the estate of L. A. Robertson, his bond being \$600,000. Through his professional and business life he has stood for that which was good and true, his character as a man of sterling uprightness equalling his high standing as a lawyer. He is a member of the various bar associations, county, State and national, and to other professional societies.

In July, 1862, Mr. Ball enlisted in Company C, Independent Pennsylvania Infantry, and later served in Battery H, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery, serving with the latter in Virginia during the threatening period when Washington was menaced by the Confederates. He is a member of Eben N. Ford Post, Grand Army of the Republic, an organization in which he takes a deep interest. In politics a Republican, Mr. Ball has ever taken active part in campaign work, is a popular platform orator, and in party councils his is a potent voice. In 1871 he was elected treasurer of Warren county, serving one term; from 1893 until 1902 he was a member of the Warren board of education, serving as president of the board during six of those years. He was chairman of the building committee in charge of the erection of the high school building, and served in the same capacity during the erection of two of the grade buildings. In 1897 he was strongly urged for appointment to the Superior Court bench, but stronger influences were brought to bear upon Governor Hastings, and the vacancy then existing was filled by another. When the Progressive movement culminated in 1912 in the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidency, Mr. Ball joined heartily in the movement, and although he had been pre-

viously nominated for presidential elector by the State Republican Convention, he withdrew his name and accepted the same nomination from the Progressive party. In the campaign which followed he rendered valuable service, and was one of the contributing causes which carried Pennsylvania for the National Progressive candidates, Roosevelt and Johnson. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, served for a time as president of the board of trustees, and has long been an elder.

Mr. Ball married, in 1871, Lucy Matilda Robinson, daughter of Elijah and Caroline (Northrop) Robinson, of Farmington township. Mrs. Ball is an earnest, efficient worker for the cause of religion and charity, a devoted member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the Society of Christian Workers, through whose efforts the Home for the Friendless (now the Warren Emergency Hospital), managed entirely by a board of woman directors. The hospital was incorporated March 25, 1898, Mrs. Ball, a charter member, being elected to serve on the first board of directors, an office she held for twelve years, until her resignation in December, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Ball are the parents of a daughter May, who married, June 24, 1909, Dr. William Charles DeForest, and has children: David Ball, Lucy Ball, Charles A. L., and William George DeForest.

McCLINTOCK, Andrew H.,

Lawyer, Enterprising Citizen.

Among the learned professions generally, and especially that of the law, there has grown up a great body of tradition, an atmosphere, it might be said, the intensity and mass of which it is very difficult to imagine for those who have never

entered it. The law is the heir of many ages, not merely in its substance, its proper matter, but in a myriad connotations and associations involving all those great figures who have names to conjure with and all the great mass of its votaries, who from time immemorial have dealt with and in it, also the great men who have made and adapted it, the learned who have interpreted and practiced it, the multitude who have been protected and also, alas, victimized by it. From each and all it has gained its wisdom or wit, its eloquence or its tale of human feeling which may serve to point a moral, until, by a sort of process of natural selection, there has arisen a sort of system of ideals and standards, lofty in themselves and a spur to the high-minded, a check to the unscrupulous, which none may safely disregard. The bench and bar in America may certainly point with pride to the manner in which their members have maintained the splendid traditions of the profession, yes, and added their own, no inconsiderable quota to the ideals of a future time. The McClintock family of Pennsylvania has now for two generations contributed to the bar of that State members who have been representative of these best traditions and who, through long careers of successful practice, have maintained and given emphasis to the highest standards and ideals of the law.

The McClintock family is an old and honored one in Pennsylvania, and traces its descent to one James McClintock and his wife, Jean (Payne) McClintock, of the little town of Raphoe, County Donegal, Ireland. But though the progenitor of the family in America lived in Ireland, the line did not originate there, the ancestors of James McClintock having dwelt originally in Argyllshire, Scotland, from which place three sons of Gilbert McClintock emigrated and settled near Lon-

donderry, Ireland, from one of whom James McClintock was descended. This James McClintock had in turn a son, Samuel McClintock, who emigrated from Ireland to America in the year 1795, and settled in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He was the first of the name to make his home in this State, but later his father followed him here and settled in Lycoming county. Samuel McClintock died in the year 1812, when only thirty-six years of age. He married, July 15, 1806, Hannah Todd, a daughter of Colonel Andrew Todd, one of the early families in this State, Colonel Todd having been born in the town of Providence here in 1752. He married Hannah Bowyer, also a native of Providence, born in the same year. They resided during their entire lives in this town, and died May 5, 1833, and May 28, 1836, respectively. Hannah Bowyer was a daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Edwards) Bowyer, her father having been a farmer near the Providence church. Colonel Andrew Todd was an extensive land owner in the region of Trappe, Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He was, according to tradition, something of an inventive genius and very skillful in all sorts of mechanical handicrafts. He was a member of the old Providence Presbyterian Church, and a soldier in the Revolutionary Army. He held the office of justice of the peace for thirty-three years, having been elected thereto, May 22, 1800, and only ceasing to hold it at the time of his death. His father, Robert Todd, was, like the progenitor of the McClintock family, a native of Ireland, where he was born in the year 1697. He emigrated to this country with his wife, who had been Isabella Bodley, of County Down, Ireland, where she was born in 1700. Robert Todd's death occurred in 1790, at the age of ninety-

three years, and he and his wife were the parents of nine children of whom Colonel Andrew Todd was the youngest. The grandfather of Colonel Todd was John Todd, and this was also the name of his great-grandfather, both of whom lived and died in Ireland. Hannah Todd, the daughter of Colonel Andrew Todd, married Samuel McClintock, July 15, 1806, as is stated above, and among their children was Andrew Todd McClintock, one of the eminent attorneys of the State in his day.

Andrew Todd McClintock, LL. D., son of Samuel and Hannah (Todd) McClintock, was born February 2, 1810, at his father's home in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He was but two years old when his father died, but his mother was determined that he should receive the best possible educational advantages, and as a child sent him to the local public schools. He was prepared for college here and upon graduation from high school matriculated at Kenyon College, Ohio. Here he soon became a prominent member of his class in which were a number of young men destined later to make distinguished names for themselves in various departments of the country's life. Among these the best known was Edwin M. Stanton, the famous Secretary of War under President Lincoln, and there was also future Judge Frank Hurd, one of the most conspicuous figures in Ohio politics on the Democratic side, and there also was Rufus King, the celebrated educator, who became dean of the law school in Cincinnati. In these distinctly stimulating surroundings, young Mr. McClintock remained for three years, making a reputation for himself as a brilliant and intelligent student, and at the end of this period returned to his native Northumberland county, having determined in the meanwhile to make law his profession in

life. Accordingly he entered the office of James Hepburn, but about a year later removed to Wilkes-Barre and completed his studies under the preceptorship of the elder Judge Woodward, an eminent attorney of this city. On August 8, 1836, Mr. McClintock was admitted to the practice of his profession at the bar of Luzerne county, and at once became a partner of his former tutor, the firm becoming Woodward & McClintock. This partnership continued until the year 1839, by which time Mr. McClintock had already won a brilliant reputation for himself as may be seen in the fact that he was appointed district attorney for Luzerne county. In this responsible post he added to his reputation and discharged the duties of his office in a manner to meet the entire approval of his constituents in the community-at-large. However, at the end of one year, he resigned his post and returned once more to regular practice. It is interesting to note here, as illustrating Mr. McClintock's disinterested devotion to his profession, that this was the only public office ever held by him, for although he was frequently urged to become a candidate for other honorable posts, he consistently refused and he even declined the candidacy for the judgeship of the Luzerne county Court of Common Pleas. His friends and associates united in urging upon him this nomination, feeling that no man was better fitted to exercise the judicial capacity, but his shrinking from public notice and his interest in his active practice as an attorney, combined to make Mr. McClintock firm in his refusal, although he showed evidently how pleased he was at the confidence reposed in him. In the year 1873, however, he accepted the appointment of Governor Hartranft to a membership of the commission charged with the revision of the State Constitution, and in this

work was the colleague of such men as Chief Justice Agnew, Benjamin Harris Brewster, Attorney-General Samuel E. Dinnick, United States Senator Wallace, Senator Playford, Henry W. Williams, and the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, who were all his fellow commissioners and eminent jurists, every one. Mr. McClintock, while his practice was a general one, specialized to a certain extent in corporation law, being most deeply versed in this branch of his science and the counsel for many well known corporations.

Andrew Todd McClintock was a man of the greatest public spirit, and was always ready to perform whatever service he could for the community. He was a leader in many movements which had the welfare of the city as their end, and was also affiliated with a number of its most prominent institutions, especially those which were concerned with various civic purposes and philanthropic objects. He was a director of the Wyoming National Bank, of the City Hospital and the Home for Friendless Children; president of the Hollenback Cemetery Association and of the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association. He was a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, serving as vice-president of this organization from 1860 to 1875, and president in 1876 and 1889-91. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him in 1870 by Princeton College.

His life work and the commanding position he attained at the bar and in the community where he lived, signify more plainly than words the measure of his abilities and the nobleness of his character. In stature he was tall, of massive frame and endowed with great strength and endurance, dignified in bearing, yet gentle, genial and sincere in temperament; the grace of his presence and the charm of his manner impressed everyone who came within the range of their influence.

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Andrew Todd McClintock was united in marriage, May 11, 1841, with Augusta Cist, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Hollenback) Cist, and a native of Wilkes-Barre, born in the year 1817, and died September 24, 1895. Her family was very prominent during the early life of the city, and took an active part in its growth and development. Mr. and Mrs. McClintock were the parents of four children, as follows: Helen Grinnan, born January 19, 1846, at Wilkes-Barre, died January 14, 1894; Alice Mary, born January 31, 1848, died October 12, 1900, became the wife of John Vaughan Darling; Andrew Hamilton, mentioned below; and Jean Hamilton, born February 22, 1855, died April 15, 1891.

Physically, a man of noble proportions, the gift of both paternal and maternal forebears, mentally highly endowed, with a heart that quickly responded to every appeal, Andrew Todd McClintock was a giant among men. He would have won eminence in any field of labor, but he chose the law, a most confining profession and one which would seem to be ill-fitted to his physical characteristics which would appear to have been more at home in an active out-door environment. His mind, however, was particularly well qualified for his chosen subject, and he was deeply learned in the principles of common law. As an advocate he was especially strong and almost appeared to have an intuitive knowledge of the mental processes of those whom he addressed, a quality which made him extremely effective before a jury. Wit, humor and pathos abounded in his speech, but he never descended to play upon the emotions to accomplish his end, but always had a background of keen and trenchant reason to support his every plea. He was most genial, open-handed and friendly, and his life was truly a suc-

cession of good deeds, and the number of his friends was legion.

Andrew Hamilton McClintock, only son of Andrew Todd and Augusta (Cist) McClintock, was born December 12, 1852, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and has made this city his home and the scene of his active professional career ever since. The elementary portion of his education was received at the local schools, and later he entered Princeton College, and graduated from this institution with the class of 1872, when only nineteen years of age, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1875 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his *alma mater*. It was very natural that, brought up as he was in his father's household, where he came in contact continually with legal tradition and atmosphere, that he should have selected the law as his profession, and accordingly he began the study of this subject in his father's office and also under the preceptorship of Edward P. and J. Vaughan Darling, the latter his brother-in-law. He pursued his studies to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar in Luzerne county, January 20, 1876, and at once began his professional career in association with his father. As time went on and young Mr. McClintock proved his eminent capacity to handle whatever legal matters were entrusted to him, Mr. McClintock, Sr., gradually withdrew more and more from active life and left it to his son to manage the great legal practice which he had built up. His large clientele, including many of the wealthiest corporations of the region, remained faithful to him and the great legal business has rather increased than diminished with the course of time. Like his father, Mr. McClintock was quite unambitious for political preferment, and like him also he was a staunch member of the Demo-

cratic party. Outside of the limits of his profession he has affiliated himself with many of the largest and most important institutions in the city, and may be considered a leader in most of the departments of the community's life. He is president of the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, a director of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, the Lehigh & Luzerne Coal Company, the Honey Brook Water Company, the Hollenback Cemetery Association, the Miners' Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre, a trustee and director of the Home for Friendless Children, and a trustee of the Osterhout Free Library of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. McClintock is a conspicuous figure in the club life of the community, and is a member of the Westmoreland Club, the Wyoming Valley Country Club of Wilkes-Barre, the Hazleton Country Club of Hazleton, of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of which he was librarian from 1883 to 1885 and treasurer from 1886 to 1895. In his religious belief Mr. McClintock is a Presbyterian, and is a member and trustee of the First Church of that denomination in Wilkes-Barre. He is also the treasurer of this church at the present time, and is thus intimately connected with it as was his father, who for many years was an elder.

Andrew Hamilton McClintock was united in marriage, December 1, 1880, with Eleanor Welles, a daughter of Colonel Charles F. Welles, Jr., and Elizabeth (LaPorte) Welles, his wife. Mrs. McClintock is descended on the maternal side of her family from Governor Thomas Welles, of Connecticut, who was the first treasurer of that colony, and on the maternal side from Bartholomew LaPorte, a member of the French Refugee Colony at Asylum, Bradford county, Pennsyl-

vania. Mr. and Mrs. McClintock became the parents of two children, as follows:

1. Gilbert Stuart, born December 27, 1886, and like his brother studied at and was graduated from the Harry Hillman Academy at Wilkes-Barre; he then attended the Lawrenceville School at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and from there entered Princeton University and was graduated with the class of 1908; he has followed in the steps of his father and grandfather in choosing the law as his profession, and pursued that subject at the law school connected with the University of Pennsylvania; he is at the present time associated with his father in the practice of the law, and gives ample evidence of having inherited the brilliant qualities of his progenitors.
2. Andrew Todd, born January 21, 1889, and now one of the most prominent of the younger physicians of Wilkes-Barre; he was graduated from the Harry Hillman Academy at Wilkes-Barre, with the class of 1903, and like his father entered Princeton University; he was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1907, and had in the meantime made up his mind to follow medicine as his career in life; accordingly he entered the medical school connected with the University of Pennsylvania, and received his medical degree from that institution in 1911; in the years 1912-13, both inclusive, he held the post of resident physician in the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, and here gained much valuable practical experience; in 1913 he went abroad and pursued his medical studies at Vienna for about a year; he returned in the autumn of 1914 to the United States, and at once took up the active practice of his profession in his native city; Dr. McClintock has already won a wide reputation for himself in the medical world, and is specializing to a large extent in the subject of internal medicine.

WHITMAN, Benjamin,

Man of Affairs, Litterateur.

No man in the city of Erie, Pennsylvania, was as well known as Benjamin Whitman, his speaking acquaintances numbering half the population of the city. A decade has passed since he was called to his reward, but his memory is green, and as long as the men of Erie admire public spirit, enlightened vision, civic pride and devotion to duty, so long will he be remembered. He was a high type of the self-made, home-loving American, who coupled with business sagacity and success an intellectual culture and a literary taste that gave him a place in the life of the city peculiarly his own. Essentially a man of the people, a deep interest in their welfare was expressed in his acts, and he never ceased to be concerned for their well being, and he did a great deal to endear himself to his fellowmen. It is to his untiring energy and interest that Erie owes the magnificent public library which belongs to the humblest citizen and to the most exalted. He aroused the sentiment which demanded such an institution, was the author of the Pennsylvania Free Public Library Bill which made it possible, and it stands to-day a splendid and most fitting memorial to the life and services of Benjamin Whitman, journalist, publicist, man of affairs, author, scholar, traveler and public official. He was a native son of Pennsylvania, his parents, George F. and Mary (Demperlay) Whitman, of Middletown, Dauphin county, he their first born son.

Benjamin Whitman was born in Middletown, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1840, died in the City of Mexico, Old Mexico, March 14, 1908, he being at the time on a travel tour, as was his custom each spring. He attended public school in Middletown until eleven years of age,

then became an inmate of his uncle's home in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, there continuing school study until fifteen years of age, the stern business of life then beginning for the lad. He began learning the printer's trade in the offices of the Harrisburg "Telegraph," then the leading newspaper of the capital city. Three years later, and he was then only eighteen, he bought an interest in the Middletown "Journal," his home town paper, and became its editor. Just why does not appear, but he sold the "Journal" after six months' ownership, and until the winter of 1859 was engaged in journalistic work at Lancaster and Harrisburg. He taught school in Middletown, the winter of 1859-60, then located in Erie, Pennsylvania, a city which was ever afterward his home.

He did not accidentally stumble upon Erie as a location, but came upon invitation from Andrew Hopkins, then managing editor and owner of the Erie "Observer," who offered the young man of twenty the position of assistant-editor. This throws a strong light upon the journalistic ability of Mr. Whitman, even at that early age. One year after his arrival in Erie he bought an interest in the "Observer," a weekly paper, and in January, 1864, became sole owner and editor. Four fourteen years he retained control of the paper and its editorial policy, winning success from nine professional and financial points of view. He displayed splendid editorial ability, his views were sound and so well expressed that they won him friendships that only death dissolved. He retired from active newspaper work, December 1, 1878, but all his life he was connected with some form of literary work and was an able writer whose contributions were welcome in any newspaper office. He was Erie's most successful newspaper editor and laid the



Benja Whitman

foundation of his fortune while a journalist. His business activities thereafter were chiefly in connection with real estate development and financiering and the fulfilling of public trusts. He had abounding faith in the future of Erie, and took pride in being a factor in its rapid growth. He encouraged workmen to become home owners, and through his advice and encouragement what was once a desolate part of the city became a section of neat homes, with sewers, pavements and every other improvement. His work in that section stamps him a public benefactor and will endure.

Mr. Whitman was a Democrat in politics and a recognized leader, enjoying the confidence of those two strong national leaders, Senator Wallace and Congressman Samuel J. Randall. He was a personal and political friend of Governor Pattison, and largely through that friendship and Mr. Whitman's influence, Erie was chosen as the site for the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Home. Governor Pattison appointed him executive chairman of Pennsylvania's World's Fair Commission, and for some time he was chairman of the Democratic County Committee. He was a delegate to the National Convention of 1884, which nominated Grover Cleveland for President of the United States, and was delegate to many State conventions of his party, also was a member of the State Central Committee. He was never an office seeker, in fact steadfastly declined to allow his name to be used in connection with any office, city, county or State. But he did use his great political influence cheerfully in the city of Erie. In 1881, without any solicitation on his own part, he was appointed by Judge Galbraith to a place upon the Erie Board of Water Commissioners, a position, non-political, which he held until 1887, his service to the city being

very valuable. In the World's Fair Commission he served as chairman until ill health compelled him to resign in the spring of 1893, but at the earnest solicitation of the other members he remained on the commission and helped to plan, fit up and equip the State building and State exhibits as well as preparing the report of the board.

Other public service rendered was as trustee of Erie Academy, and in his preparation of the "History of Erie County," published in 1884. In 1896 he compiled the State, county and local matter in Nelson's Biographical Dictionary. He delivered many political speeches and addresses, and it was long his habit to make extended travel tours, and upon his return to Erie to give interesting and instructive travel talks on lectures on the wonders he had seen. Only a short time before his last tour he published a book describing his travels in the Holy Land, and to other famed historical localities. Cuba and the West Indies were visited, and in Old Mexico he was stricken with his fatal illness. While he was actively identified with every movement to make Erie a greater city, and his enthusiasm inspired others, there is one institution whom all agree is to be credited to his untiring energy and devoted interest, The Free Public Library. The following extract from a resolution adopted by his associates of the board of trustees, fittingly expresses their regard for his work:

Mr. Whitman's interest in our Library—his loyalty to the Cause of Education—his liberality or catholicity of spirit—cannot be better expressed than by using his own words. In his address as presiding officer of the day, at the dedication of the Library, February 16, 1899, among other things, he said: "This is the people's building—not for a favored few only. It was built by the people for the use of the people of all creeds, colors, races and conditions. There

must be no distinction here—no prejudice, no preferences. The poorest man and woman must be made to feel as welcome as the richest; the child of the humblest laboring man must receive as kind attention as the son or daughter of the grandest and the proudest." And in closing his address he said: "I congratulate you ladies and gentlemen upon the dawn of a new and better day for our city and country. The erection of this building will extend the fame of our city, far and wide, and the Library, if properly conducted, will improve the tone, the spirit and the sentiment of this entire section. You have cause to feel proud that Erie has been the first City in the Commonwealth to avail herself of the Free Library Act of 1895, and that she has done her part in a way that promises so much for the future."

Mr. Whitman was a member of the Erie Press Club, and an honorary member of the Erie Typographical Union. He was long affiliated with Perry Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and when the time came to lay him in Erie Cemetery the beautiful Masonic service was fully carried out at the grave. Memorial services were held at the lodge rooms in Masonic Temple and fitting eulogies were delivered. The Erie Board of Education also testified to his high character in resolutions of respect, and the press of the State vied in their expressions of respect to his memory.

Mr. Whitman married, May 31, 1870, Mary Emma Teel, daughter of Silas E. and Julia A. Teel. Mrs. Whitman continues her residence in Erie.

PAYNE, EDWARD F.,

Extensive Coal Operator.

Edward F. Payne comes of a family which for three generations has been prominent in the coal mining industry in Pennsylvania, and he was one of the most conspicuous figures in the development of this great business during his life. As a man Mr. Payne occupied a position in his community held but by few. The

worth of his citizenship was recognized by all his associates, and in whatever capacity he filled his work was done with the same high efficiency and conscientious devotion which marked his life as a whole. He was a man of strict integrity and lofty purpose, and he counted his friends among the high and the lowly, his friendship for them being always faithful and sure. He was possessed of a kindly heart and genial disposition, and was at all times very approachable, his outlook on life being fundamentally democratic. Mr. Payne's family was of Irish origin, and was founded in America by one Robert Payne, a native of Bally Common, Kings county, Ireland, who with his wife, Mary A. (Chamberlain) Payne, came to America with their son Edward, and settled in Canada. Robert Payne's wife was a daughter of the Rev. William Chamberlain, a clergyman of the Established Church of England, resident at Bally Common. When Edward Payne, the son of the immigrant, had grown to young manhood, he came from Canada to the United States, and settling in Pennsylvania he soon became interested in the coal business there, and eventually became a noted operator. He married Priscilla Standish, a young lady of English family, and made their home in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania.

Edward F. Payne, son of Edward and Priscilla (Standish) Payne, was born at his father's home in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and passed the first few years of his childhood at his native place. While still young, however, he was sent to the public school at Jersey City, New Jersey, where he was a student for a number of years. Upon completing his course at this institution, he returned to his native State and then engaged in the business in which his father had already made so notable a success. He held in

succession the positions of outside and inside foreman of the East Boston Mine at Wilkes-Barre, and was eventually made general superintendent of the colliery. Sometime later he and his brother, William G. Payne, purchased the entire property from its former owners and succeeded them in the great business which they had built up. The great organizing abilities of Mr. Payne rendered the success of their concern secure from the outset, and the business steadily grew in size and importance up to the time of his retirement therefrom. He was recognized as one of the most energetic and capable managers in Luzerne county, and his works were unusually free from the labor disturbances which have proved so great a menace to the average colliery. This was undoubtedly due to the unusual kindness and consideration with which he treated his employees and all those who worked for him in any capacity. Indeed he won for himself a very enviable reputation in this connection throughout the region, so that he always had his pick of the best laborers thereabouts. His personality was an unusually genial one, and he made friends easily in whatever class he happened to come in contact with. After many years of active management, Mr. Payne finally disposed of his interests in the East Boston Coal Company, and retired from business. But although he no longer actively took part in the business world, he continued to hold extensive and valuable interests in soft coal properties in West Virginia, and these are still retained in his family. He was also a director of the Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre, an office which he continued to hold up to the time of his death. Mr. Payne was exceedingly prominent in the social life of Wilkes-Barre and its environs, and was a member of the Westmoreland Club of that city. He was also

prominently affiliated with the Masonic order, and was a member of the lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the council, Royal and Select Masters, and the commandery, Knights Templar. In his religious belief Mr. Payne was a Presbyterian, and was a member of the First Church of that denomination at Wilkes-Barre.

Edward F. Payne was united in marriage, June 22, 1876, with Elsie Reith, a daughter of George and Ann (Esson) Reith, both of whom were natives of Scotland. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Payne, as follows: Edith, June 14, 1877; Edward, who died October 22, 1884; Ellen Arline, born September 28, 1885; and Bruce B., born April 27, 1889.

Mr. Payne was a man of strong individuality, whose mind was capable of thinking clearly and originally and who was always independent in thought, word and action. This is well shown in his attitude toward politics, in which he always maintained a free and non-partisan judgment. He reserved the right to decide for himself upon all political issues and voted for that candidate which he honestly believed to be the best for the community, irrespective of the party name with which he was labeled. His death, which occurred on October 17, 1910, was felt as a severe loss by the entire community and there were many expressions of sorrow and regret as well as admiration for his past life and achievements, from the most varied sources. The resolutions passed by the Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre, of which Mr. Payne had been director for so many years, deserve to be here quoted. They were as follows:

The Committee appointed to draft appropriate resolutions upon the death of Mr. Edward F. Payne submit the following:

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Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Edward F. Payne this board has lost a faithful and conscientious member, who, both as director and secretary, has served it with characteristic earnestness and zealous devotion to duty.

Resolved, That we recognize the great interest he always took in the affairs of this institution, and that we deeply mourn for him as one in every way worthy of our esteem and regard, and one who from out intimate association with him on this board and because of his superior social and business qualities had become greatly endeared to us all.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with his family in their bereavement and, that as a testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow, a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to them, and that the same be entered in full upon our minutes and that we attend the funeral in a body.

Mr. Payne was a most public-spirited citizen and there were very few movements of any importance undertaken with the city's interests in view with which he was not identified. He was a man of strong, almost Puritanic virtues, but his fellows never felt any inconvenience from the somewhat stern tone of his morality, since it was only himself that he applied it to, only himself whom he insisted upon living up to his ideals. For every other man this was tempered with a large and wise tolerance, the tolerance of the philosopher who realizes that it is only himself for whom he is responsible and that, although others may, and should be influenced in all ways possible in the direction of the right, yet more than this is vain and that no one man has a right to formulate a code of ethics for his fellows. He was a man of deep sympathy for his fellows, especially all such as had suffered misfortune of any kind, and to these he was always ready to extend a helping hand. In his treatment of his fellows he was able to meet all men on a common ground, and his judgment of them was not influenced by any conditions of an exterior nature. All men were equal to him and it never occurred to him to ask

if they were rich or poor, high or low. This lack of respect for the accompaniments of fortune is a quality greatly admired by all men, who feel an instinctive trust in those who possess it, and it was probably this as much as anything that accounted for the popularity which Mr. Payne enjoyed. In all the relations of life his conduct was irreproachable, and he might well be considered as a model of good citizenship and worthy manhood. Mr. Payne was a most loving father, a devoted husband and a friend of all men.

FLICK, R. Jay,

Journalist, Leader in Community Affairs.

R. Jay Flick, one of the best known and most popular business men, especially in connection with the real estate field, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is a descendant of a very old and distinguished family, which has been represented in this State from the middle of the eighteenth century, when it was founded here by his ancestor, Gerlach Paul Flick. This Gerlach Paul Flick was a native of Germany, and emigrated from his home land for the American colonies in the good ship "Neptune," which arrived at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1751. Gerlach Paul Flick did not remain in the city, however, but having that spirit of enterprise which formed the early pioneers of this country, he set out at once into what was then practically a pathless wilderness, and eventually settled in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in one of the frontier communities of that day. It is remarkable how rapidly these communities developed and how soon the various industries which we associate with civilization and progress found their way to the frontier. One of these was brought

by the original ancestor of the Flick family, who erected a mill and became the miller for the surrounding region. He was successful in his enterprise, and became a man much respected and esteemed by the neighborhood. His death finally occurred there at the venerable age of ninety-nine years. The great longevity of this family through many generations is a matter of record, and is referred to with pride by their descendants.

Gerlach Paul Flick was the father of three sons, Paul, Martin and Casper, all of whom were born at his home in the village of Moore, Moore township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Of these the youngest, Casper, was the ancestor of the branch of the family with which we are here concerned. Casper Flick followed in his father's footsteps, and was engaged in the milling business all his life. At the time of the Revolution, he joined the patriot forces and took part in that momentous struggle. His death occurred at the age of eighty-two years, and he was the father of twelve children, nearly all of whom lived to be over eighty years old.

The eldest of his children, John Flick, was born January 1, 1783, and died January 1, 1869, being at that time eighty-six years to a day. During his early life his occupation was that of a miller, and he became very prominent in the life of Northampton county. Like his father, he was a patriot and served his country as a soldier during the War of 1812, being mustered out when peace was finally declared. He was a Democrat in politics, and took an active part in public affairs, being undoubtedly one of the leading citizens of Northampton county during his life. He was county commissioner of Northampton, Monroe, Carbon and Lehigh counties at the time when they con-

sisted of one county, and was twice elected to represent his home community in the State Legislature. In the year 1813 he married Eva B. Caster, a daughter of Philip Caster, a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, and who at one time lived in the Wyoming Valley, but afterwards settled at Lower Mount Bethel, Northampton county. Mrs. Flick died in the year 1873, at the age of seventy-seven. Mr. and Mrs. Flick were the parents of a large family of children, of whom the eldest son was Reuben Jay, father of R. Jay Flick.

Reuben Jay Flick, eldest son of John and Eva B. (Caster) Flick, was born July 10, 1816, at the community which had come to be known as Flicksville, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, named in honor of his father, John Flick. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and in the year 1838, when he was twenty-two years of age, he came to the Wyoming Valley, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits and later in banking. In both these departments of the community's life he was very prominent, and he became first president of the People's Bank at Wilkes-Barre. Upon first coming to this region he had been a man without either resources or influence, but by dint of his own hard work and indefatigable energy, he raised himself to a high place in the esteem and regard of his adopted community and became one of the most influential citizens of Wilkes-Barre. He was always most closely identified with the charitable interests of the city, his position as trustee of Lincoln University of Oxford, the Harry Hillman Academy, the Female Institute and the City Hospital and Home for Friendless Children, give ample evidence of his benevolence and the amount of time and energy which he expended for the less fortunate of the community. In the year

1882 he yielded to the pressure of his friends and, somewhat against his own will, became the candidate for member of Congress on the Prohibition ticket. He was defeated, however. Besides his presidency of the People's Bank, Mr. Flick, Sr., was identified with a large number of important industrial concerns in this region, among which should be mentioned the Wilkes-Barre Lace Manufacturing Company, of which he was the president for many years. Reuben Jay Flick was married on January 9, 1858, to Margaret Jane Arnold, a daughter of Adam and Margaret (Hoofsmith) Arnold, of Hamilton, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Flick were parents of five children: Liddon, Warren J., Helen Jessie, Harry Lincoln, and Reuben Jay, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Flick, Sr., were staunch members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Flick was a elder thereof for a number of years.

Born June 24, 1871, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, R. Jay Flick, son of Reuben Jay and Margaret Jane (Arnold) Flick, has made his native city his home ever since and the scene of his busy and active career. He received his early education at the local public schools of Wilkes-Barre, which he attended as a child, and afterwards entered the Harry Hillman Academy, of which his father was one of the officers. He was thirteen years of age at this time, and in 1888, when seventeen, graduated from that institution. In the same year he entered Phillips-Exeter Academy, graduating from there in 1890, after having been thoroughly prepared for college. In 1890 he matriculated at Princeton University and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1894, after having established an enviable record for himself for general good character and scholarship. Young Mr. Flick felt that his talents and

tastes both urged him to a business career, and accordingly, to supplement his general education, he entered the Wyoming Business College in 1896 and graduated from the full business course in nine weeks. In the same year he was appointed business manager of the Wilkes-Barre "Times," an evening daily paper, published in this city by the Wilkes-Barre Times Company. So successful did he prove in this capacity that about 1900 he became treasurer of the Wilkes-Barre Times Company, and in 1905 became its president and the editor of the Wilkes-Barre "Times." As the editor of this influential journal, Mr. Flick at one bound became a power in the community to be reckoned with, and it may be said of him that the power which he wielded and still wields has ever been used by him in the cause of right and to the best advantage of the community, as he has honestly seen it, so that he deservedly owns the regard and the esteem of the entire community. Perhaps an even greater service to Wilkes-Barre performed by Mr. Flick than the influence which he has exerted through his paper is the great stimulus and assistance that he has given to the development of many industrial and business concerns in this region. While still a very young man, he became greatly interested in the promotion and reorganization of the various public utilities in Wilkes-Barre and the surrounding region, especially of the gas and electric companies hereabouts. He has been very prominently associated with certain of these concerns, and has been president of the Bethlehem Consolidated Gas Company of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, of the Vineland Light & Power Company of Vineland, New Jersey, and is now the president of the People's Light Company of Pittston, Pennsylvania. He is also a director of the Wyoming Valley

Trust Company, the Wilkes-Barre Lace Manufacturing Company, of which his father was president, the Mahanoy City Gas Company, the Hazard Manufacturing Company, Wilkes-Barre county, and several other institutions. He is a very prominent figure in the social and club circles of the city, and is a member of the Westmoreland Club, the Wyoming Valley Country Club of Wilkes-Barre, the Scranton Club of Scranton, Pennsylvania, the New York Yacht Club, the Bankers' Club, and City Club of New York City.

R. Jay Flick was united in marriage, February 10, 1909, with Mrs. Henrietta Ridgely Flick, the widow of his brother, Liddon Flick. They are the parents of one child, a daughter Eleanor Ridgely Flick, born December 8, 1910.

PARRISH, Charles,

Leader in Wyoming Valley Development.

Since man in his onward march first teamed and gashed the fair Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania with his coal mining devices, and laid down gleaming rails which carry the product of the valley to every part of the country, no man can justly lay claim to a greater share in the great development of that rich coal field than Charles Parrish, of Wilkes-Barre. He began his business career under that sterling merchant and financier, Ziba Bennett, when a lad of fifteen, and eventually became his partner, but with the opening of the Wyoming Valley to mines and railroads he quickly saw the possibilities, and with active brain, broad vision and quick initiative, he secured a strong position which he always held. He drew to the coal district capital and labor from all over the world, and the Valley Metropolis, Wilkes-Barre, owes much of her greatness to the vision,

energy, enterprise and unusual ability of her adopted son, Charles Parrish.

Parrish is an eminent English family name, and was brought to Massachusetts in 1635, by Dr. James Parrish, born in England in 1612. He came in the ship "Increase," in 1635, was made a freeman in 1637, and after practicing his profession many years in Massachusetts, returned to England, where he died. John Parrish, son of Dr. James and Mary Parrish, was one of the original proprietors of Groton, Massachusetts, and there resided until 1712. He served as sergeant and ensign in the military company of the town in 1683, was selectman, and constable, and in 1693 deputy to the General Court. In 1712 he moved to Stonington, Connecticut, where he died in 1715. Isaac Parrish, son of John, and grandson of Dr. James Parrish, was born in 1698, died in 1764; lieutenant of the first military company in Windham county, Connecticut. He served in the French and Indian wars of his day, and was one of the leading men of his section. He married, March 3, 1720, Margaret Smith.

Archippus Parrish, son of Lieutenant Isaac and Margaret (Smith) Parrish, was born October 10, 1735, died in 1780, and was buried at Storrs, Connecticut. He married Abigail Burnap, March 10, 1763, and in 1766 located in North Mansfield. There he purchased land, and established a tannery which he conducted profitably for many years. He was succeeded by his son, Archippus (2) Parrish, born January 27, 1773, at Windham, Connecticut, died at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in October, 1847. He married, in Morristown, New Jersey, Phoebe Miller, and for several years was engaged in business in New York City, acquiring a substantial fortune. In 1810 he located in Wilkes-Barre, there engaging in mercantile life, but later became proprietor of that old-

time famous inn on the public square, "The Black Horse Hotel." This famed hostelry was a recognized gathering place for the prominent men of the Wyoming Valley, the old soldiers of the Revolution, and the olden time gentlemen of the city, as well as for the traveler on business or visiting the historic battlefields of the Valley. Tales of the olden times were told and retold, and with wonderment the younger listened to the recital of thrilling adventure, narrow escapes from and victories over savage foes, as well as to the story of suffering, disaster and death that befell so many in the beautiful Wyoming Valley. Archippus (2) Parrish and Phoebe (Miller) Parrish were the parents of Charles Parrish, to whose memory is dedicated this review of an ancient family and record of an honorable and useful life.

Charles Parrish was born in Dundaff, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1826, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1896, his seventy years spent in the Wyoming Valley. He attended Wilkes-Barre Academy until fifteen years of age, then began the wonderful business career which was only terminated by death, fifty-five years later. His first position was as clerk in the general store of Ziba Bennett, of Wilkes-Barre. This was in 1841, and until 1856 he continued in business association with Mr. Bennett, passing through all grades of promotion until becoming a partner. In 1856 he withdrew from the firm, then being a young man of thirty, and with that withdrawal the second fifteen year period of his life ended and an entirely new era began. He had discerned the "signs of the times," with clearer vision than the older men, and foresaw that coal was to reign as King of the Valley. Seeing this, he withdrew from mercantile life, and henceforth was the daring, suc-

cessful coal operator and dealer in coal lands and mines. He developed great powers of resource and quick decision, every acre of the vast holdings of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company west of the mountains having been selected after examination and purchased under his direction. He organized the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Company, was its first and only president for twenty years; was president of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company, and while president founded in a unique way the wonderful philanthropy connected with that company. He secured the consent of the employers of the company to allow one day's wages to go into a fund, he agreeing that the company would devote the entire proceeds of the mines for one day to the same fund. The agreement was faithfully kept on both sides, and a capital created which is used for the relief of men disabled in mine work. This was long before the day of indemnity laws, and shows that he was as far in advance of his time in welfare work as in business methods.

His mining interests were large, but by no means measured the extent of his activities. He built railroads; was for twenty years president of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre; president of the Hazard Manufacturing Company; a promoter and stockholder of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company; director of the Northwest Branch Railroad; and in addition to the two large coal companies previously mentioned, he was president of the Parrish and Annora Coal Companies. He kept in close touch with the business life of Wilkes-Barre, and with counsel and material aid advanced the various undertakings which brought prosperity to the city. He was one of the most generous of men, and many owe their start in life to the aid he quietly

extended, and to the advice he freely gave when asked.

Not content with being foremost in a business sense, he sought in other ways to advance city interests, and for seven years he was president of the City Council, giving to city affairs his strong, guiding hand in business matters. During his term, well paved and well lighted streets became the rule, not the exception; sufficient fire fighting apparatus to protect the city was installed; and an efficient police force maintained. The city was conducted as a business is conducted, and efficiency ruled in every department. During the Civil War period, he was very active in aid of the Government, both in recruiting, equipping and caring for troops. He was an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church, a Republican in politics, a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, member of the Pennsylvania Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, and in all was interested and helpful. He held the respect of all men, and personally was very popular. He rose to eminence among eminent men, and through his own individuality and ability won his way to success.

Mr. Parrish married, June 21, 1864, Mary Conyngham, born February 20, 1834, daughter of Honorable John N. Conyngham, LL. D., and his wife, Ruth Ann Butler, and granddaughter of Colonel Zebulon Butler, the Continental officer and hero. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parrish were the parents of four daughters: 1. Anna Conyngham Parrish, married, October 20, 1906, Joseph H. Bradley, of Washington, D. C., she being his second wife; they are the parents of a daughter, Mary Parrish Bradley. 2. Eleanor Mayer Parrish, married, January 14, 1903, Joseph H. Bradley, and died February 9, 1904, leaving a son, Joseph H. (2), who died in 1910. 3. Mary Conyngham Parrish,

died in infancy. 4. Katherine Christine Parrish, married, July 22, 1902, Arthur A. Snyder, M. D., of Washington, D. C.; their children are: Katherine Conyngham, Eleanor Parrish, and Sophia Tayloe Snyder.

SCHOOLEY, Jesse B.,

Substantial Citizen.

The name of Schooley is perpetuated in New Jersey by Schooley's Mountain, a one-time famed summer resort of Warren county, numerous descendants of John Schooley, the founder of the family, settling in that region and owning a great deal of land. Jesse Barber Schooley, a prominent business man of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, is the second to bear the name, Jesse B. Schooley, his father, coming from Greenwich, Warren county, New Jersey. He was a son of Joseph P. Schooley, son of Jedediah Schooley, who was a grandson of John Schooley, the Englishman who came from Lancashire, England, about the year 1700, and settled in Sussex county, New Jersey. Joseph P. Schooley was a man of excellent qualities, owning and cultivating a farm at Greenwich in Warren county.

Joseph P. Schooley was born at Greenwich, Warren county, New Jersey, April 17, 1785. In 1809 he married, in Warren county, Margaret Barber, and in 1818 moved from New Jersey to the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, locating their home in the township of Exeter (near the now borough of Wyoming) upon a large farm which Mr. Schooley had purchased. Both Joseph P. and Margaret Schooley died at the farm, he on January 28, 1875. They had children: Jesse Barber, of further mention; Jedediah, Mary Ann, William, Elizabeth, Mehitable, Joanna, Joseph, and Margaret.

Jesse Barber Schooley was born in

Warren county, New Jersey, April 1, 1811, died at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1884. He was seven years of age when the family moved to the Wyoming Valley, and there he was educated and at the home farm passed his years of minority. He learned the carpenter's trade, and in the early twenties was employed in boating upon the Morris and Essex canal. Later he became a merchant operating in Wyoming, having as a partner Thomas F. Atherton, who later was president of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. During this period he began investing in coal lands, one of the tracts he owned being the present site of the Mount Lookout Colliery and its workings. After acquiring coal interests, he moved his mercantile interests to Pittston, and there also conducted a general store. In addition to his store and mining operations, he was also engaged in the manufacture of brick. He was postmaster at Wyoming about 1879, and ever retained his ownership of the homestead farm. He was a director of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. He married, at Wyoming, February 20, 1838, Eliza J. Brees, daughter of John and Jerusha (Johnston) Brees, granddaughter of Captain Samuel Brees, and great-granddaughter of John Brees, of Somerset county, New Jersey, who, born in Holland in 1713, came to New Jersey in 1735, and in 1736 married Dorothy Riggs, and was a soldier of the Revolution. His son, Captain Samuel Brees, was also a soldier of the Revolution, married Hannah Pierson, and moved to the Wyoming Valley, arriving at Wilkes-Barre, June 11, 1789. Jesse Barber and Eliza J. (Brees) Schooley were the parents of: Fannie, Margaret J., Elizabeth S., Joseph J., Jennie E., Kate M., Jesse B. (2), of further mention; and James M.

Jesse B. (2) Schooley was born in

Wyoming, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1854, and is now living practically retired from business cares, in the town of his birth. He was seventh of his parents' eight children, and has always resided at the homestead, purchasing the property from the heirs of Jesse B. (1) Schooley in 1884. He was educated in the public schools, and until 1876 remained with his parents, engaged in cultivating the land now the site of Lookout Colliery. In that year he was appointed assistant to his father, who was then postmaster of Wyoming. He obtained a good education in the public schools and at Wyoming Seminary, and as assistant postmaster he was the virtual head of the office until appointed to succeed his father, who died in 1884. Jesse Jr. continued the management of the office until the spring of 1885, then resigned, having been appointed administrator of his father's estate. He was fully occupied with his duties as administrator until 1886, then purchased the homestead, and has since been concerned in its management and in caring for his general business interests.

He was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Wyoming, the existence of that institution dating from March 27, 1907, Mr. Schooley being elected a member of the first board of directors, and by them was chosen vice-president, an office he yet holds. He is a trustee of Forty-Fort Cemetery Association, and otherwise interested in local business affairs. He is one of the substantial men of his community, and highly esteemed as a man of sound judgment and sterling integrity. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, belonging to Wyoming Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Mount Horeb Council, Royal and Select Masters; Dieu le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar;



Albert C. Luman

and is a Noble of Irem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Politically he is a Republican, and in addition to being assistant postmaster and postmaster of Wyoming from 1873 until 1885, he was the first elected treasurer of the borough. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and interested in all good works. No worthy cause lacks his support and his friends are legion.

Mr. Schooley married, November 4, 1884, Minnie E. Steel, born October 12, 1864, daughter of Martin and Marie (Billings) Steel. They the parents of two sons: Arthur B., and Allan D. Schooley, the latter born July 9, 1890, died August 18, 1892.

Arthur B. Schooley was born April 26, 1886, and was educated at the Harry Hillman Academy, going thence after graduation to Lafayette College, then taking a business course at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. After completing his student career he entered the employ of the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and is now holding the position of teller. He married, June 2, 1914, Olive C. Lewis; they the parents of a son, Jesse B. (3) Schooley.

LEHMAN, Albert C.,

Manufacturer.

Prominent among the younger generation of manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh is Albert C. Lehman, president of the Blaw-Knox Construction Company, one of the large industries of the Pittsburgh District. Mr. Lehman is not only well-known in manufacturing circles, but is active in all that makes for the betterment of his city.

Moses Lehman, father of Albert C. Lehman, was born in 1849, in Frankfort-on-Main, Germany son of Kalman Lehman. He came to Pittsburgh in 1861,

where he received his education and later entered business, as a wholesale clothier, the firm name being Lehman & Kingsbacher. Later Moses Lehman became president of the Blaw-Steel Construction Company, which office he held until his death in 1914. In politics, Mr. Lehman was a Republican, and he was also a member of the Rodef Shalom congregation. Moses Lehman married Fanny Frank, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Albert C. Lehman, son of the late Moses and Fanny (Frank) Lehman, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1879. He received his education in the public and private schools of Pittsburgh, and then entered Harvard University, graduating with the class of 1901. He then entered the wholesale shoe business, in Pittsburgh, the firm being Diamondstone & Lehman. In 1906 Mr. Lehman retired from this field to become vice-president and general manager of the Blaw Steel Construction Company, and in 1914 succeeded to the presidency of this corporation. In 1917 Mr. Lehman became president of the Blaw-Knox Company, this being a combination of the Blaw Steel Construction Company and the Knox Pressed and Welded Steel Company.

In addition to the presidency of the above concern, Mr. Lehman is actively identified as an official and stockholder with various other enterprises. He is a director in the Ransome Mixer Company of New York, director in the Carpenter-Beale Company, Incorporated, of New York, director of the McWhirk Engineering Company, and in 1912 helped organize and became president of the Hoboken Land Company. In politics, Mr. Lehman is a Republican, but has always refused office, preferring to concentrate his energies on the details of his many offices. Of social nature, he is a

member of Westmoreland Country Club, which he helped organize and was president of for the first four years of its existence; member of the Harvard Club of Pennsylvania; the Harvard Club of New York; the Friars Club of New York; the Concordia Club of Pittsburgh, the Army and Navy Club of Pittsburgh, a member of Rodef Shalom congregation.

Mr. Lehman married, January 9, 1902, Seidie, daughter of Charles and Caroline (Frank) Adler, of Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Lehman are the parents of a son, Murray C., born August 5, 1905. Mrs. Lehman is active in the philanthropic work of her city, and is a member of the Children's Bureau, and a director in the Hebrew Aid Society of Pittsburgh.

Albert C. Lehman is an admirable representative of the Pittsburgh manufacturer, inasmuch as in his character and record he gives evidence of the vitalizing energy and spirit of progress which has ever distinguished the Pittsburgh man of affairs, and it is by men of this type that its prestige will be maintained and increased in the years that are to come.

Charles Adler, father of Mrs. Lehman, was born December 8, 1839, in a little mountain town near Cassel, Germany, son of Simon and Lalchen (Stern) Adler. He attended the public schools until the age of fifteen, when he came to America, arriving in Maryland and settling in Montgomery county, where he conducted a store until 1864. In February, 1865, Mr. Adler went to Baltimore, Maryland, and entered the wholesale shoe house of H. Frank & Company, when the name of the firm was changed to Frank & Adler, which has grown to one of the large enterprises of Baltimore. Mr. Adler married, February 19, 1865, Caroline, daughter of Henry Frank, of Baltimore, and

their children were: Simon C., Mrs. Robert M. Laupheimer, Mrs. Albert C. Lehman, as above stated; Harry, and Blanche.

VAN DERMARK, Welbon W.,

Business Man, Agriculturalist.

Although all his life a business man and most successful in his undertakings, Mr. Van Dermark, of Wilkes-Barre, also ranks with the agriculturists of the Wyoming Valley, although of that to be envied class then referred to as "Gentleman Farmers." Yet he is as practical in the management of his four farms as of his business, his pet hobby—fine Holstein cattle—being the most practical of fads as they are the foundation of the herds that make his a model dairy farm. One of these farms is the old Van Dermark homestead in Dorrance township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, the others adjoining. Mr. Van Dermark is a man of energy and ability, held in high esteem by his business associates, friends and acquaintances of a lifetime. His life has been quietly spent, his greatest interest his home and private business affairs.

Mr. Van Dermark is of an ancient Dutch family, his American ancestor, Benjamin Van Dermark, coming from Holland to New Amsterdam (New York) about the middle of the eighteenth century (1740-1760). From New York he drifted over into New Jersey, as did many Hollanders, finally making settlement near Princeton, where he married Sarah Brink, and they are the founders of the branch of the family in this country. They were the parents of Benjamin (2), Brink, Sarah, John and Jeremiah. Before Indian troubles were over they were greatly harassed in their Jersey home and finally moved to Eastern Pennsylvania, Benjamin obtaining a farm on the banks

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of the Delaware, which with his sons he cultivated for some years. Finally the family located in the Wyoming Valley, where a farm was purchased in Newport township, Luzerne county. There Benjamin (1) Van Dermark ended his days, leaving a family who had inherited his love of the soil, being farmers in each generation down to the present. W. W. Van Dermark turning to agriculture after success had been attained in the business world.

The line of descent in this branch is through the eldest son of the founder, Benjamin (2) Van Dermark, a substantial farmer, and of deeply religious life. He married Margaret Simms, of English parentage, and at the homestead in Newport township, prayer meetings were often held. The land these early Van Dermarks owned were underlaid with rich veins of anthracite coal, but they tilled the surface, perfectly content, knowing nothing of the riches beneath nor did any one else until they had passed out of the family ownership. Benjamin (2) and Margaret (Simms) Van Dermark were the parents of: John, Sarah, Daniel, James, David, Simon, Peter, Elijah, Simms, and Moses, his love for the Bible and his respect for Bible characters showing forth in the names given his nine sons, the only daughter being given the beautiful name of Sarah, signifying Princess, that being the name borne by the wife of Abraham.

The line of descent continues through Moses, youngest of the sons of Benjamin (2) Van Dermark. He was born in Newport township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and eventually became a large landowner, his holdings including some of the richest veins of anthracite in the Wyoming Valley. He was unaware of these coal deposits and finally disposed of all his property, going to the State of

Indiana, where he ended his days in peace and contentment, tilling his own acres as he had done in Pennsylvania. He married, in Newport, Sallie Cocher, and they were the parents of Simon Peter, Frederick, Wilson, George and Jacob, the last named the father of Welbon W. Van Dermark, of Wilkes-Barre.

Jacob Van Dermark was born in Newport township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1833, died in 1883. He was educated in the district schools, and was his father's farm assistant until becoming of age, then chose for himself and for some time followed boating on the Susquehanna river during the open months for river driving of logs and rafting of lumber to down river markets. Later he became interested in coal mining, but unfortunately the family lands had all been sold, and he entered the service of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company at Wanamie, refusing to accompany his parents to Indiana. He was appointed outside superintendent of the company's mines at Wanamie, and in that position continued until his death in 1883, at the age of fifty years. He was a man of strong character, and rendered a good account of his life. He married Frances Russell, and they were the parents of Carrie, married C. E. Moore, M. D., of Alden, Pennsylvania, and has a son, Charles Moore; Josephine, married Albert Stair, of Alden, and has five sons; Ruth, married C. C. Rosser, superintendent of the Susquehanna Lumber Company of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania; Welbon W., and Harvey H.

Welbon W. Van Dermark, son of Jacob and Frances (Russell) Van Dermark, was born in Newport township, March 23, 1865, and was educated in the public schools. At the age of twelve years he began working at the coal mines and so continued for five years. After his fath-

er's death, in 1883, he left the mines, and for the following eleven years was clerk in the general store of the Alden Company at Alden. He then resigned and located in Wilkes-Barre, which has since been his home and the scene of his business activity. His first position in Wilkes-Barre was with Lazarus & Langfeld, as clerk in their department store, but later and until 1901 he was a successful agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company. This was the last position he ever held under another, as in August, 1901, he purchased the old Wilkes-Barre Laundry and started that company on a career of unusual prosperity. The business in time outgrew its quarters, although several additions had been made, and in 1910 he erected a specially constructed and modernly equipped building for its reception at Nos. 362-368 South Main street, Wilkes-Barre. The same year he incorporated the business as the Wilkes-Barre Laundry Company, W. W. Van Dermark, secretary and treasurer. The business continues its prosperous career, Mr. Van Dermark dividing his interest between his business and his four farms in Dorrance township, the homestead of eighty-two acres, and three adjoining tracts of one hundred and two, forty and fifty acres each. He conducts these as a general dairy farm, his cattle chiefly highly bred Holsteins. Every modern improvement in dairy farming and dairying is installed at the farms, the reputation of the products of the herds being very high. In politics, Mr. Van Dermark is a Republican, a member of the First Presbyterian church, Wilkes-Barre, but his home was his club and his lodge, and there he was content, without club nor society memberships.

Mr. Van Dermark married, in 1897, Mary E. Rankin, who died October 19, 1916, daughter of Joseph Rankin, of Wilkes-Barre.

LAUCK, John E.,

Manufacturer.

Prominent among the manufacturers of Pittsburgh is John E. Lauck, general manager and director of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company, and officially connected with various other enterprises.

John E. Lauck was born in Lexington, Kentucky, January 14, 1862, son of Edwin and Emma (Nichols) Lauck. He received his early education in the schools and colleges of his section, and his first employment was with the Adams Express Company, Lexington, Kentucky. He next spent two years with the dry goods firm of Appleton, Lancaster & Duff, and four years with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, being advanced during that time to chief clerk and cashier of the Lexington office. In 1887 he left Kentucky and became teller of the Bank of Wichita, Kansas. The bank which was run by Kentucky people, was afterwards reorganized as the Fourth National Bank, Mr. Lauck being elected its cashier, which office he held until 1890. Returning then to Kentucky, he assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Middlesborough, and the Bank of Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, and became interested in the Middlesborough Town and Land Company and the American Association, concerns with a capital of \$22,000,000.00. In 1892 Mr. Lauck returned to his old home, Lexington, Kentucky, where he engaged in the brokerage business, and invested in gas property and real estate in Anderson and Alexandria, Indiana. At the same time he became interested in the tin plate business at Middleton, Indiana, and upon leaving there came to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he assumed the management of the Star Tin Plate Works. In 1896 he gave up this position and became general manager of the United States



J. L. Smith

Iron and Tin Plate Manufacturing Company, at McKeesport. He remained with this concern until January 1, 1902, and during this time doubled the capacity of the plant. Mr. Lauck then became general manager and director of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company, which offices he holds to the present time. His initiative and ability have been among the causes of the great growth of this concern, one of the large enterprises of the Pittsburgh District. 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 helped build 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 deep 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. Mr. Lauck is also a director of the Washington Tin Plate Company; member of the Oakmont Country Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Field Club, Pittsburgh Country Club and vice-president of the Youghiogheny Country Club; member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Order of Elks. In politics he is a Republican.

On September 25, 1886, Mr. Lauck married Katherine, daughter of David and Mary (Williams) Clohesy, of Lexington, Kentucky, and they are the par-

ents of two daughters; Katherine, wife of J. S. Lanahan, of Pittsburgh; and Mary E., wife of Samuel R. Parke, of Philadelphia.

John E. Lauck's career may be summed up in one word—success—the result of his own unaided efforts. He furnishes a true picture of the manufacturer, one who creates and adds to the wealth of nations while advancing his own interests. His record is one that will endure.

QUIN, Robert A.,

Mine Operator.

One of Pennsylvania's sons, whose energy and talent have been devoted to the development of the coal mining industry, Mr. Quin has in that field reached a position of prominence, as this review of a busy, useful life will show. He is a son of Augustus Quin, born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1831, died in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in 1902. He was reared on a Berks county farm, but early in life settled in Pottsville, and there resided until his death, a contractor of mason work and plastering. He married, at Pottsville, Anne Williams, born in 1835, died in 1902, they the parents of William, now a resident of Washington, D. C.; J. Harrison, deceased, of Pottsville; Margaret, deceased, wife of Samuel Dyer; Robert A., to whom this review is inscribed; Theodore, of Pottsville; Susan, married Thomas Birch, of Chester, Pennsylvania; Anna, deceased.

Robert A. Quin, son of Augustus and Anne (Williams) Quin, was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1864, and there passed through the grade and high schools, finishing with graduation in the class of 1881. He began business life as junior clerk in the offices of the Pottsville Iron & Steel Company, but very shortly after left the office employ

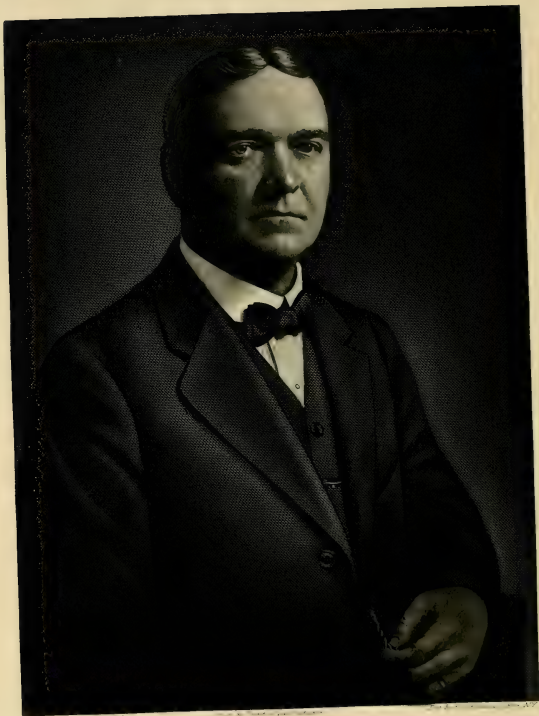
of the company to enter the engineering corps of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at Lost Creek, Pennsylvania, where the corps was then operating. He remained with that corporation four years, then located in Reading, Pennsylvania, as engineer in charge of the field work A. Harvey Tyson was conducting. Later he joined the Second Geological Survey as a member of the engineering corps, and for two years was engaged with that corps, having his headquarters at Scranton, Pennsylvania. From Scranton he was transferred to the Pottsville office, there remaining until the survey was completed. With the severance of his connection with the survey, Mr. Quin became associated with A. B. Cochran & Sons, mining engineers of Pottsville, and until January 1, 1898, was manager in charge of their field work. He held high rank as mining engineer, and from the bottom every step upward had been won by personal merit, hard work, and persevering effort.

With his retirement from the employ of Cochran & Sons, January 1, 1898, he began his efforts in another field of operation, the management of coal mining companies as superintendent. While from the engineer's standpoint he was perfectly familiar with coal mines and mining, he had little experience as a producing operator. But he quickly grasped the points unfamiliar to him, and from the superintendency of the Shipman Coal Company, at Shamokin, Pennsylvania, he went forward to great position and higher honors. On April 15, 1899, he was appointed superintendent of the Susquehanna Coal Company, William Penn Colliery, going thence to the superintendency of the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company, now a constituent company of the Susquehanna Company of Shamokin. On October 14, 1903, he was promoted to

the position of manager of the Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Susquehanna Collieries Company, with headquarters at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. This record of a trifle over a quarter of a century as a manager and superintendent of coal producing properties is a most creditable one, and stamps Mr. Quin as a man of forceful character and strong managerial ability. To achieve reputation as a skillful, resourceful engineer is the work of a life time, and to attain admission to the ranks of successful mine operators many men have spent their active lives. Yet Mr. Quin has accomplished both and is but in the prime of his splendid powers.

He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the American Mining Congress; member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; is a Republican in politics, and an attendant of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre. His fraternities are the Masonic and Odd Fellows, his clubs the Manufacturers of Philadelphia, the Cresco of Shamokin, the Pottsville of Pottsville, the Country, Hazleton, the Westmoreland, Wyoming Valley and Franklin of Wilkes-Barre. Genial, courteous and friendly in spirit, he makes many friends, and in all circles which he touches is welcomed and honored.

Mr. Quin married, July 16, 1886, Minnie E. Thickins of Shenandoah, Pennsylvania they the parents of: 1. Herbert T., born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1888; a graduate of Harry Hillman Academy and of Lehigh University, class of 1912; married Louise Stites, daughter of Dr. G. M. Stites, of Williams-town, Pennsylvania, they the parents of a son, Herbert T. (2). 2. Margaret C., born April 7, 1890; educated at Wilkes-Barre Institute and Lady Jane Grey School of Binghamton, New York. 3.



F. R. Schneider

Robert D., born February 15, 1893; educated at Harry Hillman Academy, Lehigh University and Philadelphia Textile Schools. 4. William, born October 5, 1898; educated at Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre, now a student at Mercersburg Preparatory School, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania.

This review of the life work of an earnest man of energy and ability reveals the fact that his way has been won fairly, without the aid of fortuitous circumstances or governmental favor or influential friends save those he has won by an honorable, manly course in his upward journey. He has been the architect of his own fortunes, and he may, with satisfaction, cast a retrospective view over his past life. Sons and daughters gladden his life, and he is a fine type of the successful American business man.

SCHNEIDER, Francis Raymond,

Steelmaster, Inventor.

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. A man of this type is Francis Raymond Schneider, for over twenty years superintendent and director of the Superior Steel Company, which position he held until December, 1916, resigning after the company was taken over by the Superior Steel Corporation. Mr. Schneider has gained some note as an inventor.

Francis Raymond Schneider was born November 29, 1857, in Old Allegheny (now North Side, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), son of Anthony and Sophia (Hirtz) Schneiderlochner. He received his education in the schools of his city, and his first employment was with the

firm of Carnegie, Kloman & Company, in 1871, as pull-up boy, at the Twenty-ninth street mill. He had not been working long before he chose the field of mechanics as his occupation, and from 1874 until 1879 he learned the machinist's and roll-turning and roll-designing trade at Carnegie, Phipps & Company's Thirty-third street mill. During 1879 he took charge of the roll-turning and roll-designing at the Superior Rail Mill, operated by the late Andrew Kloman. In 1882, shortly after the death of Mr. Kloman, he returned to the Thirty-third street works of Carnegie, Phipps & Company, as designer of rolls and head turner, under the management of the late William H. Borntraeger, remaining in that position until 1892. From 1892 to 1896 he had entire charge of the roll-designing and roll-turning of the famous Homestead Steel Works of the Carnegie Steel Company, under the management of Charles M. Schwab during that period. In 1896 Mr. Schneider became connected with the Superior Steel Company, and through rolls, designed by him for the hot-rolling of material, it was enabled to produce a greater range of sizes from a standardized billet than is possible to obtain from any other method of rolling. The Superior Steel Company (now the Superior Steel Corporation), is one of the large hot and cold roll strip steel concerns of Pittsburgh, having a large plant at Carnegie, Pennsylvania, and is equipped with the latest methods of production. A man of 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.

Seldom is it that a man as active and successful in business as Mr. Schneider takes the keen and helpful interest in civic affairs to which his record bears testimony. He is a director of the Carnegie National Bank, member of the Knights of Columbus, Americus Republican Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. In politics he is a Republican, but has never held office. A man of action rather than words, he demonstrates his public spirit by actual achievements which advance the prosperity and wealth of the community. He is a member of St. Philip's Roman Catholic Church of Crafton.

On November 30, 1882, Mr. Schneider married Josephine, daughter of the late Joseph and Gertrude (Hune) Sohl, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and they have been the parents of ten children, six of whom survive: 1. Clara, wife of Carl J. Lutz, of Pittsburgh, and the mother of two children: Albert F., born October 5, 1915, and Rosemarie. 2. A. Andrew, born January 4, 1888, graduate of Carnegie Technical School, Mechanical Engineer, unmarried. 3. Lawrence E., born November 9, 1889, married Hannah Nora Grey, and father of two children: Francis D., born April 23, 1916, and Lawrence E., Jr., born July 27, 1917. 4. Edwin J., born August 6, 1899, unmarried. 5. Josephine M., unmarried. 6. Leo A., born November 13, 1903.

Francis R. Schneider'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. Happily gifted in manner, disposition and taste, enter-

prising 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, his career has been rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having.

WATSON, William L.,
Financier.

Although born in Scotland, Mr. Watson came to the Wyoming Valley at so early an age that his recollection embraces no other home than Pittston, Pennsylvania. There he was educated, there began his business life, and there he has won his way from a junior clerkship through succeeding promotions until reaching the presidency of the First National Bank of Pittston, a strong financial institution with which as a boy and man he has been connected for forty-six years as clerk, teller, cashier, vice-president and president, having held the executive office since July 1, 1905. Such a rise in position is not unknown by any means, but usually influence or friendship has been responsible in some degree, but President Watson began as a practical stranger, and every promotion was based upon merit. He filled each position so faithfully and well that he was always the logical candidate for the next highest position in which there was a vacancy. He comes of an honored Scotch family of Dumfrieshire.

William Watson, grandfather of William L. Watson, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, was born in Dumfrieshire, and there passed his years, seventy-nine. He was a smith by trade and until incapacitated by age was engaged at his shop. He married Margaret Crawford, also born in Dumfrieshire. They were members of

the Free church and in that faith reared their seven sons. Their home was in the mining village of Wanlockhead in the county or shire of Dumfries, six miles from Sanquhar.

It was at Wanlockhead that their son, James Watson, was born, educated, and taught his father's trade, he serving the customary old country apprenticeship for seven years. He worked as a journeyman blacksmith in Scotland until 1854, then came to the United States, locating at Pittston, Pennsylvania, in 1855, and there resided until 1894, when he retired and spent the last two years of his life in contented ease. During this entire period in Pittston, forty-nine years, he was connected with the Pennsylvania Coal Company, in various capacities, being foreman for a number of years. Both he and his wife were members of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittstown. His wife, Ann (Law) Watson, was also born at Wanlockhead, Scotland, died in Pittston, in 1900, aged seventy-four, a daughter of John and Jean (Harkness) Law. James and Ann (Law) Watson were the parents of eight children, seven of whom arrived at mature years, all residents of Pittston: William L., whose useful life is herein reviewed; Jean W., married John W. Thompson; Margaret, married William Allan; Janet L.; John A., an engineer; Georgia A.; and James L., an engineer.

William L. Watson was born in Wanlockhead, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, November 6, 1850, but in 1854 was brought to the United States by his parents, James and Ann (Law) Watson. In 1855, Pittston became the family home and there William L. Watson has ever since resided. He attended the public schools, began business life with the Pennsylvania Coal Company, but after serving that corporation four years, be-

came bookkeeper for Law & McMillan, general store merchants, remaining with that firm until 1872. This brought him to the age of twenty-two, and then opportunity knocked, finding the young man ready and waiting. He entered the employ of the First National Bank of Pittston in 1872, later was appointed teller, finally cashier, an important post he filled for a quarter of a century, 1877-1902. In January, 1902, he was elected vice-president, and in July, 1905, by vote of the board of directors, was elevated to the presidency, a post of trust, honor and responsibility he was amply qualified to fill, as the years have proven. The years, forty-six, spent with the First National Bank have been years of mutual benefit, and while no man may regard himself as indispensable in the scheme of life, it is hard to imagine the First National Bank of Pittston without William L. Watson, and equally difficult to consider William L. Watson apart from the First National Bank. As cashier he was the responsible head of the bank's policy, and made few mistakes in his estimates of the reliability of men and the desirability of offered investments. As president he carries forward along the lines his experience as cashier had proved wise, and the First National of Pittston is one of the strong financial institutions of the Wyoming Valley. Other corporations in which Mr. Watson has taken official interest are: The Pittston Gas Company, of which he was secretary many years; The New York & Pittston Coal Company, a corporation of which he was director and treasurer, and until the sale of the New Mexico Railway and Coal Company, sold to Phelps, Dodge & Company, he was a member of its board of directors. He is also director of the Exeter Machine Company, Incorporated, holding the same office with the Kewanee Telephone Com-

pany, and the Stonewall Iron Company, of Alabama. But his chief interest is and long has been the First National Bank of Pittston. A member and treasurer of the Presbyterian churches of Pittston and West Pittston, and to both a tower of strength, he served on the building committee of the church erected in 1891; was treasurer of the building committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, when the present commodious structure which bears the association's name was erected, and for many years its treasurer, and has passed the chairs of Thistle Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Watson married (first), June 1, 1876, Jean H. Law, born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, daughter of Andrew H. and Helen (Aitken) Law. Mrs. Watson died June 8, 1908, and Mr. Watson married (second), June 2, 1910, Mary Deming Strong, daughter of Theodore and Mary (Benedict) Strong, of West Pittston, Pennsylvania.

STARK, Joseph Mallery,

Financier, Man of Affairs.

Joseph Mallery Stark, prominent in the financial world of Luzerne county, vice-president of the Dime Deposit Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and a successful business man in this region, is a member of an old family which was founded in this country early in the Colonial period.

The immigrant ancestor was Aaron Starke, who was one of the early settlers of Connecticut, and served under Captain John Mason during the Pequot wars in 1637. We find his name in the old records of military service in the colony as having taken part in the Narragansett War of 1675 under the same commander. Aaron Starke resided at Mystic,

which was the eastern part of the township of New London, Connecticut, as early as 1653; in 1666 he was made a freeman at Stonington, while in 1669 he became freeman at New London. There were a number of men of this name in the early New England colony, but the spelling was exceedingly lax and we find it under such forms as Start, Stark and Starke, all of which have persisted in various lines of descent. Aaron Starke had much to do with church affairs during his residence at Stonington, and appears to have been prominent in many ways in the community. His birth occurred in England, in the year 1608, but the year of his immigration and the first place of his settlement in the colony was uncertain. He died at New London, Connecticut, in 1685, and was the father of the following children: Aaron, born about 1654, and married Mehitable Shaw; John, born about 1656; William, mentioned below; Margaret, who became the wife of John Fish; and Elizabeth, who married Josiah Haynes.

William Stark, son of Aaron Starke, was born in the year 1664, and died in 1730. He was reared in the faith of the dominant church in the colony (Congregational) but later became a Baptist, and was one of the most ardent advocates of its teachings and a deacon of the church until the time of his death. He married Elizabeth ———, who was as devoted a worker in religious matters as himself, and they were the parents of four children, as follows: William, born at Groton, Connecticut, in 1687; Christopher, mentioned below; Daniel; and Phebe, who became the wife of Thomas Walworth.

Christopher Stark, son of William and Elizabeth Stark, was born in the year 1698, at Groton, Connecticut, and died at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, in 1776, to



Joseph M Stark

which place he removed later in life. He was one of the earliest purchasers of land in the Wyoming Valley from the Susquehanna Land Company at Hartford, November 20, 1754. He left Connecticut not long after, but did not go at once to his new property, settling for a time at Beekman's precinct, Dutchess county, New York, instead. Here he remained until 1772-73, when he removed with his three sons, to whom he had already deeded his property in Wyoming, to that place, and here shared with the other Connecticut settlers the privations of pioneer life in the wilderness of Pennsylvania. He and his sons joined also, in the defense of home and property, against the Pennamite authorities and were among the sufferers in the terrible Indian massacre of July 3, 1778, when one of the sons, Aaron, fell a victim. Christopher Stark married April 1, 1722, at Groton, Joanna Walworth, a daughter of William and Abigail Walworth, of New London, where she was born in 1691. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Aaron, born November 3, 1732, married Margaret ———, and was slain in the Massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778; after the massacre his wife fled with her children back to Connecticut, but when Sullivan had driven the Indians from the Wyoming section, some of her children returned to Westmoreland county and founded branches of the family here. 2. James, mentioned below. 3. William, born about 1747, and died in Orange county, New York, in 1795; he married Polly Carey, and lived for a time in the Wyoming Valley, but returned to Orange county, where he left a large family of descendants. Other descendants of his remained in the Wyoming Valley.

James Stark, son of Christopher and Joanna (Walworth) Stark, was born May 22, 1734, and died July 20, 1777. He mar-

ried, in 1758, Elizabeth Carey, daughter of the Rev. Henry Carey, one of the first Baptist ministers of Dutchess county, New York. The life of James Stark fell on troublous times and he was one of those to take up arms in the call of American independence against Great Britain. He entered the army under General Washington, but returned not long after to Wyoming Valley, where his death occurred of smallpox. James and Elizabeth (Carey) Stark were the parents of a number of children, among whom were Henry, mentioned below; and Samuel, born October 8, 1771, in Dutchess county, New York, married, August 10, 1793, Polly Birdsall, who bore him thirteen children, and died September 30, 1840, in Michigan.

Henry Stark, son of James and Elizabeth (Carey) Stark, was born April 19, 1762, in the Wyoming Valley, and married, November 3, 1791, Elizabeth Kennedy. He was the father of a number of children, among whom was John, mentioned below.

John Stark, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Stark, was born January 4, 1795, and died June 22, 1878. He lived in the Wyoming Valley and was a prominent figure there, taking an active part in the life of the place. He married, November 4, 1815, Cornelia Wilcox, born March 24, 1797, died May 11, 1884, a daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Newcombe) Wilcox, and they were the parents of the following children: Hiram, born February 9, 1817; G. W. Dinsmore, born April 16, 1818; Elizabeth, born February 3, 1820, died November 17, 1852, married, June 23, 1839, Samuel Billing; Nancy, born December 8, 1821, became the wife of Elijah Conard; Jane, born May 3, 1827, married, April 22, 1857, Garrick Mallery Miller; Henry, born October 10, 1831; Mary Almeda, born Feb-

ruary 16, 1833, married, April 26, 1855, Stephen N. Miller; John R., mentioned below; and Martha W., who became the wife of Major Oliver J. Parsons, whom she married in 1865, and died in 1904.

John R. Stark, youngest son of John and Cornelia (Wilcox) Stark, was born December 15, 1834, at Plains, Pennsylvania, and died there October 17, 1901, at the age of sixty-seven years. He received his education at the public schools of his native town, and resided on the old Stark property at Plains throughout his entire life. He was very successful in his pursuit of agricultural occupations and was altogether a very capable business man. He was a Methodist in his religious belief, and a Republican in his politics, and took an active part in local public affairs. Mr. Stark married (first) November 3, 1863, Phoebe Jane Swallow, a native of Plainsville, born September 18, 1830, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Cooper) Swallow. They were the parents of two children, Joseph Mallery, with whose career we are especially concerned, and Cornelia M. Joseph Swallow, the father of Mrs. John R. Stark, was born July 7, 1781, at Brick Church, New Jersey, and later came to Plainsville, where he engaged in farming. Mrs. Stark died at the Stark residence, December 6, 1875, at the age of forty-five years, and her remains were interred in the Hollenback Cemetery. John R. Stark married (second), June 6, 1877, at Rockdale, Pennsylvania, Rebecca Wharram, born at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1842, a daughter of Emanuel and Charlotte (Evans) Wharram, also of Plymouth. Emanuel Wharram was of English descent, and came from North Berton, Yorkshire, England, in the year 1830.

Joseph Mallery Stark, only son of John R. and Phoebe Jane (Swallow) Stark, was born August 28, 1868, at Plains,

Pennsylvania. His childhood was spent in his native town, and it was there that he gained the elementary portion of his education, attending for this purpose the local public schools. He afterwards entered Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, and after completing his studies at this institution secured a clerical position with the Delaware & Hudson Company, and worked in the office of this concern at Plains for a period of some six years. He was very anxious to be independent in his business and accordingly, as soon as it was possible, embarked in a general mercantile enterprise at Hudson, Pennsylvania, where he remained for twelve years and won a notable success. At the end of this period he disposed of his business there and gave his entire attention to the mining operation in which he had become interested some time before. During this time, however, he had been very active with local public affairs and had made himself well known to the community generally, especially in connection with local politics. He served as postmaster at Hudson for ten years, being first man appointed by President McKinley, and during this service did much to improve and develop that important office. While still engaged in the mercantile business, Mr. Stark became interested in the mining industry, which was then in the period of its most rapid development, and about 1900 opened the slope on the old Stark estate which he continued to operate until 1912, when he disposed of his interests to some Philadelphia capitalists. Since that time Mr. Stark has devoted himself to banking and other business affairs, and in 1916 was elected vice-president of the Dime Deposit Bank, a position which he holds at the present time. He is also president of the Kitsee Battery and the Standard Top Company, both of Wilkes-Barre. He is

also a prominent figure in the social and fraternal circles here, and is a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Westmoreland and Craftsman's clubs. In his religious belief he is a Methodist and attends the church of this denomination at Plains.

Joseph Mallery Stark was united in marriage, June 25, 1891, at Bradford county, Pennsylvania, with Elizabeth A. Stewart, a daughter of Charles L. and Sarah L. (Billings) Stewart. Charles L. Stewart was a prominent citizen of Bradford county, and had been engaged in a variety of business pursuits there ever since the Civil War, in which he served.

HEYER, Edward G., M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon.

When a child, John G. Heyer was brought to the United States from Germany, and at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, has passed the years which have since intervened. There his son, Dr. Edward G. Heyer, was born, and from there went out to his present responsible station as superintendent of the State Hospital of Nanticoke.

The father, John G. Heyer, came to Hazleton directly from New York City, the landing place, and was taken into the home of a friend of the family. After attendance at public schools he became an apprentice to the blacksmith's trade, under Philip Lindenman, completing a full term and becoming a skilled worker in metals. In time he rose from journeyman to shop proprietor, and yet continues in business at Hazleton, successful and contented. He is a Republican in politics, a Lutheran in religious faith, and a member of the Knights of Malta. He married Sophia Krapf, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Bergman) Krapf, one of Hazleton's pioneer settlers. Mr.

and Mrs. Heyer are the parents of: Augusta, deceased; Edward G., of further mention; and Fred W., an M. D., practicing his profession now in Evacuation Hospital, No. 3, France; was graduated in 1912 from the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was assistant to his brother in the State Hospital of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, for five years prior to entering the Government service.

Dr. Edward G. Heyer was born in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1882, and there completed full public school courses. He entered business life as a member of the firm, Krapf Brothers & Company, hardware merchants of Hazleton, and as an active partner in that business continued for five years. He then withdrew from business life and began the study of medicine, entering the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, in 1906, receiving his degree M. D. four years later with the graduating class of 1910. He at once secured a position as interne at the State Hospital, Hazleton, continuing in that relation for one year, then advancing to the position of assistant surgeon under Dr. Lathrop. He continued as Dr. Lathrop's assistant until April 2, 1914, when he was appointed superintendent and surgeon to the State Hospital of Nanticoke, a position he has ably filled and yet retains.

Dr. Heyer is one of the men who have had his dreams of a future come true. From boyhood he had a desire and an ambition to become a physician and surgeon, and while for a time his way led along mercantile lines, the ambition never weakened, and when finally the way opened he seized the opportunity, and at the age of twenty-seven received the coveted M. D. His advance in rank has been rapid, he being but thirty-one when appointed superintendent of the State

Hospital of Nanticoke, and since assuming the responsibilities of that position has added to his reputation as physician and surgeon, that of a capable, executive manager. Since becoming superintendent the capacity of the hospital has been doubled through the erection of two additions, seventy beds now being available for patients, and the entire equipment of the hospital has been modernized. Four hundred patients were cared for in 1914, while the report for the last year, 1917, showed that between sixteen and seventeen hundred sufferers were treated in the enlarged quarters. The success Dr. Hyer has achieved in his profession comes not alone through his acknowledged skill as physician and surgeon, but a great aid is his intense devotion to his profession and his deeply sympathetic nature. He has won particularly high reputation in his section as a surgeon, and holds the high regard of all who are associated with him. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Luzerne County Medical Society, and the Lehigh Valley Medical Society, and through the medium of these associations of medical men he keeps in touch with all advance in medicine or surgery. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and Bloomsburg Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Dr. Hyer married, June 27, 1910, Harriet C. Mayer, born February 10, 1884, daughter of John L. Mayer, of Lakewood, New Jersey.

SHOEMAKER, Samuel R.,

Business Man, Agriculturalist.

When Michael Shoemaker left his German home and sought a location in the New World he chose lands near Easton, Pennsylvania, and there settled early in

the nineteenth century. His son, Isaac Shoemaker, settled in the Wyoming Valley, coming thence from Northampton county, the original family seat. Isaac Shoemaker had a son, Jacob I. Shoemaker, who moved to New York State, where he learned the saddler's trade. Later he returned to Wyoming, there purchasing a farm and conducting Shoemaker's Hotel (later known as the Pollock House). Jacob I. Shoemaker was the father of Isaac C. Shoemaker, who was for years his father's business associate, they owning the woolen factory built by Benjamin Carpenter in 1780, and a grist mill. The locality at the lower end of the Gorge, where Abrams creek breaks through the Kingston Mountain, was first known as Carpenter Mills, but later as Shoemaker's Mills. The family was influential and substantial, having large and varied business interests which were well managed. Isaac C. Shoemaker married Catherine Shoemaker, they the parents of Samuel R. Shoemaker, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

Samuel R. Shoemaker was born in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1841, and there died May 2, 1901. He grew to manhood at the home farm, was educated in the public schools and Wyoming Seminary, and upon reaching legal age was admitted to a partnership with his father and brother, they henceforth operating as I. C. Shoemaker & Sons. The firm owned and operated a large milling plant known as the Shoemaker's Steam Grist Mills, and were also engaged in manufacturing cloth at the Wyoming Woolen Mill, which they owned. In addition, they owned and cultivated a large farm. The firm operated their varied enterprises very successfully until January 18, 1875, when the death of the father, Isaac C. Shoemaker, brought about a reorganization, the sons continuing as Isaac Shoe-



Samuel R. Thorne

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maker's Sons. They continued along the same lines until 1881, when Samuel R. sold his interest in the business to his brother, Jacob I. (2) Shoemaker, and thenceforth devoted himself to the cultivation of his half of the homestead farm. That was in 1881 and for the succeeding twenty years he lived the quiet life of the farm, its improvement and management completely satisfying his ambition, for he loved the old farm, and in his home life found his greatest joy. During those years he traveled a great deal both at home and abroad, but was always accompanied by his family.

He was most friendly and cordial in disposition, and greatly enjoyed social intercourse with friends. He was a member of Valley Lodge, No. 499, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittston, being one of the honored past masters of that lodge; he was also a member of Chapter, Council and Commandery of the Masonic order, and was held in the highest esteem by his brethren. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to the Knights of Honor, and the Royal Arcanum; was secretary of the Luzerne County Agricultural Society in 1891, and held the same position with the Wyoming Cemetery Association. Both he and his wife were attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church of Wyoming.

Mr. Shoemaker married, January 7, 1868, Jennie Carver, daughter of Rufus and Nancy (Harding) Carver. Mrs. Shoemaker survives her husband and continues her residence at Wyoming. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker were the parents of a son, Archie C. Shoemaker, D. D. S., born August 18, 1869; and of a daughter, Amy E., born February 17, 1871, died August 28, 1872.

The following resolutions were adopted by Valley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in honor of the memory of their fallen brother and past master:

In fraternal memory of Brother Samuel R. Shoemaker, who was suddenly called from labor, May 2, 1901. In his death his family lost a kind husband and father; the Masonic fraternity in general miss from their ranks a member whose daily walk and conversation could but reflect credit to the craft and honor to his fellowmen; the community in which our brother lived loses an exemplary citizen. He was in the true sense a manly man, and consequently a good Mason. In humble submission we bow to the mandate of the Grand Master of the Universe, and hereby extend to the bereaved family of our brother our sincere sympathy, knowing that words at this time, when the heart is full of sorrow, seem cold and cheerless, but commend you to the source of all comfort. He who is too wise to err, and too good to be unkind.

The honorable, upright life of our deceased brother is a precious legacy to his family, and to the Masonic order. May we all emulate his example and remember that:

So should we all live, that every hour,
May fall as falls the natural flower,
A self-reviving thing of power;
That every thought and every deed,
May hold within itself the seed
Of future good and future need.

Resolved: That this tribute of respect be spread upon the minutes and a copy suitably engrossed be presented to his family.

F. WILBUR KYTE,
CHARLES SCHUMACHER,
CHARLES H. MEMORY,
Committee.

CASSELBERRY, Harry Brundage, M.D.

Physician, Public Official.

In the city of Hazleton, two doctors bearing the name of Casselberry have been distinguished members of the medical profession, Dr. Jesse R. Casselberry, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, class of "56," and his son, Harry Brundage Casselberry, a graduate of the same institution, class of "86." The father specialized in surgery, the son after special preparation at home and abroad choosing as his special line of practice diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. The father has long been gathered to his reward, dying in October, 1892; the son pursuing

a brilliant professional career and attaining eminence as a citizen, his useful life ending March 29, 1816. Dr. Harry B. Casselberry was one of the most versatile of men, and had he not elected the medical profession as his life work, would have attained high literary honors. Even amid the cares of an exacting profession many able articles on medical and other subjects emanated from his pen, and for years his musical and dramatic critiques, written over the signature "The Man with the Opera Glass," were leading features of the "Philadelphia Press" and "Hazleton Sentinel," he being the dramatic critic for both journals. He was also staff correspondent for a number of musical publications, and was a most entertaining as well as a fair-minded critic. He could also have gone far in political life had he so desired, but he forbade the use of his name for State Senator, he being a politician without any desire for public office. He was a lineal descendant of Captain Israel Brundage, through his mother, Amanda (Brundage) Casselberry, daughter of Moses S. and Jane (Brodhead) Brundage, and a granddaughter of Captain Israel Brundage, who came from England prior to the Revolution, settled in New Jersey, and gained a captain's commission in the Continental Army. The Casselberrys are an old Pennsylvania family, Richard Casselberry, father of Dr. Jesse R. Casselberry, being a native son of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, his wife, Elizabeth (Miller) Casselberry, living to the great age of ninety-four years.

Dr. Jesse Roberts Casselberry, born at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, died at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, in October, 1892. After receiving his degree from Jefferson Medical College in 1856, he located in the village of Conyngham, there practicing until 1875. In that year he moved to Hazleton, and there practiced until his

death, specializing in surgery. He was one of the founders, and a director of the Hazleton Gas Company, a trustee of the Presbyterian church, a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, February 21, 1862, Amanda Brundage, born in Conyngham, died in Hazleton, December 4, 1875, daughter of Moses S. and Jane (Brodhead) Brundage.

Dr. Harry Brundage Casselberry was born in Conyngham, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1863, died en route from Palm Beach, Florida, to his home in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1916. He attended the village public school until 1875, when his parents moved to Hazleton, where he continued high school study until 1880. He then spent a year at Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts, there preparing for Lafayette College, which institution he entered in 1881, pursuing the scientific course. After graduation he began the study of medicine, registering in his father's office. Later he was a student at Jefferson Medical College, his father's *alma mater*, and on April 2, 1886, he was graduated M. D. from that institution. He had devoted special attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and after leaving college he continued his studies in these diseases in the Philadelphia Hospital. In the spring of 1887, he went abroad to avail himself of the advantage foreign institutions offered, and in Berlin studied under Professors Schweiger and Hirschberg of the Friedrichs Wilhelm University, eminent specialists connected with the University. Afterward he spent several months in similar study in London, at St. Mary's College Hospital, under Professors Juler and Critchilt, then returned to Hazleton and practiced most successfully as a specialist until his death.

Although eminent in his profession and



V. B. Sheeder

head of a large practice, Dr. Casselberry had important business interests, serving as a director of the Hazleton National Bank, Hazleton Gas Company, Hazleton Regalia Company and the Midland Street Railway Company. He was an ardent Republican, serving as a member of the county central committee, and sitting in many city, district and State conventions. When Hazleton became a city in 1892, he was nominated by the Republicans, and endorsed by the Democrats of the Eighth Ward for Select Council. That body was organized April 4, 1892, and Dr. Casselberry, the youngest member, was chosen president, an office to which he was annually elected as long as he remained a member of Select Council, eight years. This was the only office he would ever accept, but any post within the gift of the city could have been his.

While a student abroad, he saw a great deal of Europe, and in after life continued that acquaintance, travel being one of his passions. His last trip abroad carried him to Egypt, in order to pursue scientific studies in geology. This was in 1900, but he was forced to return to the United States before his researches were completed. At various times he visited nearly every quarter of the World, his store of knowledge being greatly added to by his journeyings. Many of his writings were upon travel subjects, and all his literary work bore the mark of that culture and polish travel alone can give. His literary talent was undoubted and he occupied an assured position among men of letters. Musical and dramatic criticism was his specialty, and the both praised and condemned artists and their work with rare discrimination and fairness. His patriotic ancestry gained him admission to the Sons of the American Revolution, and on his own merits he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Patriotic Order Sons of

America, and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. While at Williston Seminary, he with six other students founded the fraternity, "Iota Zeta," now a popular preparatory school order. In 1886, the first annual reunion of the order was held in New York City, Dr. Casselberry being elected Grand President of the Alumni lodges. His college fraternity was Theta Delta Chi. He was a member of the Luzerne County and Pennsylvania State Medical societies.

Dr. Casselberry married, June 29, 1898, Marie Leigh Johns, daughter of George and Ann (Evans) Johns, of Hazleton, her father a prominent coal operator of that district.

SHEEDER, Vincent Bayard,

Merchant.

As merchant and business man, Mr. Sheeder is well and favorably known to the business world, while as citizen his reputation is very high. He is known far and near as a man of highest integrity, and numbers his friends wherever known. He has won abundant success through energy, perseverance, and intelligently directed effort. His position in his community has been fairly earned, and in all that goes to make the sum total of an American man of affairs, Mr. Sheeder stands with the most worthy. He is a descendant of Henry Sheeder, born in Nassau, Saarbrücken, Germany, October 23, 1745, died December 2, 1807, who married, August 16, 1774, Dorothea Helfenstine, born May 24, 1741, died August 17, 1823. They continued their residence in Germany many years. Their children were as follows: Caroline, Frederick, Catherine, Henry, Philip and Louisa, all born in Germany. In 1793, Henry Sheeder with his family arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the exact date, November 26.

Frederick Sheeder, eldest son of Henry and Dorothea (Helfenstine) Sheeder, was born in Germany, February 20, 1777, died in West Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1865. He became a merchant tailor of Philadelphia, after the arrival there in 1793, and was acquainted with President Washington. Later in life he moved to Chester county, where he was a pioneer paper manufacturer, also conducted a saw mill, and there spent many of the last years of his long life. He was a wide reader and a close observer of men, and kept in close touch with current events until the end. In 1846, he wrote a history of West Vincent township, and was an authority on local history. During the War of 1812, he joined the American Army, and was on duty at Marcus Hook. He married, March 17, 1798, Anna Haldeman, born November 6, 1778, died July 29, 1860, daughter of Nicholas Haldeman. In March, 1860, Mr. and Mrs. Sheeder celebrated the sixty-third anniversary of their wedding day, the occasion being one of exceeding interest to the entire community. In addition to his farming, Mr. Sheeder erected many barns and dwellings on his own and other farms. Frederick and Anna Sheeder were the parents of sons and daughters: Frederick (2), Henry, Mary, married Joshua Yager; Samuel, Philip, Caroline, Catherine, Sarah, married William Cully; Joseph, and Benjamin Franklin.

Benjamin Franklin Sheeder, youngest child of Frederick and Anna (Haldeman) Sheeder, was born in West Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1823; died in Minersville, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of his district, and for a time taught school in Hamburg, Berks county, Pennsylvania. Later in life he moved to Minersville,

Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in mercantile business, and for many years served as justice of the peace. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and in his political faith a Republican. Benjamin F. Sheeder married Catherine Wagner, born October 11, 1829, daughter of Henry and Barbara (Hoffman) Wagner, of Berks county, Pennsylvania; she died February 8, 1898, in Minersville. They were the parents of two children who grew to maturity: Vincent Bayard, and Ambrose Ira, of Minersville, Pennsylvania.

Vincent Bayard Sheeder, son of Benjamin Franklin and Catherine (Wagner) Sheeder, was born in Hamburg, Berks county, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1857, but when young was taken by his parents to Minersville, Schuylkill county. There he was educated in the public schools, and when his school days were over served an apprenticeship with the carriagemaker, William Scott, of Hamburg, Berks county, who taught him the carriage and wagon builder's trade. Later he became a merchant, remaining in Minersville until 1887, then moving to Mahanoy City, there being manager of a store at Buck Mountain. He remained there two years, until 1889, then moved to Alden, where until 1900 he was manager for W. W. Scott. In 1900 the firm Sheeder & Scott was formed to open and conduct a general store at Wanamie, Pennsylvania, that store being in charge of Mr. Sheeder as a partnership business until 1911, when he became sole owner under the firm name, V. B. Sheeder. That business is still continued most successfully by Mr. Sheeder, who has other large business interests in the district. His corporate interests are largely in lumber and construction, he being a director and vice-president of the Nanticoke Construction Company, and of the Sus-

quehanna Lumber Company. His banking connection is with the Nanticoke National Bank, which he serves as director.

In Free Masonry, Mr. Sheeder holds all degrees of Nanticoke Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and in Scottish Rite Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree. He is a noble of Irem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Junior Order of American Mechanics; and the Craftsman Club. He is now (1918) serving as a member of the Exemption Board, sitting at Nanticoke, and faithfully performing that patriotic duty.

Mr. Sheeder married, May 20, 1886, Magdalene Gertrude Bauer, born April 15, 1860, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Wertley) Bauer, of Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Sheeder are the parents of the following children: 1. Mary Irene, born October 20, 1887, who married, November 6, 1917, Lou Scott Wilson. 2. George V., born November 4, 1888; educated in the public schools of Wanamie, Wyoming Seminary and the University of Belgium, his course at the last named institution being in music; after his return to Pennsylvania, he became an instructor in violin music at Wyoming Seminary, his present position; he married, December 31, 1915, Virginia Bramblette, born September 17, 1891, daughter of William M. and Mary Kane (Baxter) Bramblette, of Carlisle, Kentucky. 3. Vincent Bayard, Jr., born February 3, 1899, now a student at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

STULL, Arthur Lewis,

Business Man.

While Mr. Stull has reached a commanding position in the business world in

which he moves, he holds that position through untiring effort, intelligently directed, and not through a lucky turn of Fortune's Wheel, nor the favor of influential friends. He was a worker from youth, and since becoming head of his own business gives it closest supervision, and is familiar with its every detail. Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, has become the seat of his business activity, but the earlier years of his life were spent in another section. He is a grandson of Lewis and Elizabeth (Gunter) Stull, his grandfather a native Philadelphian, his grandmother born in Germany.

Lewis Stull, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1797, came to Bucks township, Luzerne county, about 1817, and there resided until his death, upon the farm of one hundred and sixty-six acres which he bought, cleared and improved. Eight of the nine children of Lewis and Elizabeth (Gunter) Stull lived to mature years, five became well-known business men or agriculturists: Lewis (2), of Stoddardsville; John, killed in a battle of the Civil War; Henry, buried at Moosic, Pennsylvania; Albert, a lumberman of Moosic; Mary, married William Hessler, of Moosic; Adam, of further mention, and Daniel, a merchant in charge of the Pettebone estate in Wyoming, Pennsylvania. Lewis Stull, the father, died in 1867.

Adam Stull, son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Gunter) Stull, was born in Beaumont, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1837, died 1913. He attended the township district school, and until 1870 was engaged in lumbering. In that year he became connected with Albert Lewis, at White Haven and Bear Creek, in his lumber and ice business, as manager, later going to Harveys Lake and developing the lumber interests of Mr. Lewis, and was associated with him until death. Adam Stull married, 1858, Mel-

vina Lewis, sister of Albert Lewis, with whom Mr. Stull was so long associated. They were the parents of: Arthur Lewis, of further mention; Sarah L., married J. F. Glaspy, of Elizabeth, New Jersey; Frederick A., and Albert A.

Arthur Lewis Stull, eldest son of Adam and Melvina (Lewis) Stull, was born in Gouldsboro, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1862. He was educated in the village schools, Wyoming Seminary, and Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, completing his studies at the age of eighteen years, and began business life immediately after leaving the seminary, his first position, time keeper, his first employer, his uncle, Albert Lewis, at his lumber and ice business at Bear Creek, Pennsylvania. He continued with Mr. Lewis in subordinate capacity until 1887. When Mr. Lewis opened the Harveys Lake and Bowman Creek lumber district, July 5, 1887, Mr. Stull accompanied him and was made superintendent of the plant. On August 1, 1890, Mr. Lewis organized the Albert Lewis Lumber Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Stull was made treasurer and general manager, continuing in that capacity until 1907, when the name was changed to Lewis & Stull, which continued until 1913, when all the timber that was owned by the company was exhausted, and Mr. Lewis purchased all the Stull's interest and the same day sold back to Arthur L. Stull and his brother, Albert A. Stull, the ice plant at Mt. Spring and farm of 6,800 acres of land; the property is still in the possession of Mr. Stull and his brother. This business he yet continues with satisfactory results, with headquarters in Alderson, Pennsylvania. He is a director of the Miner's Bank of Wilkes-Barre, director of the Preston Lumber & Coal Company of Maryland, and has other interests, includ-

ing the ownership of one of the finest farms in the Wyoming Valley, modernly equipped in every respect and modernly managed. Mr. Stull is a member of the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre; is a Republican in politics; and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Stull married, October 31, 1889, Mary Edie, daughter of Rev. James M. and Josephine (Logan) Edie, of York, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Stull are the parents of: Josephine E., born June 21, 1891, a graduate of Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, class of 1918; Robert A., born March 2, 1895, educated in the Wilkes-Barre public schools, Mercersburg Academy, and Lehigh University, leaving Lehigh to enlist in the 109th Regiment Field Artillery, United States Army, in which he now holds the rank of sergeant major; Arthur A. (2), born August 28, 1898, educated in the public schools, Harry Hillman Academy, and Mercersburg Academy, now (1918) freshman, Princeton University.

FALK, Sigmund,

Manufacturer.

Prominent among the younger generation of manufacturers who are infusing into the Pittsburgh district the element of youthful vigor and enthusiasm is Sigmund Falk, vice-president and director of the Duquesne Reduction Company. Mr. Falk 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.

Sigmund Falk was born in Irwin, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1873. He is a son of the late Charles and Sarah (Sanders) Falk. His education was received in the public and private schools of his section, and upon its completion entered



Sigmund Falk



manufacturing and mercantile lines of endeavor, in which he has achieved prominence. He has been for some years associated with his brothers, Leon and Maurice (whose biographies and portraits are elsewhere in this work) and now holds various official positions in a number of corporations, among them being vice-president and director of the Duquesne Reduction Company. Mr. Falk is a Republican in politics, but has never held office, always preferring to concentrate his energy on his business. Of social nature, Mr. Falk holds membership in various clubs, among them being the Westmoreland Country and Concordia. He is a member of Rodef Shalom congregation.

NORSTEDT, J. Albert, M. D.,

Physician.

In Vestervik, a seaport of Sweden, on an inlet of the Baltic sea, Peter Norstedt lived, married and reared a family. He was a jeweler and clockmaker, and Vestervik being a town of size and importance, his business was profitable, and his position in social life a secure one. He married Regina Anderson, and they were the parents of a son, J. Albert Norstedt, who in 1872 came to the United States, continuing at Mt. Carmel, a borough of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, the business which had long been a family one and which he learned from his father in his far off Swedish home. In Mt. Carmel he continued the jewelry business for about forty years. His wife was a daughter of David J. Lewis, a veteran of the Civil War, the first postmaster of Mt. Carmel, a justice of the peace for thirty-five years, and a pioneer coal operator of that section. Her mother, Amanda (Hill) Lewis, was a descendant of Isaac Levan Hill, a Huguenot, who

fled from France with his brothers in a time of religious persecution. J. Albert and Kate (Lewis) Norstedt were the parents of seven sons and a daughter, the latter and three of her brothers now in the service of their country as volunteers, while a fourth brother, Lieutenant Gustave Norstedt, an officer of the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, died March 15, 1918. Of such parentage and such environment came Dr. J. Albert (2) Norstedt, one of the most prominent of the younger physicians of the Wyoming Valley.

J. Albert Norstedt, son of Peter and Regina (Anderson) Norstedt was born in Vestervik, Sweden, 1847, and died at Mt. Carmel, Pennsylvania, 1914. He learned the jeweler's trade with his father, became an expert in watch and clock work, continuing at his trade in his home town until 1872, when he came to the United States, landing at Philadelphia, but immediately going to his prearranged destination, Mt. Carmel, Northumberland county, in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania. He was the first man to there engage in the jewelry business, and during the forty-two years which intervened ere death claimed him, he was one of the reliable, substantial men of the borough. He was of quiet life and habits, diligent in business, very much attached to his home and family to the exclusion of political office seeking or club membership. In religious faith he was a Lutheran, and in politics supported the Republican party. He was esteemed of all men and lived the mature period of his years, sixty-seven, in the favor of his fellowmen.

Mr. Norstedt married at Mt. Carmel, May 22, 1882, Kate Lewis, who survives him, a daughter of Squire Davis J. and Amanda (Hill) Lewis (of previous mention), the latter a descendant of a

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Huguenot ancestor, Isaac Levan Hill, through whom Mrs. Lewis gains her membership in the Pennsylvania Huguenot Society. Squire David J. and Amanda (Hill) Lewis were the parents of: John J.; William H., a physician; Josephine, who married William Camp; and Kate, widow of J. Albert Norstedt. Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert Norstedt are the parents of the following children: ¹Carl Adolph, born in 1883, a superintendent of the Young Men's Christian Association, educational department, United States Army; J. Albert, of further mention; ²Gustave H., born 1892, died at Camp Upton, New York, March 15, 1918, first lieutenant, United States Medical Reserve Corps; Carl Magnus, born in 1893; ³Freda, born 1894, a graduate nurse, University of Pennsylvania Hospital, now with the University Hospital, American Expeditionary Forces, "Somewhere in France;" Sigrid, born 1896; ⁴Albin, born 1898.

J. Albert (2) Norstedt, second son of J. Albert and Kate (Lewis) Norstedt, was born at Mt. Carmel, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1885, and there completed grade and high school study with graduation. After completing his school years he became a clerk in his uncle's store at Mt. Carmel, Pennsylvania, and during the succeeding years made a special study of pharmacy, passed the examinations of the State board, and was awarded a diploma under which he became a registered pharmacist. Pharmacy was not his choice of a profession, however, and finally he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1908. The years, 1908-10, were spent as interne at Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, the latter half of the year 1910 being devoted to a five months' course of study in the London hospitals. Upon his return from England, in 1910, Dr.

Norstedt selected Nanticoke, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, as a location, and there began a practice which has grown with the years until it demands his full time and best professional effort. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the Luzerne County Medical Society, is a member of University Lodge, No. 610, Free and Accepted Masons, of Philadelphia; and holds the thirty-two degrees of Scranton Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Politically he is a Republican.

Dr. Norstedt married, May 31, 1911, Anna Evans, of Brooklyn, New York, and they are the parents of a son, William Albert, born March 3, 1912, died June 4, 1915, and two daughters: Dorothy, born May 23, 1915, and Ruth Elizabeth, born April 1, 1917.

CONLON, John,

Coal Operator.

Since boyhood John Conlon, of Hudson, Pennsylvania, has been identified with the coal industry of the Wyoming Valley, beginning a breaker boy and rising through all grades to a superintendent's position, stepping from that into the ranks of coal operators. He began in a modest way in 1913, but each day he has grown in importance as a producer, and is fast reaching a position of independence. He is a worker and has won his own way to the success that he has attained, and to this characteristic must be added a deep love for his home and a devotion to his family rarely exceeded. He is always to be found at home in his hours "off duty" and there finds his greatest happiness. He is a son of Myles and Bridget (Riley) Conlon, both of County Roscommon, Ireland.

Myles Conlon and his wife came from their native Ireland to the United States.



John Corbett

landing in New York City, but a little later going to Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where Myles Conlon found abundant employment in the coal mines. In the early fifties he moved to Scranton, Pennsylvania, there living until after the Civil War period, then moving to Hudson, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, which was his home until his death. During all his Scranton and Hudson residence years he continued a mine worker, was a good miner and an honest man. He died in 1887, and is buried in Parsons Cemetery, Hudson, Pennsylvania. Both he and his wife, Bridget (Riley) Conlon, were members of the Roman Catholic church. They were the parents of ten sons and daughters: James; Thomas; Winifred; Myles; Cornelius; Mary Ann; John, of further mention; William; Peter, who was for twenty years principal of schools at Plains, Pennsylvania; Annie, married Edward J. Cochran, of Plains, Pennsylvania.

John Conlon was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1862. For a time he attended school in the little log school-house at Plains, but the large family demanded that the boys early become wage earners, and at an early age John was working as a breaker boy and adding his wages to the family fund. He began in the breaker at the Mill Creek Mine and as soon as possible obtained work in the mine. After becoming an expert miner and capable of filling higher position, he was promoted and finally became assistant superintendent of the Pine Ridge Mine owned and operated by the Delaware & Hudson Company. This was in 1880, and for twelve years he held the position of assistant, receiving his promotion to the post of superintendent in 1892. As superintendent he displayed good managerial capacity, and under his management the mine produced satisfac-

torily to the owners. He resigned his position in 1913, bought a tract of one hundred and sixty-five acres of coal bearing land from the Fairmount Land Company, and opening up a slope became a producing operator. His mine located at Hudson in the Pennsylvania anthracite region is more than meeting his demands, the present output being over three hundred tons daily. It is a satisfaction to Mr. Conlon and his friends that success has come as a reward for his years of industry, and with the past as a criterion greater success awaits him. That he is highly regarded and popular in the town which has long been his home is well attested by the fact that for twenty years he has been retained a member of the Plains township school board, and at different times he has been president of the board and its treasurer. That he holds honorable position among business men is evidenced by his membership in the board of directors of the Dime Deposit Bank of Wilkes-Barre. In politics he is a Democrat, in religious faith a Roman Catholic, a member of Sacred Heart Parish.

Mr. Conlon married, December 1, 1885, Mary Clarke, born at Bloomsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1865, daughter of John and Mary (Carey) Clarke, her father born in Roscommon, Ireland. John and Mary Clarke were the parents of: James; Michael; John; Mary, married John Conlon; Margaret, married James Dunleavy, of Wilkes-Barre; Peter; and Eugene, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Conlon are the parents of eleven sons and daughters: 1. William, born February 4, 1887; married Catherine Featherston, of Wilkes-Barre, a kindergarten teacher. 2. Mary, a graduate nurse. 3. Margaret, a teacher of Languages at Plains High School. 4. Gertrude, a graduate of Mansfield State Normal School. 5. Joseph, born August

6, 1896; a graduate of Mansfield State Normal School, now in the service of his country, corporal of Battery D, 311th Field Artillery, United States Army. 6. Peter, born August 22, 1899; a student at Plains High School. 7. Paul, twin with Peter, and attending the same school. 8. John, born May 13, 1903. 9. Julia. 10. Alice. 11. Charles Myles, born November 9, 1907.

HEALEY, Martin J.,

Coal Operator.

The success that has been attained by Mr. Healey in his coal operations has stamped him as a man of energy, sound judgment, and strong character. He was but twenty-three years of age when he executed his first lease, and two years later he purchased his own land and has developed his own properties to a point where he is shipping eight hundred tons of anthracite coal daily from his three mines, owns his own breakers and employs five hundred men. All his success has been accomplished as a young man not yet in his prime, and could not have been achieved save through his rare business ability, clear judgment and untiring energy. He is one of the successful men of the coal business, and in Plains, Pennsylvania, his home and business headquarters, he is held in high esteem as a man of reliability and sterling worth.

Martin J. Healey is a son of Patrick and Bridget (Flannery) Healey, both born in County Mayo, Ireland. Patrick Healey was a farmer and remained in his native land until 1866, when he sailed from Queenstown, arriving in New York, going thence to Pittston, Pennsylvania, there remaining three months only. From Pittston he removed to Plains, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he was employed around and in the coal mines until

his death in 1903. His widow survived him until 1906. Both were members of Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church of Plains. They were the parents of several children, four of whom grew to manhood: Michael, Catherine, Patrick, and Martin J.

Martin J. Healey was born in Plains, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1876, and there attended school until nine years of age, when he began wage earning as a "breaker boy." From the "breaker" he graduated to the mine, and for several years was engaged in mining in boys' positions and later as a skilled miner. For a short time he engaged in the undertaking business, but in the year 1900 he made his first start in the business in which he has since scored so signal a success, coal operating. He leased the old Hillman vein mine in North Wilkes-Barre, which he operated about one year very profitably, then sold his interest to the present owners, the Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Coal Company. The following year, 1902, he purchased from the Miner and Stocker Coal Tract, one hundred and thirty-two acres at Plains, Pennsylvania, on which he located two slopes, and developed to a condition of high productiveness the property now producing three hundred tons of merchantable coal daily. His success with that tract encouraged him to extend his operations, and in 1907 he added to his holding the Dr. Wey tract of one hundred and fifty acres, at Alden, Pennsylvania. At the mine on that tract he built a new breaker, and from that plant two hundred tons are shipped daily. In 1910 he still further enlarged his business by the purchase of a tract from the Troy Coal Company of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, his mine on that property now producing three hundred tons daily, the production daily from his three properties being eight hundred

tons. He thoroughly understands his business, there being no detail which he has not learned from personal contact and experience. His standing is high in his community, and he ranks with the energetic, progressive men of his town. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Healey has been one of the active, influential men of his party in his district for several years. He has served his town as school director several terms, and is deeply interested in securing for the boys and girls of the district the very best educational advantages possible. He is a member of Sacred Heart Church, of Plains, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Wilkes-Barre, and the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Healey married, November 26, 1898, Julia A. Reilly, daughter of James and Ann Reilly, of Miners Mills, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Healey are the parents of three daughters and a son: Anna, a student at Marywood College, Scranton, Pennsylvania; Martin J. (2); Loretta; and Rita.

SCOUTON, Frank J.,

Financier, Business Man.

When in June, 1910, the Citizens Bank of Parsons, Pennsylvania, was incorporated, Frank J. Scouton, one of the founders, was chosen as its first executive head, an honor he had qualified for during a previous active and successful business career in Parsons, dating from 1888. His election has since proved his fitness for financial responsibilities, and under his administration and presidency the bank has gained a strong position among Luzerne county's financial institutions. Since youth Mr. Scouton has been engaged in the lumber business as manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer, and is one of Pennsylvania's well-known business men and eminent citizens.

The Scoutons came from the State of Connecticut to Pennsylvania, the first comer being Jacob Scouton, a soldier of the War of 1812. He bought land in Forkston township, Wyoming county (then a part of Luzerne county), which he cleared and afterward cultivated, being among the early settlers both of the township and county. He married, and in addition to a daughter Lucy, who married William Thompson, he had another daughter, and sons: Charles, Matthias, William W., the latter, the grandfather of Frank J. Scouton.

William W. Scouton was born in Forkston township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania (then Luzerne county), in 1796, and there died in 1852, a farmer and lumberman. He married a Miss Adams, they the parents of sons and daughters: Major, William W., of further mention; Calista, married George B. Clark, of Beaumont, Wyoming county; Mary, married Henry Barber, of Lovelton, Wyoming county; Louisa, married John Lyman, and moved to near Syracuse, New York; Fanny, married J. B. Parks, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, later a resident of Wyoming county.

William W. (2) Scouton, second son of William W. (1) Scouton, was born in Forkston township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1827, died in Wilmot township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1896. He was reared at the homestead in Forkston township, obtained such education as the schools of the district then afforded, and remained at home, his father's assistant, until the latter's death in 1852. In 1858 he moved to Bradford county, purchased a two hundred acre tract in Wilmot township covered with timber. This he cleared, manufacturing the timber into lumber, and bringing the land under a high state of cultivation in later years. He enlisted

in the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until honorably discharged at the close of the Civil War. He then returned to his farm in Wilmot township, and there lived the remaining thirty-one years of his life. He was one of the substantial farmers of his township, a deeply religious man, highly esteemed by his neighbors and greatly sought for in counsel. He married, in 1843, Lura Robinson, daughter of Ira and Abbie (Taylor) Robinson, of Wyoming county. Mr. and Mrs. Scouton were the parents of: Ira, deceased; William M., deceased; John G., attorney, of Dushore, Pennsylvania; James R., attorney, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Frank J., of further mention; Harriet, married Judge Harvey Sickler, of Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania; and Anna, who died at the age of twenty years.

Frank J. Scouton, son of William W. (2) and Lura (Robinson) Scouton, was born at the home farm in Wilmot township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1861. He was educated in the district public school, Towanda High School, and Wyoming Seminary, completing his studies with a business course at the last named institution. He was his father's assistant at the home farm until attaining legal age in 1882, then was engaged in lumbering until 1888 in Wyalusing, Bradford county, and at Dushore, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. These were six successful years for so young a man and definitely decided his choice of a business career. In the latter part of 1888, he located at Parsons, in Luzerne county, and continued in the lumber business under his own name. In 1890 the firm of Scouton, Lee & Company, consisting of Frank J. Scouton, Conrad Lee and George F. Lee, was formed. They continued a successful lumber business at

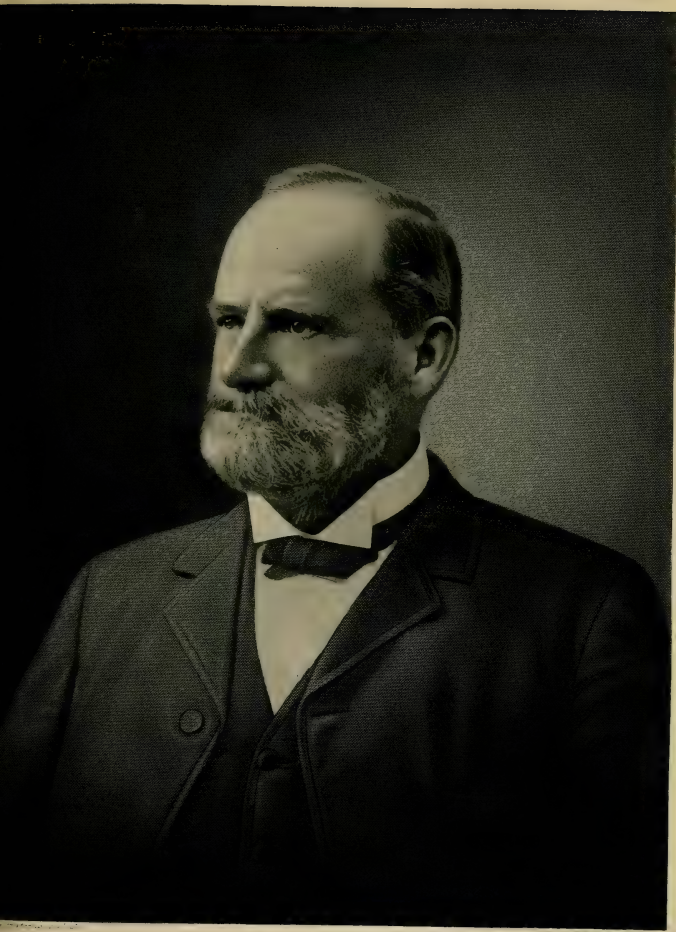
Parsons until 1895, when Conrad Lee retired, Mr. Scouton and George F. Lee continuing the business under the same firm name. The same year (1895) they opened a retail lumber yard and a general store at Hanover, in the borough of Nanticoke, that business being yet conducted under the firm name, Lee & Scouton, a name well and favorably known in the business world. For thirty years Mr. Scouton has been identified with the lumber business in Parsons, and during those years has won high and honored standing as a man of upright character, fair and just in all his dealings, public-spirited, progressive and very helpful in community affairs. In June, 1910, the Citizens Bank of Parsons was organized, and when the incorporators met to organize, Mr. Scouton was elected president, the only man as yet to hold that honor. He is a member of the Franklin, Press, and Automobile clubs of Wilkes-Barre, and in politics a Republican.

Mr. Scouton married, February 14, 1888, Kathryn S. Shadd, born April 18, 1870, daughter of John and Elizabeth Shadd, of Bernice, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Scouton died December 24, 1896, leaving a son, Wirt W. Scouton, born April 4, 1892, now in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, married Isabel Gilmore and has a daughter, Helen Scouton. Another child of Frank J. and Kathryn S. Scouton died in infancy.

DUNHAM, Minor B.,

Man of Enterprise.

With the passing of Minor B. Dunham, of Warren, Pennsylvania, a life ended which from boyhood, as his father's assistant and later as his successor, was one of well directed, successful effort. The lives of the Dunhams, father and son,



W B Durham

were intermingled with the history of Cherry Grove and Sheffield townships, Warren county, from 1833 until 1856, when the father retired, leaving the son in control. From that year Minor B. Dunham was connected with many important operations in various places in the county, principally with lumbering, and from 1871 until his death made Warren his headquarters. The value of these two lives to Warren county cannot be estimated; their influence touched all departments of county life, and in business, finance, public life and church, their names "led all the rest."

When Richard Dunham settled in Cherry Grove township, the locality was virgin forest and his first home was a house built of logs cut from the site on which it stood. When a little later he moved to Sheffield township, but two men had preceded him, Timothy and Erastus Barnes. When Minor B. Dunham made his first trip to Pittsburgh, he was a boy of twelve, and journeyed to that city on a raft of lumber sawed from logs cut from the Dunham land. When in 1870 Richard Dunham died, he saw prosperous towns and fertile fields where he had found a wilderness, and when Minor B. Dunham closed his career, Warren had a population of nearly 40,000, and the city of Warren with a population of nearly 10,000 was a city of manufacturing, banks, business houses, and homes of wealth and luxury. And in all this development the Dunham's had borne a prominent part, the father as a pioneer and founder, the son developing and expanding with the opportunity of the last half of the nineteenth century. The father gloried in the ability and success of the son, the son honored the memory of the father, and both deserve the high place in the annals of Warren county which history has accorded them.

Richard Dunham came to Warren county from Tompkins county, New York, but his father, Thomas Dunham, was from the State of New Jersey, going thence to the town of Ovid, Tompkins county, New York, in 1805. Thomas Dunham passed the latter years of his life in Steuben county, New York, and there died at the age of seventy-nine, on February 22, 1845, leaving seven sons and a daughter.

Richard Dunham, fifth son of Thomas Dunham, was born in New Jersey, in 1802, and died in Warren, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1870. He was three years of age when his parents moved to Ovid, New York, and in his new home he began his school life, finishing in Ithaca, New York, even at that early day a town of good schools. He began teaching at the age of eighteen, and continued a pedagogue twelve years (1820-1832), although he soon became the owner of a farm and gave his summers to its cultivation. In 1832 he traded his farm for a tract of land in Warren county, Pennsylvania, and in March, 1833, moved to his new home in the wilderness, the locality being then under sixteen inches of snow. The locality in which he first settled and built his home of logs to which he brought his family is now Cherry Grove township, the immediate site later witnessing the opening of the first and greatest oil well in the village of Garfield, which sprang up around it and flourished for a time.

It was not until the July following, that he had his home completed and a start made at real settlement. He then began his lumbering operations by aiding in the construction of a dam and saw mill for a firm to which he was afterward admitted a partner. In course of time he bought his partners out and moved to Sheffield township, in which but two families were living. He conducted extensive lumber-

ing interests with the aid of his sons, and as they came to sturdy boyhood he gave way to them, he never being a man of robust health. He, however, remained at the head of the large lumbering business he had created until 1856, when ill health forced a reluctant retirement. For twenty consecutive years he was a justice of the peace, and from 1858 he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a man of strictly moral life, and trained his children to habits of industry and right living.

Richard Dunham married, in New York, in July, 1826, Laura Allen, born in Saalsbury, New York, July 29, 1805, and died July 29, 1891, aged just eighty-six years. She was a daughter of Enos Allen, who settled in Yates county, New York, about 1817, a descendant of Colonel Ethan Allen, of New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Dunham were the parents of six sons and five daughters, nine of their children reaching years of maturity.

Minor B. Dunham, second child of Richard and Laura (Allen) Dunham, was born in Tompkins county, New York, January 25, 1829, and died in Warren, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1902, after an illness of fifteen months. He was four years of age when his parents moved to Warren county, Pennsylvania, and in the public school of Sheffield his education was begun. He obtained a good education, his father giving him the advantages of school attendance in Havana, Schuyler county, and in Alfred, Allegheny county, New York, in addition to the personal instruction he was himself well-fitted to give. The school attendance continued until the young man was of age, but not continuously, as he was his father's assistant from the age of twelve years when he went on his first trip to Pittsburgh with a raft of lumber. The father fully instructed his son

in business methods, and so fully trusted him with his interests that from the age of twelve years he was able to attend school only a part of each year. After the age of sixteen, his trips with the lumber rafts to Pittsburgh and Cincinnati were made with regularity, and in 1856, at the age of twenty-seven, his father retired, leaving Minor B. Dunham in charge. In 1858 he purchased the Dunham homestead and all the property, and became sole owner and manager of the business. In 1865 the timber lands of Sheffield failing to furnish a sufficient quantity of logs for his mills, he sold out his holdings there and moved his base of operations to Cherry Grove and Watson, and enlarged the scope of his activity.

Naturally, with the change in methods from those of earlier days, the shifting of trade channels caused by the opening of railroads, Mr. Dunham, a thoroughly progressive man, kept pace. He began shipping lumber from his mills to Philadelphia and other eastern markets, and reached many lumber markets away from river transportation. From 1868 until 1871 he resided in Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, where he had established an interest in a lumber yard and a planing mill. In 1871 he removed to Warren, Pennsylvania, which was ever afterward his residence, and in 1876 he erected a fine home on Water street. He enlarged his lumbering interests continually, operated sawmills in Forest county, in addition to those in Warren county, and he also owned timber lands in West Virginia. These were his individual concerns, and do not include his corporate or partnership interest. From the year 1856 he was associated with Colonel L. F. Watson in the purchase of large timber tracts, had large mining interests, and at the time of his death was president of the Chainman Mining Company of Nevada. For about

fifteen years he was a director of the Warren Savings Bank, and to a certain extent operated in oil. But his chief interest from boyhood until death was lumbering, and there was no phase of that business from standing timber to the manufactured product with which he could not be classed as an expert. His judgment upon the value of a tract of standing timber was unquestioned, and in the business of marketing the product of his mills he used unerring judgment.

He was an ardent Republican, his second presidential vote being cast for General John C. Fremont, the first candidate of that party, and he supported every Republican presidential candidate thereafter. He would never accept office for himself, but was loyal in the support of his friends with political aspirations. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and while residing in Sharpsburg aided in the construction of Union Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, as he had previously done in the erection of a new Methodist church in Sheffield. In Warren he was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, saw the need of a new building, and most generously contributed of his means and valuable time to accomplish its erection. The church edifice was begun in June, 1885, and was dedicated September 19, 1886. He was a member of the board of trustees for many years, and ever active in all departments of the work of the church. He was for several years president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and ever deeply interested in its work. His charities and benevolences extended to all worthy objects, and he privately aided many individuals. His interest in and work for his fellowmen continued until the last, and his death was genuinely regretted in the community in which he was such a power for good.

Mr. Dunham married, February 19, 1852, Mary M. Person, who survives him, a daughter of Harrison Person of Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Dunham were the parents of two sons and two daughters: 1. Clara Ellen, born August 23, 1853, died February 6, 1875. 2. George H., born October 27, 1854; educated at Mount Union College (Ohio); associated with his honored father in business, and at the time of the latter's death was in charge of the street railroad at Titusville, Pennsylvania, that being the latest of Mr. Dunham's business ventures. 3. Francis, born April 15, 1856, died in infancy. 4. Jessie M., born April 6, 1862; married Dr. Richard B. Stewart, of Warren, and has two sons: i. Minor Benson Stewart, born June 16, 1884, now connected with the Hamilton Iron Company, married Louise C. Hamilton and has a daughter, Jane Hamilton Stewart; ii. Paul Bryant Stewart, born April 5, 1886, now a practicing physician of Warren, Pennsylvania, married Helen Alice Seigfred, and has two sons, Richard Seigfred and John Seigfred Stewart.

BALDWIN, William C.,

Manufacturer.

When Jared R. Baldwin, the first of the family to settle in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania, died at the age of eighty-four, he had compiled a record of usefulness as farmer and citizen which included a great deal of public service. He was succeeded by his son, Charles B. Baldwin, whose life was correspondingly valuable, but was cut short in its prime. His son, William C. Baldwin, is the present representative of the family in Wyoming, and one of the substantial men of the borough.

Baldwin is an old Scandinavian name, meaning "Bold Winner," or "bold courageous friend." It is found in many

tongues; in Latin it is Baldwins, in French, Baudouin, in Italian, Baldino and Balduino, in English, Baldwin. One of the first of the name to appear that attained prominence was Baldwin, son of Gan, a young French knight, killed with so many other noble youths at the battle of Rocenvalles, A. D. 778. Another is named Baldwin, son of Ogier, the Dane who was slain by Charlemagne. In 837, "Baldwin of the Iron Arm" founded Bruges; that Baldwin married Judith, the fair daughter of Charles of France, and their descendants ruled the Dukedom of Flanders from 837 to 1195. Many Baldwins fought in the Crusades and one of them was made the first King of Jerusalem after Godfrey Bullon conquered the important cities on the seacoast of Palestine. A Baldwin was Emperor of Constantinople in 1204. A Baldwin was an Archbishop of Canterbury, and Matilda Baldwin married William, the Conqueror, and went to England with him. Their son ruled Normandy, and their son William Rufus succeeded his father as King of England. The pages of English history teem with Baldwin achievement, and in every walk of life they are found. Of the region from whence came the Baldwins, Bryants, Fenns and Fowlers, of Milford, Connecticut, in 1638, it is written: "The woods of Hampden and to the north upon the brow of a lofty hill called Green Holly. In the side of this chalk hill is cut 'Whiteleaf Cross.'" It is about 100 feet long by seventy wide and made by cutting off the turf and leaving the bare chalk visible for many miles. This monument is of great age intended to commemorate a battle between the Saxons and Danes. The usual Arms of the Baldwins were: Three Oak leaves slipped or six in pairs, two in chief and one in base bent stalks, their points downward. With these the usual crest

is: Squirrel Segant a squirrel sitting Colored in Gold.

The first Baldwin settlers in New England were all related, but not all brothers. The name has extended all over the United States, and Baldwins are honorably represented in the professions, business and in public life. A Henry Baldwin was judge of the Supreme Court of the United States; several have been governors of States; members of Congress; generals in the Army; Divines and authors. An Abram Baldwin sat as a delegate in the convention which framed the constitution of the United States; Matthias Baldwin was an expert machinist, rising from lowly position to be the head of a great plant, building locomotives, and wherever there is a railroad there is a Baldwin locomotive. The coat-of-arms used by the Connecticut family of Baldwins is thus described: Argent: A Saltire Sable. Crest: On a mount Vert, a Cockatrice Agent combed wattled and beaded or, ducally gorged and lined of the last.

John Baldwin, the founder of this branch, was born in England, came to New Haven early in life, and in 1639 was among the first planters of Milford, Connecticut. He joined the Milford Church, March 19, 1648, and his mortal remains were laid at rest, June 21, 1681. Both his wives were named Mary, the second wife, Mary Buren, coming from Stapleton in Cheshire, England. She died September 2, 1670. There is no further record of Mary, the first wife, save that she was the mother of John (2) Baldwin, through whom this line continues. Joseph, born in 1642; Samuel, 1645; Nathaniel, Elizabeth, and Joseph, the last named baptized November 9, 1651. John (1) Baldwin also had issue by his second wife, and from him sprang a long line of

descendants eminent in Connecticut and in other States of the Union.

John (2) Baldwin, eldest child of John (1) Baldwin and his first wife, Mary, was born in Milford, Connecticut, in 1640, and baptized in the Milford church, March 26, 1648, his father having joined the church the previous Sunday. He married (second) Ruth Botsford, they the parents of Nathaniel Baldwin, born in 1690, through whom the line is traced. Nathaniel Baldwin married (first) Mary Conger, they the parents of Elijah Baldwin, born in 1717. The line continues through Nathaniel Baldwin, son of Elijah Baldwin; Jared R., son of Nathaniel; Charles B., son of Jared R.; William C., to whom this review is inscribed, son of Charles B. and Laura (Camfield) Baldwin.

Jared R. Baldwin, born in 1798, came to the Wyoming Valley from Newark, New Jersey, settling in Jackson township, between Trucksville and Huntsville. There he purchased a farm of two hundred acres of unimproved land, which he cleared and brought under cultivation and managed until his death at the ripe age of eighty-four. He was not the first of his family in the Wyoming Valley, another Jared Baldwin, son of Caleb of Milford, Connecticut, having moved to Luzerne county after the Revolutionary War in which he served, and settled on a large tract not far from where Jared R. later came. His wife was Damaris Booth, and they reared a large family. Jared R. Baldwin served his township as recorder and justice of the peace for many years, and after the formation of the Republican party affiliated with that political organization. He married Mary Baker, daughter of John Baker, a soldier of the Revolution, they the parents of Jeanette L., Elizabeth, Philo B., Andrew J., E. Bowen, Charles B., of further mention; and Matilda W. Baldwin.

Charles B. Baldwin, youngest son of Jared R. and Mary (Baker) Baldwin, was born in Jackson township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 1829, died May 3, 1880. He obtained a good education in the schools of his section, and for five years after completing his own studies taught in the neighborhood schools. He settled in Nicholson, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, there engaging as a contracting carpenter and builder, having previously learned the carpenter's trade. In 1869, he moved to Wyoming, Luzerne county, there continuing his contracting business and erecting many houses and other buildings in and around Wyoming, continuing active in his building operations until his early death at the age of fifty-two. Mr. Baldwin was a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Wyoming Lodge; — Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and De le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar. In religious faith he was a Methodist Episcopal, belonging to the Wyoming congregation.

He married Laura Camfield, of Trucksville, Pennsylvania, they the parents of William C., of further mention; Andrew, deceased; and Wesley, deceased.

William C. Baldwin of the eighth American generation of his family, eldest and only living son of Charles B. and Laura (Camfield) Baldwin, was born at Trucksville, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1852, and obtained his education in the public schools. He began his business life early, his first venture being as newsboy on a railroad train. From the train he graduated to a more stable occupation, learning the painter's trade, which he followed for a few years. He then became a traveling salesman for different firms, and for twenty-two years he followed that line of business activity. In 1902, he began the manufacture of cold water paints, and in that line his energy and ability has been amply rewarded, as

his paints are sold all over the world. His success has been fairly earned, and is built upon quality of goods and integrity of character. He is one of the members of the original board of directors of the First National Bank of Wyoming. He is an attendant of the services of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a man of quiet, home-loving disposition, taking no active part in public affairs, but is highly esteemed in his community.

Mr. Baldwin married, July 23, 1873, Annie Jenkins, born August 12, 1854, daughter of George and Emma (Rinker) Jenkins, of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, and Middletown, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are the parents of: Clarence, born May 28, 1874, married Helen Williams; Harry J., born December 25, 1877, married Laura Frederick, their children, Joseph, William and Harry J. 2. Ethel, born November 23, 1893, married George Williams, and died December 20, 1916, leaving a child named Mason Baldwin Williams.

SUNSTEIN, Abraham J.,
Manufacturer.

Among well-known Pittsburgh business men is Abraham J. Sunstein, one of the active factors in manufacturing circles. He was born January 26, 1861, son of the late Cass and Tillie (Shapira) Sunstein.

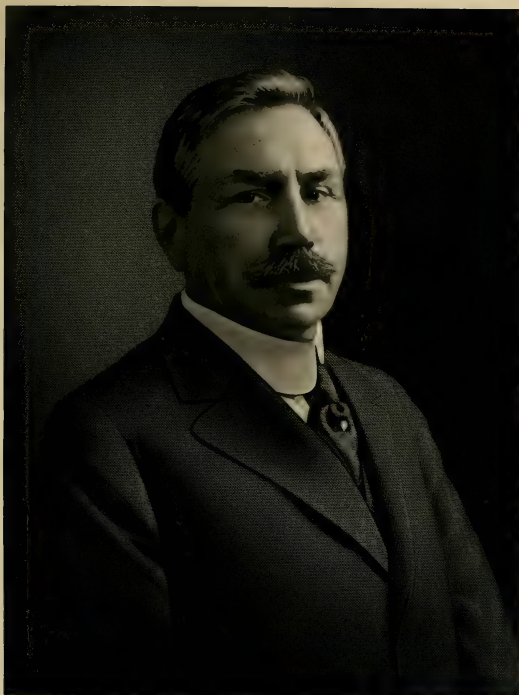
Abraham J. Sunstein was reared and educated in Pittsburgh. Since early youth he has been engaged in the wholesale liquor and distilling business, the firm name being C. Sunstein & Sons and the Thompson Distilling Company. Mr. Sunstein has been very active in State and National distillers' organizations, and was president of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association for a number of years. As a public-spirited citizen, Mr.

Sunstein is always ready to give practical aid to any movement which in his judgment would advance the public welfare. Although he has been and is far too busy a man to take any active part in politics, no man is more keenly alive to the affairs of the City and State, concerning which his advice is often sought. His allegiance is given to the Republican party, but he has steadily refused to participate in political controversies or to become a candidate for office. He is a member of Rodef Shalom congregation, and has been for many years a member of its board of trustees. Mr. Sunstein is also trustee in a number of local and national philanthropic associations. The personal qualities of Mr. Sunstein are such as to win for him the warm regard of a large circle of friends. He is a member of the Westmoreland Country Club, the Press Club of Pittsburgh, the Americus Club and the Concordia Club. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Allequippa Lodge, No. 375, member of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, member of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and member of the Manufacturers' Association of the United States.

Mr. Sunstein married, October 27, 1887, Nora Oppenheimer, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of the following children: Tillie, wife of A. C. Speyer, of Pittsburgh; and A. Cass, born in 1891, married Aimee Rauh, of Pittsburgh.

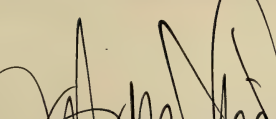
SCHAPPERT, N. Louis, M. D.,
Physician.

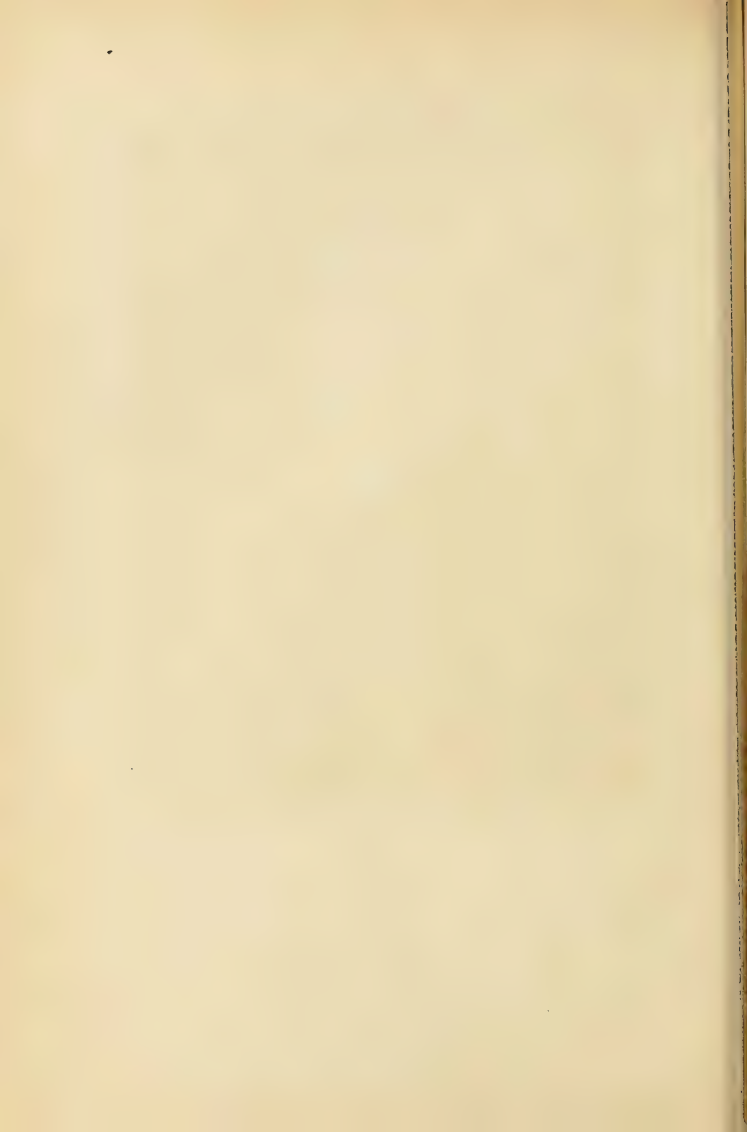
Dr. N. Louis Schappert, of No. 57 South Washington street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, one of the most prominent specialists in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in this part of the State, is a member of a family that has resided in



Genus: Nematocys Cuv. = 2

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, likely reading "John M. Smith". The signature is written on a light-colored, textured background. The letters are highly cursive and interconnected, with a prominent loop at the beginning and a long, sweeping tail that extends downwards. The ink is dark and the strokes are fluid.



this city for many years, being founded here by his grandparents, Anthony and Margaret (Reinhart) Schappert, both born in Reborn, Bavaria, who came to this country in the year 1854. Anthony Schappert was a prosperous merchant in Bavaria, and also in this country after his arrival here. He settled at Wilkes-Barre, where he lived for a time, but later removed to Hanover township. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children: Anthony, Jr.; John; Catherine, who became the wife of Anthony Reber; Henry; Joseph; Elizabeth, who became the wife of John Schaab; Margaret, who became the wife of Adam Scheidel; Jacob; Peter, mentioned below; Michael, and George.

Peter Schappert, the father of the Dr. Schappert of this sketch, was born April 30, 1840, in Reborn, Bavaria, Germany, and passed the first fourteen years of his life in his native land. In 1866 he entered the hotel business and met with great success, becoming the proprietor of Schappert's Hotel in 1885, one of the most remunerative houses in the city. He conducted this until 1896, and then retired from active business life. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and a Democrat in politics. He married, October 6, 1864, Sophia Smith, daughter of Peter and Catherine (Thom) Smith, born in Haimbach, Prussia, Germany, and they became the parents of the following children: Amelia, who became the wife of Fred J. Stegmaier; Wina, who resides with Mrs. Fred J. Stegmaier; P. George, who resides in Brooklyn, New York, where he is engaged in a successful mercantile enterprise; Emma, who became Mrs. J. William Morris; Louise, who became the wife of William Goeckel; and N. Louis, with whom we are here particularly concerned. Peter Schappert

died January 27, 1903, and his wife, May 19, 1899.

Born June 10, 1876, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Dr. N. Louis Schappert attended the St. Nicholas School and the public schools of his native city. He then went to Brooklyn, New York, where he secured a position in the pharmacy of John Krausche. In 1892 he went to Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and there entered the office of Dr. William R. Longshore, and took charge of his drug department. He had conceived an ambition to follow the medical profession himself and, under the preceptorship of Dr. Longshore, studied zealously his chosen subject. In the year 1893 he went to Philadelphia and there attended a course of lectures for three years at the Medico-Chirurgical College, returning during the summer vacation in each year to Hazleton to assist Dr. Longshore. In 1896-97 he took a post-graduate course in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat at the Polyclinic Hospital in Philadelphia, while at the same time he assisted Professor Webster Fox in the eye department of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital. It was in the month of January, 1898, that he came to Wilkes-Barre and here established himself in general practice. For three years he continued thus engaged, and then turned his attention exclusively to the subject in which he has since specialized. In this branch of his profession the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, he has built up a very large and successful practice. His office was located during the time of his general practice on Northampton street, but upon taking up his specialty he moved to No. 31 South Washington street. When he first came to the city he was appointed a member of the staff of Mercy Hospital. In 1907 he removed to his present offices at No. 57 South Washington street, and here has

conducted his most successful practice ever since. In 1912 he was appointed to the staff of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, and at the same time resigned from Mercy Hospital with which he had been connected for a number of years. Dr. Schappert is an active member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Webster Fox Society of Philadelphia, and the James M. Anders Medical Society of that city. He also is affiliated with Council No. 302, Knights of Columbus, of Wilkes-Barre, the local body of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Gesang Verein Concordia. Dr. Schappert is a member of the Roman Catholic church and attends the Church of St. Nicholas in Wilkes-Barre. He is a Republican in politics.

On April 29, 1908, Dr. Schappert was united in marriage with Clare L. Boos, daughter of Jacob and Caroline (Kindler) Boos, natives of Huntington, Indiana. Dr. and Mrs. Schappert reside at No. 251 South River street, and are the parents of the following children: Frederick, born January 9, 1912; Clare, born January 21, 1915; and Maurice, born April 8, 1917.

HOOK, Virgil A.,

Osteopathist.

Dr. Hook, of Wilkes-Barre, enjoys the distinction of having been the first of his profession to practice Osteopathy in the State of Pennsylvania, and the proud possessor of the first license issued in the State to his profession. He furthermore founded and conducted the first School of Osteopathy in the East, and from that institution, the Atlantic School of Osteopathy, went out many healers to minister to human ills without the use of

drugs. As an exponent of the "drugless" treatment, he occupies a leading position in his profession, and continues practice in Wilkes-Barre, but the institution he founded was removed to Buffalo, New York, in 1904.

Virgil A. Hook is a grandson of Matthias Hook, a native of Ohio, who with his family moved to Shelbyville, Kentucky, where he engaged in farming. His son, James Henry Hook, was born September, 1824, in Ohio, and died in Kirksville, Missouri, in 1908. He was eight years of age in 1832, when his parents moved from Ohio to Shelbyville, and there he grew to manhood at the farm his father purchased. He remained at the Shelbyville, Kentucky, farm until reaching legal age, then went to the State of Iowa, there purchasing a farm upon which the city of Keokuk now partly stands. He built a house on the Iowa farm and there continued an agriculturist until about 1860, then sold his property, and moved to Scotland county, Missouri, where he purchased a farm covered with natural timber. This tract he cleared, brought under cultivation, and thereon resided several years. After selling his farm in Scotland county, he settled on a Government grant of a quarter section under the homestead law, and there he built a house and resided until his closing years. He was a very devout and prominent member of the Christian church, belonged to the Masonic order, and in every community in which he resided was esteemed by his neighbors as a man of energy, intelligence and integrity.

James Henry Hook married Sarah A. Morris, born in 1828, died in 1907, daughter of Richard Morris, of an old Kentucky family. Mr. and Mrs. Hook were the parents of sixteen children, thirteen of whom grew to mature years, and all



J. J. Schreiner

are living but one. These are: Phoebe Ann, Nancy C., Matthias, Henry C., Susan Elva, Mary Jane, deceased; Albert E., John P., Virgil A., of further mention; Emma E., Ida May, Rebecca, and Charles O.

Virgil A. Hook, son of James Henry and Sarah A. (Morris) Hook, was born at Bible Grove, Scotland county, Missouri, October 13, 1861. He was quite young when his parents moved to the Government claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Sullivan county, Missouri, and in both Scotland and Sullivan county public schools he secured a good, preparatory education. He then entered the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville, there completing the required courses. After graduation he spent twelve years in the West, returning to Kirksville, in 1894. He there prepared for the profession he has since followed, Osteopathy, entering the American School of Osteopathy in Kirksville, continuing through a full course, ending with graduation in 1898. He practiced in his home locality for a few months, then settled in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he has since practiced his profession very successfully. His first location was in the Simon Long building, but a year later he established the Atlantic School of Osteopathy, bought the old church on Ross street as a home for both the school and his private practice. This school, the first of its kind in the East, was conducted personally by Dr. Hook, and under his guidance many students were instructed, graduated, and sent out as duly certified practitioners of the "drugless" method of treating human ailments. In 1904 the school was removed to Buffalo, New York, Dr. Hook's connection with it then ending. His offices are now located in the Second National Bank building, and in commodious, suit-

able rooms he ministers to a large clientele without the aid of drugs.

Outside his professional practice, Dr. Hook has many interests of varied nature. Appointed by Governor Tener, and re-appointed by Governor Brumbaugh, he served six years as a member of the State Board of Examiners of Osteopathy. He was secretary-treasurer of the board during his term of office, from which he resigned in 1917, the demands of his practice forbidding that he longer continue in the State service. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Modern Woodmen of America, is a Republican in politics, and in religious preference is of the Christian church.

Dr. Hook married, October 30, 1883, Sophronia Bailey, of Green City, Missouri, and they are the parents of a son, Roy C. Hook, now residing in Trenton, New Jersey.

SCHREINER, John W.,

Contractor, Public Official.

Since the year 1898, Mr. Schreiner has been engaged in business under his own name as a contractor of rock work, sinking shafts and driving tunnels, slopes and kindred work of many kinds. He is one of the successful business men of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, well known and highly esteemed. He is a grandson of John Schreiner, who came to Pennsylvania from Germany in 1853, located in Hazleton, Luzerne county. He left sons, George F. and Adam, and a daughter, Barbara.

George F. Schreiner, the eldest son, was born in Germany in 1839, and fourteen years later was brought by his parents to this country. He was educated in the public schools of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and after completing his school

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

years learned the blacksmith's trade at Sybertsville, Sugar Loaf township, Luzerne county. He followed his trade half a dozen years, then purchased a farm in Butler township, upon which he lived in contentment and prosperity until his retirement in 1901. After retiring from active life he settled in Freeland, Pennsylvania, and there now resides. He married Elizabeth J. Stump, they the parents of fifteen sons and daughters, eight now surviving: Elizabeth, married Stephen Woodring; John W., of further mention; Catherine, married George E. Hoffsomer; George, now in business in Philadelphia; August, now in business in Pittsburgh; Lewis, a resident of Jeddo, Pennsylvania; Irene, married Foster Beisel; Harry, now serving in the United States Army.

John W. Schreiner, son of George F. and Elizabeth J. (Stump) Schreiner, was born at Hazelbrook, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of Butler Valley, and early began learning the blacksmith's trade, becoming a skilled worker in metal. He was employed by the Sandy Run Coal Company, as blacksmith, and later by Davis, Binnin & Moser, rock contractors, continuing until 1890, when he located in Nanticoke, and for eight years was in the employ of various concerns, four of these years being spent with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company. In 1898 he began business for himself, and has built up a large contracting business in tunnel driving and shaft sinking, the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company being his largest and most constant patron. He is the most successful, best known and prominent rock contractor in his section, and is very popular. He is secretary-treasurer of the Benjamin & Schreiner Construction Company, a direc-

tor of the Nanticoke National Bank, director of the Susquehanna Lumber Company, director of the Nanticoke Construction Company, and is identified with all that pertains to the welfare of Nanticoke. He is prominent in the councils of the Republican party, and served as councilman of the Fifth Ward of Nanticoke for four years on the Republican ticket, and was president of the board for three years. He was connected with the Volunteer Fire Department of Nanticoke for twelve years.

In Free Masonry, Mr. Schreiner holds all degrees of the York Rite, and is a past master of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons, a companion of Nanticoke Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, a sir knight of Caldwell Consistory, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania; and a noble of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre. In Scottish Rite Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree. Other orders to which he belongs are: Nanticoke Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of which he is past councillor; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; the Order of Owls; and the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

Mr. Schreiner married, October 4, 1904, Elizabeth J. Rees, born December 27, 1875, daughter of Morgan and Anna Rees, of Nanticoke. They are the parents of: Glenwood R., born July 29, 1905; J. William, born August 5, 1907; Leona, born October 4, 1909; and Morgan, born December 5, 1912.

KISTLER, Douglas Seidel, M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon.

The beautiful three mile Kistlers Valley, in Lynn township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, was so named from the fact that its population was nearly all

descendants of the old German emigrant, George Kistler, who settled there in 1734, hence no name so appropriate for the valley as Kistlers. George Kistler was the progenitor of many of his name, and in the male line Kistlers have been numerous among the profession and business men of Eastern Pennsylvania. Dr. Douglas S. Kistler, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; a physician and surgeon of note, is of the sixth generation in Pennsylvania, and for nearly a quarter of a century he has practiced his healing art most successfully. He practices according to the teachings of Hahnemann, and is one of the leading physicians of the city.

George Kistler came from the Palatinate of the Rhine, Germany, in 1734, and settled in Lynn township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where he owned a farm of three hundred acres which he reclaimed from the wilderness. The valley in which he settled in time became so filled with the children and grandchildren of the founder, that Kistlers Valley it is until this day. George Kistler not only cleared his farm and built his farmhouse and barns, but also helped to win freedom for his adopted land by serving in the Continental Army. He married and had a very large family of sons and daughters, one of them Samuel, the next in this line.

Samuel Kistler was born at the Kistlers Valley homestead in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, there followed farming and operated a distillery which he built on his farm. He married and was the father of twelve children, one of them a son, John Kistler, who was born at the old homestead in Kistlers Valley, and succeeded his father in the ownership of the distillery and farm. John Kistler also married and had a large family, the next in descent being John (2), known as "Stout" John Kistler.

"Stout" John Kistler was also born

at the Kistlers Valley homestead, and obtained a good education in Bloomsburg and Catawissa schools, walking from the farm to school every day. He too became a farmer, but he brought new land into the family through a tract adjoining the homestead. He married a Miss Brobst, of Catawissa, also of an old Pennsylvania German family, her family having the distinction of owning the first parlor organ ever brought into the valley. They were both members of the German Lutheran church, "Stout" John Kistler being one of the leaders in erecting and supporting the church still standing, known as the New Jerusalem or Red Church.

William Brobst Kistler, son of "Stout" John Kistler, was born at the farm owned by his parents in Kistlers Valley, in 1828, and died in 1904. He came into possession of the home farm and there farmed, raised cattle and became a famous "drover," driving his cattle both East and West, crossing the Alleghenies to Pittsburgh, and was very successful in his dealings. He became very religious in his later years, joining the Evangelical church, and a leader in his community. He was a man of strong character, and although his children numbered twelve, each in turn was given a good education, money being furnished to carry them as far as they wanted to go, the only stipulation being that it should be paid back when possible. This rule was faithfully followed and the same money used again for the education of the younger children. Honesty, sobriety and uprightness were virtues the father possessed, and these were transmitted to his children. William B. Kistler married Judith Seidel, of a Berks county German family, her great-grandparents being purchasers of a tract of three hundred acres now in the very center of Philadelphia, but the depreciation of Continental money so afflicted

their fortunes that the deeds were returned and the sale broken off. Mr. and Mrs. Kistler were the parents of thirteen sons and daughters, the Kistler home the community educational center of their district.

Dr. Douglas Seidel Kistler, son of William Brobst and Judith (Seidel) Kistler, was born at Lynnvillle, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1872. After exhausting the advantages of the village public school, he attended Kutztown Normal School, and after one term taught school for two years in Schuylkill and Berks counties. He then began the study of medicine at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1893, at the age of twenty-one years, he was graduated M. D. The same year he located in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and there has since practiced his profession very successfully. His offices for the first seven years were on South Main street, but in 1900 he moved to No. 307 South Franklin street and there has since remained. He possesses the perfect confidence of a large clientele, and is held in high esteem by his brethren of the profession, regardless of school. Dr. Kistler was one of the founders of the Wyoming Valley Homoeopathic Hospital, and is now attending surgeon. He is a member of the Luzerne County, the Interstate and the Pennsylvania State Homoeopathic Medical societies; the American Institute of Homoeopathy; a trustee of Albright College, Lebanon, Pennsylvania; a director of the Fortyfort Land Company of Fortyfort, Pennsylvania; a member of the United Evangelical church, and organizer of a large Bible class, which in the past fifteen years has enrolled one thousand men as members. He has given of the strength of his manhood to his profession and to good works,

his record in the community being one of honor and usefulness.

Dr. Kistler married (first) Sallie Kunkle, born October 16, 1873, died June 19, 1894, daughter of Benjamin and Clara (Hartman) Kunkle. Dr. and Mrs. Kistler were the parents of twin boys, Robert B., born June 19, 1894, a graduate of Dickinson College, class of 1913, now a student at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia; Walter W., born June 19, 1894, a graduate of the same college as his brother, Robert B., same class, also a student at Hahnemann. Both these young men volunteered for service in the United States Reserve Medical Corps, were accepted and sent back to college on furlough to complete their medical studies. Dr. Kistler married (second) September 16, 1896, Estelle M. Roll, daughter of Leonard and Esther Jane (Ebert) Roll. Their children are: Marion, born July 15, 1898, now a student at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia; Marjorie, born March 15, 1900, a student at Swarthmore College, near Philadelphia; Douglas S., Jr., died in infancy, and Paul, born March 16, 1906.

HOLLISTER, William Henry,

Active in Community Affairs.

The mining borough of Avoca, at the junction of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley, eight miles south of Scranton, and ten miles northeast of Wilkes-Barre, has since 1876 been the home and business headquarters of William H. Hollister, who opened a general store there, and for forty-two years, 1876-1918, has been its active head, although he has been engaged in many other enterprises during that period. He is a son of Amos G. Hollister, a prosperous farmer of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, a Universalist in religion, and a man of strong

character. Amos G. Hollister married Lydia Tiffany, and they were the parents of three daughters and three sons: Eliza, married Dr. E. A. Kent; Amos P., a veteran of the Civil War, married Harriet E. Kent; Cora S., married R. K. Bailey; Sade, married Almon Woodworth; William Henry, of further mention; Orville D., a farmer of Newton township.

William Henry Hollister, second son of Amos G. and Lydia (Tiffany) Hollister, was born at Dimock, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1850, and spent the first twelve years of his life upon his father's farm, beginning his education in the public school. At the age of twelve years he was taken to Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he completed his studies in select and high schools, began his business life and remained there until the age of twenty-three. He then spent three years in Scranton, with the firm of Woodworth & Mears, and later became a partner with Mr. Woodworth in Taylor, Pennsylvania, and in 1876 located in Avoca, where he opened a general store which grew with the village and is yet under the management of its first and only owner. Avoca has two great interests, coal mining and silk manufacturing, and with both, Mr. Hollister has important connections. His first years were devoted to the development of his mercantile venture, but with that securely established he embraced other opportunities. In 1889 he leased a colliery in company with C. C. Bowman, which was then owned by the Hillside Company, and named the Avoca Coal Company of which Mr. Hollister was the general manager. In 1898 he became general manager of the Avoca Electric Light and Heat Company, holding that position until that company was absorbed by the Scranton Electric Light Company

in 1906. He is now general manager of the Franklin Coal Company of Simpson, Pennsylvania, president of the Mexican American Lumber Company of Mexico, treasurer of the Old Forge Silk Company, and director of the Reliance Coal Company of Pittston, Pennsylvania. Other companies with which he has been identified in the past are: The Indicator Construction Company of Scranton, of which he was president; and the Lippincott Steam Specialty & Supply Company, of Newark, New Jersey. He has ever been rated as one of the able, public-spirited businessmen of his borough, and during his forty-two years of residence has been one of the vital forces in the upbuilding of the borough.

He was one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal church of Avoca, and for forty years has been a tower of strength to that congregation. He was chairman of the original building committee, and when the church edifice, erected by the committee, had outlived its usefulness and needed to be rebuilt, Mr. Hollister was chairman of the building committee. He is also president of the board of trustees. In Masonry he holds all degrees of the York Rite, being a past master of Pittston Lodge, No. 233, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion of Pittston Chapter, No. 242, Royal Arch Masons; a sir knight of Wyoming Commandery, Knights Templar; and a noble of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought public office.

Mr. Hollister married, in 1875, Ella Beemer, and they are the parents of two sons: Claire B., born in 1877, and Glenn W., born in 1885, both educated in Wyoming Seminary. Glenn W. Hollister married Mayme Graham, they the parents of a son, William Henry (2) Hollister.

FULLER, Henry Amzi,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Judge Henry Amzi Fuller, one of the most prominent and honored jurists of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and a man who has won a State-wide reputation of the most enviable character, comes of a family of lawyers, many members of which have won distinction in the profession and all of whom have upheld the best traditions of the American bench and bar.

He is descended from New England ancestry, his great-grandfather having been Captain Revilo Fuller, of Kent, Connecticut. Captain Fuller's son, Amzi Fuller, the grandfather of Judge Fuller, was born at the home of his father in Kent, October 19, 1798, and died there September 26, 1847. He had in the meantime resided for a number of years in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and it was in that region that his son, Henry Mills Fuller, was born at the town of Bethany. The Hon. Amzi Fuller was admitted to the bar of Wayne county, August 25, 1816, and to the bar of Luzerne county, January 11, 1822, and was a prominent attorney at both of these places. His son, Henry Mills Fuller, was born June 3, 1820, in Bethany, and was graduated from Princeton College with the highest honors in 1838, when only eighteen years of age. Having pursued the usual legal studies, he was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, January 3, 1842. His political career was a brilliant one, and he was a staunch member of the Whig party. In October, 1848, he was the candidate on the Whig ticket to represent Luzerne county in the Pennsylvania Legislature and was elected to the office. The following year he was nominated and elected a canal commissioner, and in October, 1850, became a representative from the

congressional district comprising Luzerne county to the United States Congress. In 1852 he was a candidate for reelection, but was defeated by the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright. In 1854 Messrs. Fuller & Wright were the opposing candidates once more, and this time Mr. Fuller was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress by a majority of two thousand and twenty-eight votes. When this Congress convened in December, 1855, Mr. Fuller was put forward as the candidate of the Whig and National Know-Nothing party for the office of the speaker of the House of Representatives. He and Nathaniel P. Banks (afterward Major-General of Volunteers in the Union Army) being the most prominent candidates for the office. Nearly two months elapsed before a decision was reached, which in the end was favorable to Mr. Banks. Upon his retirement from Congress in March, 1857, Mr. Fuller and his family removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred three years later, December 26, 1860. The Hon. Henry M. Fuller married Harriett Irwin Tharp, a daughter of Michael Rose and Jerusha (Lindsley) Tharp. Mrs. Fuller was born in 1822, and they were the parents of seven children, one of whom was Judge Henry Amzi Fuller.

Born January 15, 1855, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Henry Amzi Fuller was reared to manhood in his native city, and attended for his education the local public schools. He was prepared for college under the tuition of Frederick Corss, M. D., of Kingston. He was almost as precocious in his studies as his father before him, and was graduated from Princeton College with the class of 1874, when only nineteen years of age. He then entered the law office of the Hon. Henry W. Palmer, an attorney of prominence in Wilkes-Barre, and there pursued his chosen subject, which had become almost

a tradition in the family. He was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, January 9, 1877, a few days before he had completed his twenty-second year, and almost at once rose to a position of great prominence in his profession. While still a young man he became assistant district attorney for Luzerne county and held that position under four different district attorneys, a period which covered ten years. He then returned to private practice and continued most successfully therein until April, 1907, when he was appointed by Governor Stewart, judge of the Luzerne County Court, to fill an unexpired period. Judge Fuller was elected to the same office upon the expiration of this term, and has for many years been most closely identified with the county court. His second term expired in 1917, and he is at the present time a candidate for reelection. In addition to his professional activities, Judge Fuller is a very prominent figure in well nigh every aspect of the community's life. This is especially true in connection with the church, as Judge Fuller is greatly interested in the welfare of the Episcopal church of which he is a member. He is a vestryman and rector's warden of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church at Wilkes-Barre. Judge Fuller is also prominent in the financial situation, and is a member of the board of directors of the Miners' Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre.

Judge Henry Amzi Fuller was united in marriage, November 20, 1879, with Ruth Hunt Parrish, and they are the parents of the following children: John Torrey, Esther, Henry Mills, Charles Parrish, Ruth Conyngham, who became the wife of John H. Doran; Emily Lindley and Joseph Murphy.

There is, of course, no royal road to success. There is no road, even of which it may be said that it is superior to all

others, yet we can scarcely doubt that there are, as it were, certain shortcuts, certain stretches of well travelled way that lead rather more directly and by easier stages to some specific goals than do others, and that it well pays those who would travel thither to take note of their existence. Let us take for example that so widely desired success in public life for which so many strive and so few, if any, attain, putting aside a certain undue influence said to be too frequently exerted to-day in this country, there are few ways of such direct approach as through the time-honored profession of law. There is certainly nothing astonishing in this fact—and it surely is a fact—because the training, the associations, matters with which their daily work brings them in contact, are of a kind that peculiarly well fit the lawyers for the tasks of public office, many of which are merely a continuation or slight modification of their more private labors. To step from the bar to public office is to step from private to public life, yet it involves no such startling break in what a man must do, still less in what he must think, and although there are but few offices in which the transition is as direct as this, yet there are but few to which the step is not comparatively easy. Of course, it is not, as has already been remarked, a royal road, for the law is an exacting mistress and requires of her votaries not merely hard and concentrated study in preparation for her practice, but a sort of double task as student and business man as the condition of successful practice throughout the period in which they follow her. Nevertheless what has been stated is unquestionably true as anyone who chuses to examine the lives of our public men in the past can easily discover in the preponderance of lawyers over men of other callings who are chosen for this kind of

advancement. The career of Judge Fuller, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is a case in point to credit the above.

HUGHES, Richard Morris,
Business Man.

A native son of Pittston, Pennsylvania, one of the most active and prominent business men of the city and a lifelong resident, there was no man more interested in Pittston's welfare, nor none more ready to do their part in furthering movements promising benefit to the city than Richard M. Hughes, whose death, November 20, 1911, was sincerely mourned. Not only was he ready to assist in financing local industrial enterprises, but in addition he put into every movement that interested him all of the personal effort at his command. He believed in doing with all his might what he put his hand to, and his chief success in life lay in the fact that he never spared himself. He considered no personal endeavor too great if thereby he could win success for the cause he espoused, whether it was along social, business or political lines. Although he had been throughout his life busy with business and financial enterprises, he had always found time for other movements that appealed to him. He was an ardent Republican, and in addition to contributing liberally to the party campaigns, he was a personal worker. Every election campaign, local and general, found him "with his coat off."

He was of Welsh and English parentage, son of Hugh R. and Elizabeth (Hague) Hughes. Hugh R. Hughes was born at Holyhead, Wales, and died in Pittston, Pennsylvania, in 1888. He came to the United States at the age of nineteen, located in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where he engaged as a custom tailor, later continuing for many years in

the same business at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, afterwards coming to Pittston, then in its infancy, and was engaged in many business enterprises, dealing in real estate and was for a time in the wholesale liquor trade and conducted an ale brewery on Dock street.

Richard Morris Hughes was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1857, and there died November 20, 1911. He was educated at Wyoming Institute and Bloomsburg State Normal School, beginning his business life as his father's assistant in the management of the Hughes Ale Brewery. On March 1, 1887, he formed a partnership with Joseph H. Glennon, and purchased the Forest Castle Brewery in Exeter borough, which they conducted very successfully for a number of years under the firm name, Hughes & Glennon. The firm in 1897 disposed of its business and real estate to the Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company of Scranton, which had been organized for the purpose of taking over under one head a large number of the breweries in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Hughes was the first president of the Pennsylvania Central Company, and later became the vice-president. Until his death he was a member of the board of directors of the company, and was also associated with other industrial enterprises in Northeastern Pennsylvania. From 1896 he was a member of the board of trustees of the Miners' Savings Bank of Pittston, and was a director of the Clear Spring Coal Company, the Raub Coal Company, Luzerne County Cut Glass Company, and at the time of his death he was secretary of the Mountain Spring Ice Company.

Although he had been very active in the councils of the Republican party, Mr. Hughes never sought any salaried political offices. He was elected a member of



R. M. Hughes.

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the West Pittston School Board in 1898, and served very efficiently and intelligently for six years. For a number of years past and up to the time of his death he was president of the West Pittston Board of Health. Mr. Hughes was especially prominent in Masonry. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Pittston Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Wyoming Valley Commandery, Knights Templar; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Scranton Conistory and Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Hughes married, April 16, 1879, Hannah C. Crouse, who survives him, daughter of Andrew J. and Eilen (Barry) Crouse, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are the parents of three children: 1. Gertrude, married Robert W. Langford; their children: Robert H. and Gertrude Langford. 2. Guy R., born May 3, 1887; educated in Pittston public schools, Wyoming Seminary and the University of Michigan; president of the Mountain Spring Ice Company, of Pittston; married Lois Cutler. 3. Maxville C., born July 24, 1889; prepared for college at Lawrenceville school, graduated from Yale University, class of 1911; married Louise Barring, and has a son. Richard Morris (2) Hughes.

The following resolutions were adopted by the organizations, business and fraternal, with which Mr. Hughes was connected. The Miners' Savings Bank; St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Wyoming Valley Commandery, Knights Templar; and Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company. The Miners' Savings Bank resolution:

Once more the board is called upon to note the passing away of one of its number. If told at our last meeting that one of those that joined in discussing the business of the movement would meet with us no more who could have selected

one of our younger members, one in manhood's prime, full of vigor and life that seemed safely to promise decades of useful work and service? When on Monday morning tidings came to us that Richard M. Hughes had passed away during the night just gone, it brought a sense of surprise and shock coupled with unfeigned regret that we feel to-day as we note his absence from among us. Our local journals have told the story of Mr. Hughes' useful life with its varied duties and wide business connection. It was this business prominence and acquaintance with men that led to his selection to assist in the councils of this bank, he became a trustee at the election of January, 1896, and has since been a faithful attendant, not only at the weekly meetings of the board, but had held himself ready for special duties when such arose, and his knowledge of property values and of the business capacity of men has often proved invaluable. He has in every way proved himself a faithful friend of the bank, yet, at the same time, one who regarded the safety of depositors as the first principle of correct banking. Personally, as men, we know of the sorrow that must be felt in the charming home that his business success enabled him to provide for those dearest to him. We extend to his family our heartfelt sympathies, Board of Trustees and Officers, Miners' Savings Bank of Pittston, Pennsylvania, A. A. Bryden, president; J. C. Reap, vice-president; W. L. Foster, cashier; November twenty-second, nineteen hundred and eleven.

To the worshipful master, officers and members of St. John's Lodge, No. 233, Free and Accepted Masons, Pittston, Pennsylvania:

Brethren: Your committee appointed to give expression to the feelings of the members of this lodge in regard to the death of our late brother, Richard M. Hughes, who died at his home in West Pittston, November 20, 1911, submit the following:

With recommendation that it be spread upon the minutes of the lodge, and that an engrossed copy of the same be presented to the widow, daughter and sons of the deceased.

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, The Great Architect of the Universe has again visited our lodge and summoned our worthy brother, Richard M. Hughes, from labor to repose; therefore, be it

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Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to this sudden and mysterious dispensation of an all wise Providence. That through the demise of our late brother, the fraternity has lost a faithful member, a wise counsellor, a courteous gentleman, a sympathetic friend, and an affectionate brother. That we revere the memory of our late brother and emulate our sympathy to the bereaved family and commend them for consolation to Him who is the friend of the widow and fatherless. May the sudden and untimely departure of our late brother and friend cause us to take to heart the lesson that we be prepared for our summons to enter that unexplored country from whose bourne no traveler ever returns.

LOUIS P. BIERLY,
JAMES RYAN,
ADAM A. BRYDEN,
Committee.

December twenty-seven, nineteen hundred and eleven.

Resolutions adopted by Wyoming Valley Commandery, No. 57, Knights Templar:

Again we are admonished that our sojourn here is but of short duration, and that sooner or later the Messenger of Death will receive the mandate to strike us from the roll of the living and we will be called to lay down our armour and learn the realities of the unseen beyond the veil. The lessons of Masonry made a deep impression on the mind of our frater, and the Order of Knighthood, with its impressive lessons, had a lasting influence on his life, being naturally of a friendly disposition, his every day conduct served to exemplify its teachings among his fellowmen.

In the death of Sir Richard M. Hughes the order has lost a member that was a credit to the community and an honor to the Fraternity. As members of the order we extend to his bereaved family our fraternal sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and can only commend them to Him in whom our brother put his trust, relying upon the mercy of a crucified and risen Saviour.

JAMES RYAN,
JAMES C. KIPP,
WILLIAM A. HAY,
Committee.

Resolutions adopted by Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company.

The announcement was made of the

death of Richard M. Hughes, and on motion it was resolved that the secretary prepare a resolution of condolence on the death of Richard M. Hughes, the first president of this company, and later a vice-president, and at the time of his death a director of this company, and that the same be entered in the minutes of this meeting and an engrossed copy be sent to the family of the deceased:

Whereas, As we have heard of the death of our esteemed associate, Richard M. Hughes, the first president of the company, and later a vice-president, and at the time of his death a director of this company, whose death occurred at Pittston, November 20, 1911; and,

Whereas, The relations existing between the deceased and the members of our Board of Directors and the officers of this company, render it proper that we should give expression of the sorrow which we feel in our parting from him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Richard M. Hughes the Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company has lost an esteemed and valued friend and that we tender our most heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved widow and family, and that in token of our respect this resolution shall be spread at large upon our minutes and an engrossed copy thereof presented to his family.

CHAS. ROBINSON, President,
W. G. HARDING, Secretary,
Directors.

Scranton, Pennsylvania, Friday, December 8, 1911.

STEWART, Walter Scott, M. D.,
Physician.

Walter Scott Stewart, M. D., one of the most successful and best known physicians of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, comes of that strong and capable stock which has produced not a few of our most prominent men and which is the basis of a type of citizenship second to none to be found in this country. His paternal grandfather was Robert Stewart, a native of Scotland, and his grandmother, before marriage, was Mar-

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garet Miller, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, so that his ancestry is of the well-known Scotch-Irish type which has proved itself so efficient in the practical affairs of life, both at home and abroad in the New World.

This Robert Stewart and his wife, the grandfather of the Dr. Stewart of this sketch, came to the United States in the early years of the nineteenth century and settled in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Here their son, Dr. Miller Stewart, was born, in the year 1811, and here he passed his childhood and early youth. After completing the preliminary portion of his education, he attended Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated with the class of 1845 and at once began the practice in his native Huntingdon county. Later on, however, he went to Fairmount, West Virginia, where he settled and continued in practice for a number of years. Eventually, however, he came to Snowshoe, Center county, Pennsylvania, and there continued in practice until the time of his death in the year 1899. His practice, however, soon became merely nominal, as he turned his attention to the wholesale and retail manufacture of lumber and with a younger brother formed a partnership to carry on this business. The two men built the first steam saw mill in that section of the State, and it was they who opened up much of the virgin timber land thereabouts. Dr. Miller Stewart married Patsy Elliott Shaw, a daughter of William and Patsy Shaw, lifelong residents of Maryland, where Mrs. Stewart was born. Of this union seven children, two of whom were daughters and five sons, were born.

Dr. Walter Scott Stewart was born November 16, 1856, at Snowshoe, Center county, Pennsylvania, and was sent to gain the rudimentary portion of his education to the local public schools. He

afterwards attended the Millersville State Normal School at Millersville, Pennsylvania, and after graduating from this institution, turned his attention for some time to the subject of education, and actually followed that profession in the public schools of his native region. He had in the meantime, however, gradually turned his attention more and more to the science of medicine and eventually decided to make this his profession in life. Accordingly he entered the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, and after establishing an excellent record for good scholarship was graduated therefrom with the class of 1883. Immediately thereafter he came to Wilkes-Barre, and there engaged actively in the general practice of his profession. In 1886, however, he interrupted his career temporarily in order to take a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland. With the exception of this comparatively brief interruption, however, Dr. Stewart has continued actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery during the thirty-four years that have elapsed since his coming to Wilkes-Barre, and is now recognized as one of the leaders of his profession in that part of Pennsylvania. In 1898, at the time of the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Dr. Stewart volunteered his services to his country and was commissioned surgeon of the Ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry with the rank of major. In this capacity he began his military service, but was shortly afterwards detailed to the Third Division, First Army Corps Hospital at Chickamauga, and was eventually transferred to the military hospital at Lexington, Kentucky. He was mustered out of active service, October 29, 1898, but still retains his commission in the National Guard. Dr. Stewart has been very prominent in the medical life

of Wilkes-Barre, and is at the present time surgeon to the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital. He has also taken no small part in advancing the general interests of the profession, and is an active member of the Luzerne County, Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania State Medical societies, and of the American Medical Association and the Association of Military Surgeons. He is also a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He has held a number of offices in those various organizations, including that of president of the Luzerne County Medical Society. Dr. Stewart is also prominent in club circles, and is a member and the president of the Westmoreland Club, of the Wyoming Valley Country Club of Wilkes-Barre, and a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York City.

There is something intrinsically admirable in the profession of medicine that illumines by reflected light all those who practice it. Something, that is, concerned with its prime object, the alleviation of human suffering, something about the self-sacrifice that it must necessarily involve that makes us regard, and rightly so, all those who choose to follow its difficult course and devote themselves to its great aims, with a certain amount of respect and reverence. It is true that to-day there has been a certain lowering on the average of the standards and traditions of the profession, and that there are many within its ranks at the present time who have proposed to themselves selfish or unworthy objects instead of those identified with the profession itself, whose eyes are centered on the rewards rather than the services, yet there are others also who have preserved the purest and best ideals of the calling and whose self-sacrifice is as disinterested as that of any who have preceded them. To such men we turn to seek the hope of the great pro-

fession in the future, to the men who, forgetful of personal considerations, lose themselves, either in the interest of the great questions with which they have concerned themselves or in the joy of rendering a deep service to their fellow-men. A man of this type is Dr. Stewart, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, whose work in that city in the interests of its health has done the public an invaluable service.

DEVLIN, Thomas,

Manufacturer.

Thomas Devlin was born in Ireland, March 30, 1838, son of William and Mary (Sherry) Devlin, who emigrated to the United States in April, 1854, settling in Philadelphia, making it their permanent home. His education in Ireland was limited to the opportunities afforded by the common schools of that country, but with the natural love of education found in so many of Erin's sons, he was not content with that meagre knowledge, but after working hard all day availed himself of the advantages of a business college at night, studying far into "the wee sma' hours."

At the age of sixteen he began his business career in the employ of what is now known as the Philadelphia Hardware and Malleable Iron Works, of which he is to-day president. At that time it was known as Thomas R. Wood & Company. Mr. Devlin's initial start brought him the large salary of one dollar and a half per week. In January, 1855, the works were purchased by E. Hall Ogden, and in 1866 he admitted three of his employees, one being Thomas Devlin, as members of the firm, sharing in percentage of the profits in lieu of a salary. This must have proved a satisfactory arrangement to the three employees, as in 1871

they bought out the business and it became known as Carr, Crawley & Devlin Company.

In 1880 Mr. Devlin withdrew from that company and in partnership with Louis J. McGrath founded the business at Third and Lehigh avenues, Philadelphia, under the title of the Thomas Devlin & Company. The business prospered by leaps and bounds, and almost every available inch of space has since been acquired to meet the demands of the rapidly growing business. In 1902 the firm was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey under the title of the Thomas Devlin Manufacturing Company, with offices and works at Third and Lehigh avenues, Philadelphia, and the more extensive works in Burlington, New Jersey, to which additions continue to be made for the manufacture of steam-fitters' and plumbers' supplies as well as the many side lines manufactured by the company. Mr. Devlin was elected as president, and has continued as its directing and executive head from the beginning. His rise has been steady and is due to his determination to acquire a thorough knowledge of every detail of the business from the very beginning, and he is now considered an authority on all questions connected with the manufacture of malleable iron products. The Philadelphia office and factory is of modern construction and, with the up-to-date works in Burlington, New Jersey, employ about a thousand men, with a capital stock of one million dollars. System is the hall mark of every department, and the loss of time, labor and material is at a minimum.

In 1892, Thomas Devlin & Company purchased the Ogden business, later the Carr & Crawley works, from which Mr. Devlin had withdrawn in 1880, and which is now principally owned by Thomas Devlin, and Louis J. McGrath, a dis-

tinct and separate chartered company, known as the Philadelphia Hardware and Malleable Iron Works, with Thomas Devlin as its president. The history of the Philadelphia Hardware and Malleable Iron Works, which began business at its present location in 1852, constitutes an interesting chapter in the commercial life and development of Philadelphia.

Throughout Mr. Devlin's business career, capable management, unfaltering enterprise and a spirit of justice have been well-balanced factors. To his associates he has shown a genial, kindly, humorous side of his character which have made their business relations most enjoyable, and never has he fallen into the serious error of regarding his employees merely as parts of a great machine, but, on the contrary, has recognized their individuality, making it a rule that faithful and efficient service shall be promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offers. Shortly after purchasing the old plant, the company originated a system by which employees were given the earnings of a thousand dollars worth of stock for a term of five years on the condition that the employees give to the company continued and faithful service during that period and that the employees contribute the sum of two dollars per week to be retained by the company toward the purchase of the one thousand dollars worth of stock of which they received the earning capacity as stated above. This plan was of Thomas Devlin's original conception, and it has resulted in the employees putting forth their best efforts stimulated by the desire to own a thousand dollars worth of stock, and in many instances they have not been content with that amount, but spurred on by enjoying the dividend before they had completed the purchase, they have

added to the first thousand dollars worth given by the firm.

The thorough business qualifications of Mr. Devlin 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 president of Thomas Devlin Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia Hardware & Malleable Iron Works, National Specialty Manufacturing Company, and of Philadelphia Foundrymen's Association; director of the Continental-Equitable Title & Trust Company, Peoples' National Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, Bank of Commerce, and of Manufacturers' Club; member of National Association of Foundrymen, The American Foundrymen's Association, Hardware Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, The Philadelphia Schutzen-Verein, The Langhorne Board of Trade, American Society for Extension of University Teaching, American Academy of Political and Social Science, University of Archeology, National Civic Federation, Catholic Historical Society, American Irish Historical Society, Mercantile Beneficial Association, Civil Service Reform Association, United Irish League, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Atlantic Inland Waterways Association, City Parks Association of Philadelphia, National Geographical Society, National Rivers & Harbors Congress, National Board of Trade, Automobile Club of Philadelphia, Royal Society of Arts, London, and of Chamber of Commerce of the United States; and manager of the Beneficial Savings Fund Society. He was formerly a member of the Philadelphia Zoological Association, the Pennsylvania Society in New York, the Langhorne Golf Club, the American Iron and Steel Institute, the Historical

Society of Pennsylvania, and the Franklin Institute.

While Thomas Devlin has always given his business the most minute and untiring personal attention, he has found time to devote thought and support to the commercial and civic interests of Philadelphia, proving him a forceful element in his civic relations and a staunch friend. He is an ardent advocate and champion of education and worthy charities. During the fleeting years he has found time to make five trips through Europe, as his children completed their education, and three trips through the United States. Politically he is a Republican.

On January 2, 1866, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mr. Devlin married Helen Amelia Sanford, daughter of Abel B. and Caroline A. (Tobey) Sanford, natives of New Bedford, Massachusetts. By this marriage Mr. Devlin gained the companionship of a charming and congenial woman, and one well fitted in all ways to be his helpmate and adviser. On November 16, 1911, Mr. Devlin suffered the irreparable loss of his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Devlin were the parents of the following children: William John, Dr. Thomas F., Walter E., Frederick M., Harry, Dr. Albert J., Mrs. Caroline M. Begley, Dr. Raymond A., lieutenant at Camp Mead; and Clarence J. The home life of Mr. Devlin has been 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.

In 1901 Mr. Devlin purchased a farm of about three hundred and forty acres, located in Middletown township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, which he named "Cedarlin Farms," and here he spends much of his time. He has stocked the

estate with blooded cattle and has made of it one of the show places of the State. Apropos of Mr. Devlin and his farm, the Philadelphia "Inquirer" had this to say of him, in its issue of April 9, 1918:

When the "Inquirer's" birthday bulletin editor last week printed the picture of Thomas Devlin and felicitated him upon his natal day anniversary, as is his rule, he made no mention as to the number of years during which Mr. Devlin has spread the sunshine of his presence among his friends. "Farmer" Devlin, as he is affectionately called by those who have the good fortune to know him in his activities on his model farm in Bucks county, near Langhorne, has just celebrated his eightieth birthday. * * * "Farmer" Devlin, in his side issue in the agricultural way, says he has quite as much difficulty with the labor problem during war times as he has with his big industrial plants in Philadelphia and Burlington, New Jersey. He is filled up with orders in his foundry and hardware shops and is one of the busiest men of his years in the State. Jovial "Farmer" Devlin, "Manufacturer" Devlin, "Good Fellow" Devlin in disposition is never happier than when addressing a coterie of friends upon a public-spirited or patriotic theme, and as a post-prandial orator he has a field peculiarly his own.

DODSON, Victor Lee,

Educator.

The Dodson family has been actively and honorably identified with the history of Eastern Pennsylvania since Colonial times. The progenitor of the Luzerne county branch of the family was Thomas Dodson, who about 1723, with his wife Mary (nee Prigg) and two young sons, removed from Philadelphia to Chester county, Pennsylvania. There, during the ensuing twenty years, ten other children were born to Thomas and Mary (Prigg) Dodson, the names of four of their twelve children being: John, born April 10, 1720; Richard, born June 26, 1731; Thomas, born 1732; and James, born 1734.

John Dodson, above mentioned, re-

moved with his wife and two sons, Thomas and James, from Chester county to Northampton county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1765. Twelve years later the family, or at least the male members of it, had settled on the Susquehanna river within the bounds of what was then the township of Salem, Plymouth district, in the county of Westmoreland of the State of Connecticut. This county of Westmoreland comprehended what was more commonly known as the Wyoming region of Pennsylvania, the right and title to which the New England settlers on the one hand, and the Pennsylvania land-claimers on the other, bitterly contested for a number of years.

The names of John, Thomas, Richard and James Dodson appear in the tax lists of Plymouth district for the years 1777 and 1778.

Following the battle and massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778, the whole Wyoming region was deserted by the survivors of that fateful day, the Dodsons, in common with the other inhabitants of Salem, fleeing across the river and mountains to their old homes near the Delaware river, Northampton county. After peaceful times had come again to the Wyoming region, and there seemed to be no further danger of Indian incursions, John Dodson, his son Thomas, and other members of their respective families, returned to Wyoming and set about re-establishing themselves on the lands which they had formerly occupied. The names of John, Thomas and James Dodson appear in the list of Salem township taxables for 1796.

About 1797 or 1798, John and Thomas Dodson removed with their families to the adjoining township of Huntington, Luzerne county, and there John Dodson died March 10, 1818, aged ninety-seven years and eleven months. His remains

were buried in the "Goss" graveyard, at Harveyville, Huntington township.

Thomas Dodson seems to have been a farmer, a millwright and a miller. In 1798, in conjunction with Nathan Beach, of Salem, he built the second grist-mill (known as Rogers') in Huntington township, on Marsh creek. The wife of Thomas Dodson, to whom he was married in 1778, was Mehetable, or Mabel, Bixby, born in 1760, died in 1804, and both he and she were ardent Methodists. "Their hospitable home was, during his life, the place for general worship, the home of the itinerant ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the place where all Christian people were warmly welcomed."

Thomas Dodson died April 29, 1818, seven weeks subsequently to the death of his father, and was survived by five sons and five daughters. The second of these children was Elias Dodson (1781-1859), who became an extensive landowner in Huntington township, and operated saw and grist mills. In his later years he became a Baptist preacher, and largely through his efforts the first Baptist meeting-house in his township was built. His wife was Mary Long, and their third child was Nathan Long Dodson (1808-1882).

The latter spent his life of seventy-four years in Huntington township, and during the greater part of that period was engaged in farming. He married, June 2, 1831, Susan Stevens (1811-1882), and they became the parents of four sons and five daughters.

The youngest of these children was William Egbert Dodson, born in Huntington township, August 21, 1853. He remained at the home of his parents until some time after his marriage, working on his fathers' farm in the summer time and, while a youth, attending school in the

winter months. About 1889 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where, during the ensuing fifteen years, he was engaged in business as a dyer and cleaner. He then returned to his ancestral acres in Huntington township, where he has since resided, engaged in farming.

William E. Dodson married, December 31, 1877, Alice Chapin, and they became the parents of four children: Victor Lee, of whom further; Bessie Elizabeth, Clarence Furman, and Blanche Margaret, who is married to William Aston, of Wilkes-Barre.

Victor Lee Dodson was born at the Dodson homestead in Huntington township, June 12, 1879. As a boy he attended the public school near his home, and after the removal of his parents to Wilkes-Barre attended the public schools of that city. However, he did not complete the prescribed course of study leading to graduation, but instead, like many of his boy companions, anxious to engage in remunerative employment, he left school at the age of eighteen years and obtained a clerical position.

At this work he continued, with a fair degree of success, until he began to realize that he needed more of an education than he possessed. Thereupon he became a student at the Wilkes-Barre Business College, and by faithful and intelligent application to his studies was able to be graduated in 1907.

He immediately received an appointment as stenographer in the offices of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which some months later he resigned in order to accept a similar position with the Vulcan Iron Works of Wilkes-Barre. In the autumn of 1908 he left the employ of this company to become an instructor, in charge of a department, in the Wilkes-Barre Business College. At the end of a year's work in this position, in Decem-



J. J. Kree

ber, 1909, he purchased the concern, and since then has been its sole owner and manager.

The Wilkes-Barre Business College had existed for a number of years before Mr. Dodson became connected with it, but its real history properly dates from 1909, when the Dodson regime went into effect. At that time only two teachers were employed, while the students in all classes, day and night, numbered less than one hundred. Now, the year 1918, shows an enrollment of four hundred and fifty students, with a faculty of seven teachers. The courses of study in the institution are modern, and have been arranged with the best interest of the students in view; while the recitation, lecture, and study-rooms have been greatly enlarged since 1909, and are supplied with up-to-date aids to study under healthful conditions. Unquestionably the Wilkes-Barre Business College will compare favorably with the best of similar institutions anywhere. The great success which has attended the progress of this institution since 1909 is due absolutely to the hard, painstaking and never-ending efforts of Mr. Dodson, whose optimistic views and sincere enthusiasm have imbued all his projects and labors for the welfare of his institution, and have inspired his co-workers to put forth their best efforts.

Mr. Dodson is very well known in Wilken-Barre, where he has spent nearly all his life, and he is held in high regard by his friends and acquaintances because of his sincerity, his earnestness and his fidelity to high ideals. He is a member of Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu LeVeut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He takes a deep

interest in the Rotary Club movement, being a charter member and secretary of the Wilkes-Barre branch, and during the present World War he is actively and effectively engaged in Red Cross and Security League matters.

Mr. Dodson married, June 8, 1904, Martha Watt, younger daughter of Edward S. and Mary Ellen (Welles) Morgan of Wilkes-Barre. Mrs. Dodson's father was for many years prior to his death a member of the firm of Charles Morgans' Sons, engaged in the hardware business in Wilkes-Barre, and both her paternal and maternal grandfathers, Charles Morgan and William S. Welles, were highly respected citizens and successful business men in Wilkes-Barre in their day and generation.

KRESS, Frederick Joseph,

Business Man.

It would be hard to find, within the limits of Greater Pittsburgh, a more typical representative of the present generation of the city's business men than Frederick Joseph Kress, president and director of the F. J. Kress Box Company, and identified in an official capacity with several other well-known commercial and financial organizations. Mr. Kress takes a keen and helpful interest in all that makes for progress and reform.

The family of Kress is an ancient and honorable one, having its origin in Bavaria, Germany, and its members are entitled to display the following escutcheon:

Arms—Gules, three fish argent posted palewise in fess, in chief four lozenges in fess or.

Crest—A lion rampant issuant or.

Joseph Adam Kress, father of Frederick Joseph Kress, was born in Wurtemberg, Bavaria, his father holding the office of forester to the king of Bavaria. Mr.

Kress married Eleanor Heinz, born in Baireuth, Bavaria, daughter of a prominent woolen manufacturer who owned several woolen mills in that city. In childhood and early youth Miss Heinz was a playmate and friend of Richard Wagner, the eminent musical composer. At the age of twenty-six Mr. Kress, who was an exceptionally skilled cabinet-maker, emigrated to the United States.

Frederick Joseph Kress, son of Joseph Adam and Eleanor (Heinz) Kress, was born January 18, 1861, in the Penn avenue district, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and received his education in public schools of his native city. After leaving school Mr. Kress began to work in a box factory, and his aptitude may be inferred from the fact that at the early age of nineteen he became foreman of the shop. At twenty-two he went into business for himself under his own name. The inception of the concern, remarkable though it was, was perhaps less so than its steady growth and successful maintenance. In 1903 the business was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania as the F. J. Kress Box Company. Later Mr. Kress formed another corporation, the F. J. Kress Box Company, incorporated under the laws of Virginia, and thereby hangs a tale. In the ardor of enterprise he carried his business into that State, erecting a box factory on what was then practically an uninhabited spot. Around the factory sprang up a thriving village which, most appropriately, received the name of Kress and which is now to be found in the postal guide and on the map. Like a loyal Pittsburgher, Mr. Kress divides the honors with his native city, declaring that it was there he learned the art of founding towns. Therefore, Mr. Kress is to-day president and director of the F. J. Kress Box Company, of Kress, Virginia, as well as of the organization of

the same name in Pittsburgh. He is also president and director of the the Franklin Savings and Trust Company, and honorary president of the Pittsburgh Commercial Club. Assuredly, none can deny him the title of a truly progressive business man.

But there is another field in which Mr. Kress has achieved fame scarcely less widespread and no less honorable than that which has rewarded his efforts in the arena of business. Especially keen in his interest in the future generations of his native community, in the citizens who are to make Pittsburgh great in the years to come, Nor is his interest limited to these. His feeling is national. The future of the citizens of the United States engages his attention and occupies his thoughts, and his activities in this direction are attested by the fact that he is commander-in-chief of the United Boys' Brigades of America. He is a member of the ways and means committee of the Allegheny County Four-Minute Men, and is one of the most inspiring of the four-minute speakers. The simple statement that he is one of the Bankers' Liberty Loan speakers is conclusive proof that he is a true patriot and a true orator.

The organizations in which Mr. Kress is enrolled are, as might be expected, extremely numerous. He holds perpetual membership in the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and is a life member of the Pittsburgh Exposition Society and the Americus Club. In 1911 and 1912 he was president of the National Wood Box Manufacturing Association, and in November, 1916, was elected treasurer of the National Association of Corrugated Fibre Box Manufacturers. He belongs to the official board of the West Pennsylvania Hospital, and is a member of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society, being also enrolled in the Pittsburgh

Athletic Association. Mr. Kress affiliates with Crescent Lodge, No. 576, Free and Accepted Masons, and is prominently associated with matters Masonic. He is a member and elder of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and at one time served for seven years as superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Kress married, April 17, 1884, in Pittsburgh, Mary, daughter of Cornelius and Mary (Ramsey) Enscoe, of that city, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Elsie Enscoe, now the wife of Thomas Pringle, an architect of Pittsburgh; they have two children, Mary and Thomas. 2. Paul Cornelius, attending Lafayette College, class of 1921. Between Mr. and Mrs. Kress, the latter a woman of unusual intelligence and most amiable disposition, there exists the most perfect harmony of tastes, sympathies and aims. Mrs. Kress is not only connected with all the societies of her church and active in its charitable work, but at this national crisis she is the true comrade of her husband in patriotic endeavor, having been constantly identified with the labors of the Red Cross.

In all respects but one Mr. Kress looks the man his records shows him to be, the single exception being the discrepancy between the length of his career and his apparent age. A stranger, on meeting him, would subtract twenty from the total number of years of accomplishment which are actually his. His hair is dark, his strong features are clean shaven, and his keen, kindly brown eyes are those of a leader who wins the enthusiastic loyalty of his followers. He is a man who draws men to him. Never was the work of building up citizens for Pittsburgh and for the Nation more needed than at the present time, and never, we venture to say, was there a man better fitted to "lend a hand" in its accomplishment than Frederick Joseph Kress.

PRICE, JOHN BERTSCH,

Financier.

John Bertsch Price, president of the First National Bank of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and connected in various capacities with many of the most important industrial concerns of this place, has for many years occupied a position of prominence in the community, and during his long and successful career has won for himself the esteem and regard of his fellow citizens generally. He is a son of Judge Samuel B. Price, for many years an influential citizen of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and of Harriet (Bertsch) Price, his wife. Judge Price was a native of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, but came to Pennsylvania early in life and was associated with the Upper Lehigh Coal Company in the capacity of chief clerk for a considerable period. He resigned from this position in 1887 and devoted his attention entirely to the responsible duties devolving upon him as treasurer of Carbon county. In 1889 he was elected judge, a post which he filled to his own credit and that of the community in which his court was situated. He married Harriet Bertsch, a native of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, where he lived thereafter. They were the parents of the following children: Harrie Bertsch, born September 25, 1857, married, October 27, 1884, Margaret Smith, of Cornwells, Bucks county, Pennsylvania; Samuel Barber, died in March, 1904; Daniel Bertsch, deceased; Samuel Clark, who resides at Hazleton; John Bertsch, with whose career we are especially concerned.

Born November 17, 1864, at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, John Bertsch Price went with his parents to Upper Lehigh as a small boy and there spent most of his childhood. It was at Upper Lehigh also that he attended his first schools, and continued a pupil therein until he

was sent to the Swarthmore Preparatory College, where he was prepared for a university course. He then entered Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and there studied engineering, graduating as a civil engineer in the year 1885. His ambition to become conversant with every branch of his chosen profession as speedily as possible induced him, during most of his college vacations, to spend his time in the mines of the district, studying the application of his theoretical knowledge to actual conditions, an experience which was invaluable to him. In 1886, the year after his graduation from Lehigh, Mr. Price went abroad and spent some months in Europe. Returning in the following year, he became the construction engineer of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and made his home temporarily in Denver, Colorado. Unfortunately his eyes were delicate, and after a year of work with the railroad he was obliged to retire from active business for a time. He spent the following two months on a cattle ranch in the West, hoping to strengthen his eyes by a complete rest, and the following winter underwent treatment for them consistently. In the spring of 1888 he located at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, where he had received the position of teller of the First National Bank, and ever since that time he has made his home here and continued his association with this institution. His father, Judge Price, was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Hazleton, and the young man was shortly after promoted to the post of assistant cashier. He held the two positions until the spring of 1896 and was then appointed cashier. In this capacity he served until his election to the presidency in March, 1901, and continues to hold the latter post at the present time.

But although Mr. Price has given so greatly of his time and energy to the

operation of this highly successful bank and is, perhaps, more closely identified with it than with any other business concern, it does not by any means mark the limits of his active interests. He is, on the contrary, affiliated with many other concerns and among them should be mentioned the Luzerne Silk Throwing Company, of which he is the treasurer and a director, while he is materially interested in a number of others. Mr. Price is also a conspicuous figure in social and club circles here, and is a member of the Sigma Phi College fraternity, Tau-Beta Pi, Honoring College Engineering Society, the University Club of Philadelphia, the Westmoreland and the Wyoming Country clubs of Wilkes-Barre, and the Hazleton and Hazleton Country clubs of Hazleton, and is a director of the last named. In his religious belief Mr. Price is an Episcopalian, and attends St. Peter's Church of that denomination at Hazleton, of which he is vestryman and treasurer.

John Bertsch Price was united in marriage, October 1, 1891, to Mary Silliman, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Morgan and Martha (Levy) Silliman, old and highly respected residents of this place. Mr. and Mrs. Price have become the parents of the following children: 1. John Bertsch, Jr., who received his early education at St. Luke's School for Boys at Philadelphia, and afterwards attended Stanford University, California, from which he graduated with the class of 1915, taking the degree of B. A.; he is now in the United States Naval Auxiliary Service. 2. James Silliman, born April 27, 1894. 3. Robert Morgan, born June 16, 1895, educated at St. Luke's School for Boys at Philadelphia and Stanford University, California; he is now in the United States Aviation Service.



Harry W. Chapman

CHAMPION, Harry W.,

Man of Affairs.

It is frequently said of a man that he is a representative of the interests with which he has identified himself, but in the case of Harry W. Champion, president and director of the Newton Machine Tool Works, Incorporated, the statement has a special significance inasmuch as Mr. Champion has been, throughout his business career, connected with the organization of which he has been for a number of years the head and the guiding and controlling spirit. Mr. Champion is a loyal citizen of his native Philadelphia, associated with her most essential interests and a promoter of all that makes for her truest advancement. Harry W. Champion was born October 21, 1864, in Philadelphia, and is a son of John B. and Nancy (Coulter) Champion, and a grandson of John Champion, of an old New Jersey family. John B. Champion was a native of Philadelphia, and died in that city, where he was for a time engaged in the paper business.

The education of Harry W. Champion was received at the Germantown Academy, and after completing his course of study he spent one year in a real estate office, going then to an engineer's office in order to learn engineering. In 1882 he entered the Charles C. Newton Tool Works and was given a position in the draughting department by Mr. Newton. Mr. Champion tells us that, in addition to his work in the draughting room, he "ran errands and made himself generally useful." This, however, was only at first. Soon he became so proficient in his duties that he was promoted from the position of draughtsman to that of head draughtsman, becoming then salesmanager and later, successively, secretary and director and general manager. Upon the

death of Mr. Newton, in 1916, he succeeded to the presidency of the company.

The nationally known corporation of which Mr. Champion has been for the last two years the efficient leader was founded in 1880 by the late Charles C. Newton in a two-story building on Callowhill street, with a force of five or six men. In this modest way Mr. Newton began the manufacture of small milling machines of the standard column and universal types, and so successful was the venture that in 1882 the firm was capable of branching out in the manufacture of the Lincoln type milling machine, called by Mr. Newton the "new pattern milling machine." It represented a distinct improvement over existing milling machines and from the very beginning had a ready sale. In 1885 the firm designed and built the first commercial locomotive rod milling machine, which was introduced with considerable difficulty owing to the fact that the milling machine had not yet begun to supersede the planer, for certain kinds of work, to any great extent. It has, however, so increased in favor that to-day the sale of heavy planer type milling machines forms the greater portion of the company's total business. In 1886, the old quarters having been outgrown, the company moved into a two-story building at Twenty-fourth and Wood streets, and in 1892 it took up its abode on its present site, Twenty-fourth and Vine streets, in a building three stories high, and within a stone's throw of the place in which it had started. From time to time various extensions have been added to the original building until at present the company occupies the entire city block of Vine, Twenty-third, Pearl and Twenty-fourth streets, and two-thirds of the block bounded by Pearl, Wood and Twenty-third streets. Its original force of five or six men has increased to three

hundred, with a capacity for five hundred. Since 1885 the company has branched out principally in the manufacture of locomotive and railroad tools. For many years it has made a specialty of cold-saw cutting-off machines, being recognized as the largest manufacturer of these machines in the world and as authority on their design. At both the Chicago and St. Louis world's fairs the Newton cold-saw cutting-off machines were awarded gold medals. The Franklin Institute, some years ago, awarded a premium for the company's universal milling machine. Another specialty of the Newton company is the designing and construction of heavy machine tools for special purposes, and it has furnished a large percentage of the special machine tools installed by the extensive manufacturers of electrical apparatus. In 1897 the company was incorporated under its present title.

It is now more than thirty-five years since Mr. Champion became connected with the Newton Machine Tool Works, Incorporated. From draughtsman he has advanced to president, and during the years of his progress, as well as since he has filled the position of leader, he has been ever-increasingly the heart and soul of the business. He has made of the concern a thoroughly modern, twentieth century enterprise, and to-day it stands in the van among organizations of its kind. We have his authority for the gratifying assurance that, in the designing of machine tools, American engineers lead the world. Mr. Champion is a firm believer in the power of advertising, and by his methods in this respect has immensely increased the trade of his corporation. His advertising, however, is always strictly impersonal. Never does he talk of himself or of what he is doing.

Vitally present as he is in every department of the work he appears only in the silent but most effective manifestation of results. He is most emphatically and preëminently a doer.

Politically Mr. Champion is a Republican with independent tendencies. Earnestly public-spirited, he is active, as far as his business responsibilities allow, in community affairs. He occupies a seat in the Chamber of Commerce, and is vice-president and director of the Auxiliary Fire Alarm Company and a stockholder in other concerns. He affiliates with Pennsylvania Lodge, No. 380, Free and Accepted Masons; the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his clubs are the Union League, the White Marsh Valley Country Club, the Engineers', the Manufacturers', and the Athletic, all of Philadelphia; likewise, the Mohawk Club, of Schenectady, New York. Mr. Champion belongs to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Metal Trade Association and the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

Mr. Champion married, July 14, 1886, Matilda G., daughter of Levi and Sophia (Frick) Godshall, of Philadelphia, and they are the parents of two daughters: Edna; and Lelia, wife of Donald E. Lindsey, of Philadelphia, who is now with the United States forces in France. Mr. and Mrs. Champion are devoted to the ties of family and friendship and their home is a center of gracious hospitality.

The great concern which he has so largely built up and maintained has been very aptly compared to the lengthened shadow of Harry W. Champion and it is a shadow that will not pass away. It is an organization which, as the years go on, will form one of the industrial bulwarks of Philadelphia.

MILLER, George J.,

Business Man.

Four generations of this branch of the Miller family have resided in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, George Miller, of Dutch ancestry, coming from the State of Connecticut early in the nineteenth century and founding the family of which his great-grandson, George J. Miller, a prominent business man of Pittston, Pennsylvania, is a twentieth century representative. George Miller, a farmer, was a leading man of his district, but the last years of his life were spent in the home of his daughter, Kate, where he died. He was laid at rest in the old Cooper burying ground at Plains. He had sons: Jacob M., George, Daniel, Moses, Conrad, and John, also daughters: Polly, Kate, and Peggy. The line of descent is through his son, Jacob M., grandfather of George J. Miller, of Pittston.

Jacob M. Miller was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1809, and died in Princess Anne county, Maryland, July 17, 1879. He remained in Luzerne county until 1846, a boat builder, having a yard at the basin where he repaired and built boats for the river trade, but later he became a contractor and builder. About 1846 he moved to Oregon, going from there to the State of Maryland, about 1873, and purchasing a plantation in Princess Anne county. He was a devout Methodist, a founder of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, at Pittston, Pennsylvania, and a man of just and upright life. He resided on his Maryland plantation for six years, 1873-1879, and there died. He married, January 1, 1831, Hannah Stark, born July 28, 1810, died at Pittston, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1858, daughter of John Stark, of Wilkes-Barre. They were the parents of sons:

John G., Wadsworth, Kennard S., and Charles; and daughters: Mary, Hannah S., Mrs. Nellie Thayer, of Scranton, Pennsylvania; and Mrs. C. A. Porter, of Auburn, New York. The line continues through John G. Miller, father of George J. Miller, of Pittston.

John G. Miller was born in Plains, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1832, and died in Pittston, October 2, 1902. He was educated in the district schools of the town, and at Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, and after completing his studies learned the carpenter's trade. He worked for several years as a journeyman, finally becoming a contractor and spending the remaining years of his life engaged in building operations. He erected many of the public and private buildings in Pittston and vicinity, his reputation as a skilled builder and reliable contractor ranking with the highest. He was the leading builder in Pittston for many years, and a citizen beyond reproach. He was an influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church; a Republican in politics; his fraternal order, The United American Mechanics. He married, in 1863, Mary Bowman, born 1844, died 1888, daughter of John and Mary Bowman, of Shenandoah, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the parents of ten children, three of whom grew to mature years: George J., of further mention; Kenneth Stark, and Gertrude.

George J. Miller, eldest child of John G. and Mary (Bowman) Miller, was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1865, and there yet resides. He was educated in the public schools, learned the carpenter's trade, and until 1893 was associated with his father in the contracting and building business. In that year he withdrew from that line of business activity, but remained in Pittston, where for five

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years he was engaged in the ice business. He then sold out to the Citizens' Ice Company, and in 1898, in company with O. C. Foster, purchased of Coward & Stark the business of the Pittston Iron Roofing Company. The business was soon abandoned, and after its sale Mr. Miller engaged in stock dealing with sale stables in Port Blanchard, horses and mules the special lines handled. This business, begun in a small way, has been a most successful and profitable one, the largest of its kind in that section of Pennsylvania, its every branch now being devoted to the service of the United States Government, Mr. Miller traveling the Western country, buying horses and mules to be used for army purposes at home and abroad. He has very capably performed "his bit" in this particular field, and has furnished the Government with hundreds of horses and mules, each one especially selected for a definite purpose. He is a member of the City Engineers' Club of Scranton, Pennsylvania; Wyoming Valley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and of all bodies of Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Scranton, he being a thirty-second degree Mason of that body. He is also a noble of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. In political faith he is a Republican, and in religious preference a Presbyterian, affiliated with the First Church of West Pittston.

Mr. Miller married, September 18, 1890, Mary Harriet Hodgdon, born April 29, 1863, at Port Blanchard, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Blanchard) Hodgdon. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of two sons: George Edward, born December 24, 1893, educated in the Pittston public schools and Charlotte Hall Military Academy,

Charlotte Hall, Maryland, now sergeant Q. M. C., N. A., Auxiliary Remount Depot, No. 333, United States Army, in training at Camp Joseph E. Johnson, Jacksonville, Florida; and Richard, born March 6, 1899, educated in West Pittston grade and high schools, and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

BOOKMYER, Edwin Arthur, **Insurance Broker.**

Prominently known among the aggressive business men of Philadelphia is Edwin A. Bookmyer, head of the firm of Beidler & Bookmyer, insurance brokers. Mr. Bookmyer is actively identified with various other enterprises, and all that makes for the advancement of his city finds in him a warm supporter.

Edwin Arthur Bookmyer was born at Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1872, son of Harvey A. and Sally C. (Beidler) Bookmyer. Both the Bookmyer and Beidler families are well-known families of Eastern Pennsylvania. Harvey A. Bookmyer, father of Edwin A. Bookmyer, was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Sixth United States Cavalry; his wife, Sally C. (Beidler) Bookmyer, was a descendant of the Wayne family, so prominently connected with the history of the country.

Edwin A. Bookmyer received his education in the schools of his section, and came to Philadelphia in 1888, entering the insurance business with E. R. Beidler, with whom he remained for ten years, and during which time he became a partner with Mr. Beidler in the business, the firm name becoming Beidler & Bookmyer. In 1900 Mr. Beidler retired and Mr. Bookmyer took over the entire enterprise, of which he has since remained sole owner and active head. He has, by ability and energy, built up a large clien-



Edwin A. Doofmeyer



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tele, and is favorably known throughout the country, and has a large office in New York.

The business qualifications of Mr. Bookmyer have always been in great demand on boards of directors of various institutions, and he has accepted of many such trusts. He is treasurer and director of the Janney Lumber Company; vice-president and director of the North Broad Storage Company; director and treasurer of the Mercantile Library, and is a stockholder in other concerns. Of social nature, he is a member of many clubs, among them being the Manufacturers', Columbia, Overbrook Golf, Lu Lu Country, Seaview Golf, Rotary Club, Insurance Society, Cedar Park Driving, Philadelphia Skating Club, Chelsea Yacht, Downtown, of Philadelphia, and Bankers' Club, of New York City. He is also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Chamber of Commerce. His political affiliations are those of the Republican party, and although he has never held office he takes a sincere interest in all questions of political and civic moment. His church is the Episcopal. His only fraternal order is that of Mason, his lodge being Columbia, No. 91. One very distinctive feature of Mr. Bookmyer's personality and one which undoubtedly has had much to do with his success is his capacity for hard work. His general appearance, his expression, his manner and the glance of his eyes are all indicative of quiet power and also of a kindness and good will which has drawn to him many warm and loyal friends.

Mr. Bookmyer married Anna H., daughter of John and Anne M. (Tunley) Taylor, of Philadelphia. Mr. Taylor was a member of the old firm of Taylor & Dolan, of Philadelphia, of which the late Thomas Dolan was also a partner. Mr.

and Mrs. Bookmyer are the parents of the following children: 1. Roy P., born September 24, 1892, educated at Delancey School and University of Pennsylvania, now an ensign in the United States Navy. 2. Edwin Arthur, Jr., born August 2, 1898, educated at Chestnut Hill Academy.

JONES, Thomas D.,

Coal Operator.

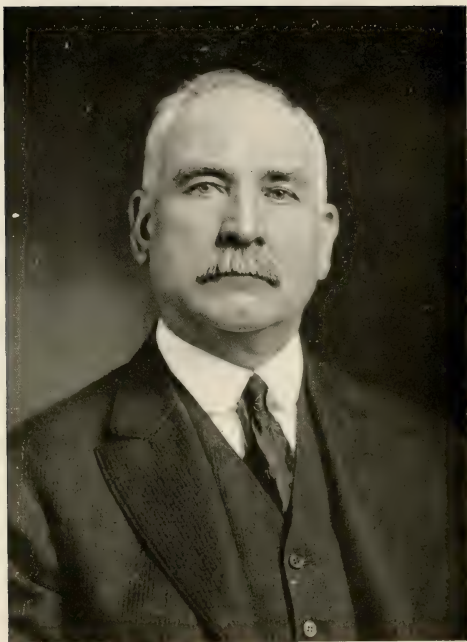
Loyalty, courage, an abiding sense of justice and the binding force of obligations are the qualities which above all others, perhaps, we should take as forming the keystone of the character of the late Thomas D. Jones, whose death in his home at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1917, is mourned by the entire community, a character that for many years exerted a wholesome and uplifting influence upon all those who were fortunate enough to come into contact with it, and upon the development of one of the greatest of American industries, coal mining, with which he was so intimately identified. The careers of some men are easy to treat from the fact that all their energies are directed into one particular channel, but in the case of such a man as Thomas D. Jones, whose versatility was so great, and whose influence was exerted in so many different ways, we find it difficult to place any one thing as his paramount work, any one achievement as of more importance than the rest. That which was the most striking, of course, and for which the outside world knew him best, was his masterly direction of the great coal interests with which he was connected, but whether or not more actual good for the remainder of the world was wrought in this manner, or by some of the more subtle and intangible forms in which his character and

activities expressed themselves, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to state.

Thomas D. Jones was of Welsh birth and parentage, being born at Merthyr Tydvil, in that most picturesque of lands, Southern Wales, January 28, 1842. He was the only child of Daniel and Ann (Vaughn) Jones, who were, like himself, natives of that region. In 1850, when Thomas D. was a lad of but eight years of age, his parents left their native land and came to the United States. Pennsylvania, like Wales, was a great coal mining region, and it was here that the Jones family came, settling at Nesquehoning, Carbon county. It was at that place that the early years of his life were passed, and there that he gained as much schooling as the circumstances of his life gave him opportunity for. Upon completing his studies at the local schools, the youth made his way to the town of Lansford, Pennsylvania, and there engaged in the mercantile business for some two years. He was distinctly successful and displayed even at that early age a talent for business and a judgment and foresight quite unusual. However, there were other interests in Pennsylvania at that time that soon claimed his attention, and he gave up his mercantile venture to engage in coal mining, which was at that time in the midst of its most rapid period of development and expansion. Mr. Jones, with his characteristic good judgment, perceived the great opportunities awaiting the man of enterprise and action in this great industry in a commodity for which the demand was practically unlimited and the supply well-nigh inexhaustible. In the year 1869 he secured a position as assistant engineer with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and worked in that capacity until 1872, when he was made superintendent of collieries for the

same concern. His progress in mastering the difficult problems of his occupation was amazing, and it was not long before he was justly regarded as an expert on all questions connected with the subject. In 1875 he was appointed mine inspector for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, a position that required not only great knowledge of the coal mining situation, but also a large measure of tact and the quality of leadership. His term was of six years' duration, but immediately upon its conclusion, in 1881, he was reappointed, as his work had been so eminently satisfactory. He had served but a short time in his second term, however, when he was offered the position of superintendent of the collieries of the Ebervale Coal Company, a very extensive system of mines and works with an enormous productive capacity. This offer was another great tribute to Mr. Jones' ability and skill and, as it was a much more remunerative post, he accepted it, resigning from that of inspector. In 1886 he accepted the office of superintendent and manager of the Mill Creek Coal Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in this region, and from that time until the close of his life continued to be associated with that company. He was later elected to the double post of vice-president and general manager of this company, and continued in virtual control of its operations until his death, his skillful hand guiding it to the great development of its successful business. Upon taking this office Mr. Jones came to Hazleton to live and had made this place his permanent home.

Mr. Jones was keenly interested in every aspect of the life of the community, and especially made it his business to keep in touch with every movement undertaken for the common good and to aid them by every means in his power.



Joseph B. Gannon

He did much to advance the business and financial interests of the community, and was a director of the Hazleton National Bank, director of the Hazleton Iron Works, president for a number of years of the Hazleton Steam Heating Company. He was also active in church affairs, and was a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church here, and president of the board of trustees. As president of the United Charities of Hazleton, he did much to alleviate want and the distress of poverty hereabouts. In politics Mr. Jones was a staunch Republican, yet of entirely unpartisan mind, voting always as his conscience and judgment bade him. His large duties and heavy responsibilities rendered it impossible for him to take the part in public affairs for which his talents and abilities so eminently fitted him, yet he was felt as a potent influence in local affairs nevertheless merely because of the effect of his personality and character. He also became uncommonly well informed in a large variety of subjects, and this and his ready memory and ability to quote made him a companion as informing as he was charming. Although quite unambitious of public office, Mr. Jones held a number of local posts at the urgent request of his colleagues, and was especially effective as a member and the president of the Hazleton School Board. He also was a member of the Select Council of this town for a time. He was a prominent member of the Masonic Order here.

Thomas D. Jones was united in marriage, January 4, 1870, with Ruth Bynon, a daughter of John and Mary (Hughes) Bynon, old and highly respected residents of Summithill, Pennsylvania. Mr. Bynon was a native of Wales, but came to the United States in early youth, and for many years was foreman for the Le-

high Coal and Navigation Company, with which Mr. Jones was also associated for a time. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones the following children were born: Elmer, married Louise Dreyfoos (deceased) and by her had one daughter, Ruth Jones; Anna, deceased; Mary, deceased; Gladys, who became the wife of Alvin Markle, Jr., and has borne him one son, Alvin Markle, 3d.

GLENNON, Joseph H.,

Man of Affairs.

As vice-president of the Miners' Savings Bank of Pittston, Pennsylvania, Joseph H. Glennon fills a high position of trust in the community in which he began business life as a "breaker boy." He has won his way to large possessions as well, and is one of the most striking examples of the possibilities there are for an American youth to rise, does he but possess the necessary stamina and ability.

Mr. Glennon is a son of Patrick F. Glennon, born in County Roscommon, Ireland, and educated in the national schools. He came to the United States in 1846, and settled in Lowell, Massachusetts, where he married in June, 1848, Catherine E. Loftus, daughter of John and Mary (Early) Loftus, both born in County Mayo, Ireland. In 1851 Mr. Glennon moved to Pittston, Pennsylvania, and there became a coal miner, continuing for twenty years, until his death in a mining disaster, November 3, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Glennon were the parents of five children: Mary E., born November 9, 1850, married, November 12, 1872, Edward J. Gibbons, of Port Griffith; Joseph H., of further mention; George E., who became a Christian Brother, died 1882; Theodolph J., born September 9, 1859, died 1906, was a slate picker for eight years, later a driver,

miner, deputy recorder of deeds, then in the employ of Hughes & Glennon, of Pittston; David, born April 11, 1863, became principal of the Port Griffith public school; and Agnes V., a school teacher.

Joseph H. Glennon was born in Port Griffith, Jenkins township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1855. He attended school until ten years of age, then began work as a slate picker at the Port Bowkley breaker. During the following five years he worked at the breaker, but studied all the time he could and attended school at such times as he was able. But in spite of his handicap he was so apt and advanced so quickly that, at the age of fifteen, he passed the teacher's examination held by the county superintendent of public instruction, Mr. Campbell. He did not teach, however, but was variously employed until his twentieth year, when he entered the mines, continuing a miner for two years. He then entered the employ of J. B. Langgan, a large wholesale baker of Wilkes-Barre, as salesman, and during the winter enrolled as a student of elocution, his intention being then to later take up law studies. This plan was never carried through, however, Mr. Glennon entering the employ of H. R. Hughes & Son, on January 1, 1880. Hughes & Son were then conducting a brewery at Pittston, and as their selling agent in Wilkes-Barre he spent three years. Later Richard M. Hughes, the son, and Mr. Glennon, purchased the Forest Castle Brewery, in Pittston, owned by H. R. Hughes & Son, the new partnership, Hughes & Glennon, going into effect in March, 1887. This firm operated the Forest Castle Brewery for eleven years, then sold to the Pennsylvania Brewing Company, Mr. Glennon being retained as manager of the Pittston plant of the company, a

position he held until 1907, when he resigned.

In 1907 Mr. Glennon erected the large modern brewing plant in Pittston known as the Glennon Brewery, of which he is owner and general manager, and has established a connection with establishments all over Eastern Pennsylvania and in New York State. In 1897 he was elected a director of the People's Savings Bank, later became vice-president, and in 1908 was elected president. When the People's Savings Bank was merged with the Union Savings and Trust Company, March 29, 1909, Mr. Glennon resigned his offices. In 1903 he was elected a director of the Miners' Savings Bank of Pittston, and in 1916 was elected vice-president. He is treasurer and director of the Mountain Spring Ice Company, was president of the Old Ferry Bridge Company, and a director of the Citizens' Electric Illuminating Company, both now out of existence. He is president of the Good Roads League, president of St. Vincent DePaul Society, an office he has long held, is a member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, is most generous in the support of the charities and benevolences of his church and city, ever ready to aid a worthy cause. He is a Democrat in his political faith, and in 1883 he was elected recorder of deeds for Luzerne county for a three years' term, a post of responsibility he efficiently filled. In 1884 he was alternate delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago which nominated Grover Cleveland for President of the United States, he the first successful candidate of the party for that office since the election of James Buchanan in 1856.

Mr. Glennon married, October 30, 1884, Agnes A. Allen, of Pittston, daughter of John and Anna (McCann) Allen, her father one of the oldest and most



Arthur F. Mabregor

trustworthy engineers in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Glennon are the parents of a daughter, Regina, born August 19, 1885, died January 9, 1909, and a son, Allen, born May 28, 1887, a graduate of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, and of Washington University, Washington, D. C.; director of the Dime Savings Bank, Pittston, and assistant manager of the Glennon Breweries.

McGREGOR, Arthur Francis,

Oil Producer.

As a type of the successful American business man evolved from the stranger who sought opportunity within our gates, Arthur F. McGregor is a splendid and shining example. He was born at Castleweelen, County Down, Ireland, January 16, 1843, son of Nicholas and Mary (McClain) McGregor.

Arthur F. McGregor remained at home and attended the schools of the parish until fourteen years of age, then became a worker on a nearby farm. A little later he went to England, where he was employed in a Liverpool brickyard, brick-making being a business with which he was somewhat familiar, members of his family having been so engaged in Ireland, and his elder brother being the founder of the Liverpool plant in which Arthur F. found employment. Liverpool was, however, but a temporary stopping place in the long journey the lad had planned for himself, and he at once began the accumulation of a fund which would carry him across the seas to the United States. It was not until 1862 that he left England for New York, he then being a young man of nineteen years. He found a home and position in Brooklyn, New York, and in November, 1862, began

work with the firm, Marshall & Waterbury, in their rope factory. He remained in that employ until May, 1863, then he removed to Haverstraw, New York, as now, the seat of an important brickmaking industry. He there worked at brick-making and in a machine shop, continuing until October, 1863. His next move was to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where for about a year he was fireman on steamboats plying the Ohio river. He then became a worker in the steel mills, beginning as a puddler in the Pittsburgh Rolling Mills, continuing in Pittsburgh until 1872, holding good positions and becoming thoroughly expert in the various processes of steel making. In 1872, attracted by the rich opportunities offered by the rapidly developing oil region of Pennsylvania, he went to Armstrong county, locating at Parkers Landing, there engaging as a pipe line operator. From Parkers Landing he went to Petrolia, Butler county, there becoming superintendent of the oil properties of Brawley Brothers, a position he held for three years. He located in Bradford in 1879, and since that time has made that city his home and business headquarters. From 1879 until 1883 he was associated with F. E. Boden, going thence to the McCallmont Company, an important producing company, owning many wells, some of them heavy producers. He held the position of superintendent with McCallmont Company until 1891, then began business for himself as an oil producer. He had been preparing for that move and had acquired some good leases which he began working in 1891, continuing their operation very successfully for several years. He had then acquired sufficient capital and reputation to take his place among the large operators, and after selling his original holdings purchased larger and larger leases, adding to his flowing

properties each year until he became one of the prominent operators of his section. His private business is a very large one, and in addition he has large oil interests with others, and is one of the men responsible for a great deal of the development of the oil industry. He has prospered in his undertakings and taken an interested part in all departments of Bradford life, the success which has come to him being shared liberally with others less fortunate and in movements tending to promote the public good.

Mr. McGregor is affiliated with Bradford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Knights of Columbus; and St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church. He possesses that buoyant, indomitable spirit, keen sense of humor, and love of the beautiful which distinguishes his countrymen, and is one of the most popular of men, his circle of acquaintances very wide and his hospitality boundless. He has gained a position in the business world, based on an honorable achievement, character and integrity, but his social standing has been won through those admirable traits described, and in his home and social life is true and loyal, seeking the good of others first.

Mr. McGregor married, December 11, 1913, Mrs. Elizabeth Meyers, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

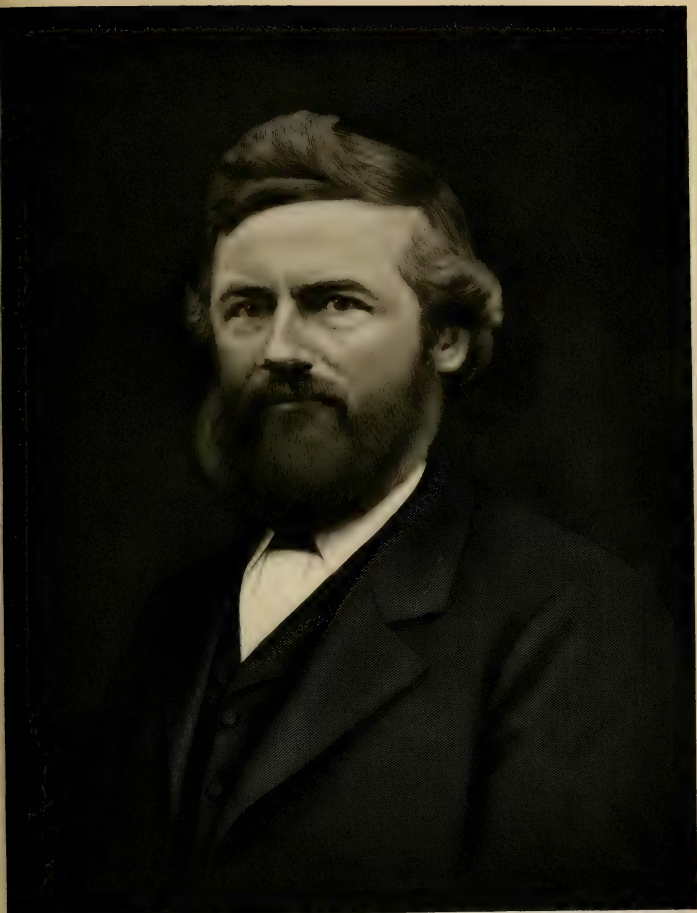
HEINEMANN, Nicholas William,

Manufacturer.

The life story of Nicholas W. Heinemann began in the United States in 1851. When a child of three years he was brought from his native Germany by his parents, Christopher and Wilhelmena (Hartman) Heinemann. The family settled in Colegrove, McKean county, Pennsylvania, but two years later returned to

New York. Settlement was again made at Colegrove not long afterward and there the senior Heinemann bought a farm and engaged in manufacturing lumber in an "up and down" water power saw mill he built. There were eight children in the Heinemann family, Nicholas W. being the sixth. His early life was one of toil, as his father was one of the pioneers in his district, but the conditions developed a strong, frugal, hard-working boy, who in turn developed into the successful business man, quick to realize and grasp opportunities, to turn nature's gifts to his profit. He acquired a large fortune, in a most honorable manner, no one being sacrificed or torn down that he might rise. He converted the forests into lumber, made the land he owned yield bountifully, and left the world richer for his life.

Nicholas W. Heinemann was born in Duderstadt, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, November 25, 1848, and he died at his farm in Colegrove, McKean county, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1917. The second coming to McKean county was in 1851 and the return to New York in 1853, the final settlement being in 1854. The father cultivated his farm until 1865, then built a saw mill to run by water power, but at about that same time Nicholas W., who had attended the district school and helped on the farm, began working for the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, that road then being in course of construction between Wilcox and Kane. The saw mill proving a success, he returned to the home farm and with his brother John aided their father at the mill and on the farm until both were of legal age. The brothers then bought and operated the saw mill jointly for several years, then Nicholas W. bought his brother's interest, John moving to Virginia.



W. W. Kleinemann



After purchasing his brother's interest and buying the homestead farm, Nicholas W. Heinemann rebuilt the mill, introduced steam as a motive power, put in new machinery and became heavily engaged in the lumber business, his mill producing at one time 30,000 feet daily. He bought large tracts of timber land in Norwich and Liberty townships, McKean county, and converted the hemlock and hardwood timber into merchantable lumber. In course of time there was not sufficient timber within reach of his mill to keep him busily engaged, and the manufacture of chemicals was begun, the wood he already owned furnishing the raw material from which wood chemicals were produced. This work was carried forward by the Heinemann Chemical Company, of which Nicholas W. Heinemann was founder, chief owner and president. The manufacture of chemicals became his leading business activity, he also being president of the Norwich Chemical Company with plants at Crosby and Smethport. The thousands of acres which Mr. Heinemann possessed and cleared of lumber were many of them rich in reservoirs of natural gas, which were tapped and converted into a valuable asset and some petroleum was also produced. Mr. Heinemann spent his entire business life in the manufacture of lumber and wood chemical products, these natural resources being the source of his fortune. He was always a worker and once his keen business sense pointed the way he prosecuted his enterprises with all his vigor. He was interested in the Grange National Bank of McKean county from its foundation, and was highly esteemed as one of the solid, substantial men of his community.

Mr. Heinemann married, October 1, 1874, Anna Belle Waffle, of Elm Valley, New York, who survives him, daughter

of George and Betsey (Knight) Waffle. Mr. and Mrs. Heinemann were the parents of two daughters: 1. Bessie Wilhelm, born April 13, 1880, married Laurence E. Scanlan. 2. Mary Theresa, born January 21, 1883, married Will H. Gallup, of Crosby, Pennsylvania, who was associated with his father-in-law in his later enterprises, contributing largely to their success.

During the last two years of his life Mr. Heinemann became an invalid and sought health at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, and at sanitariums in Wellsville and Hornell, New York. But his work was done, and on December 29, 1917, he was borne to his last resting place in Colegrove Cemetery, the six pallbearers being men who had been in his employ nearly a quarter of a century.

BUCKMAN, Elmer E.,

Public-Spirited Citizen.

Elmer E. Buckman, the popular and capable cashier of the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and the public-spirited citizen of Kingston, is a member of a family which has long been associated with Northeastern Pennsylvania. He is a grandson of Stacy C. Buckman, of Newtown township, Bucks county, in this State, who for many years held a prominent position in that neighborhood. He married Sarah Ann Briggs, and they were the parents of Micajah Speakman Buckman, the father of Elmer E. Buckman. Micajah Speakman Buckman, like his father, was a farmer in this part of the State, and a Quaker in religion. He married Mary D. Taylor, and they were the parents of a number of children, one of whom was Elmer E. Buckman, with whose career we are here especially concerned.

Born on August 11, 1861, at Taylorsville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Elmer E. Buckman passed the years of his childhood on his father's farm. He attended the local village school and here gained his general education, growing up to manhood amid the wholesome rural surroundings which have given to this country its best type of citizenship. On completing his studies at the village school, he went to Trenton, New Jersey, where he entered the Capital City Commercial College and there took a business course. Having graduated from this institution, Mr. Buckman sought and found employment with the Morrisville Rubber Company of Morrisville, Pennsylvania. Here he continued to work for a while and then went back to Trenton, New Jersey, where he secured a position in the wholesale and retail store of Brearley & Stoll. This was one of the well-known establishments of Trenton, and here Mr. Buckman remained until the year 1886, when he returned to Pennsylvania and settled this time in Wilkes-Barre. He was twenty-five years of age at the time and secured a good clerical position in the Old Miners' Savings Bank. Two years later, in 1888, he was offered the position of teller in the Wyoming National Bank and at once accepted, and from that year until the present time he has been continuously associated with this large and important institution. He continued to prove his value in his new position and made himself more and more important until, in the year 1908, he was made assistant cashier. He continued to act in this capacity until January 12, 1915, when he was elected cashier of the bank and still holds this office. Mr. Buckman has thus for thirty years been associated with the Wyoming National Bank, and has throughout the entire per-

iod enjoyed the most absolute confidence on the part of the directors and bank officials. He has taken an important part in developing the present great business of the institution, and the future holds an even brighter promise for service on his part.

Mr. Buckman has always taken an active part in the affairs of the city of Wilkes-Barre, where his business interests lie. He is a member of the Westmoreland and Kiwanis Clubs of Wilkes-Barre. In his religious belief he is a Methodist and attends the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre. He is very active in the work of the congregation, and holds the office of treasurer of the church society.

Elmer E. Buckman was united in marriage, October 5, 1893, with Bertha M. Bannister, of Syracuse, New York, born September 14, 1865, a daughter of the Rev. Edward Bannister and Elizabeth (Mannering) Bannister, his wife. Rev. Edward Bannister was a prominent Methodist Divine, and opened in San José at the end of 1850-51 the school which moved a little over a year later to Santa Clara and which later developed into the University of the Pacific at Santa Clara, California; the name has since been changed to the College of the Pacific. To Mr. and Mrs. Buckman the following children have been born: 1. Helen, September 4, 1894; married, October 20, 1917, Jerome A. Applequist, of Syracuse, New York, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of Boston. 2. Alice, born January 13, 1896; employed as a teacher (1917) at the West Pittston High School at West Pittston, Pennsylvania. 3. Henry Taylor, born June 18, 1902, now a pupil at the Kingston High School at Kingston, Pennsylvania.



Louis Muerch

MUENCH, Louis,

Manufacturer.

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 Louis Muench, president, treasurer and director of the Republic Chemical Company.

Louis Muench's father was George Muench, born in Germany, in 1801, son of a minister. After completing his studies of theology and philosophy at the Giesen University, he founded a Preparatory School for young men at Homburg. When thirty-four years of age, he emigrated, at the head of a large German Colony, to America, where he settled in Warren county, Missouri, as one of the early pioneers of that State. He left Germany because he was not in sympathy with Prussian Autocratic Rule and longed to breath the air of Democracy on this side of the Atlantic. He was one of the so-called "Latin farmers," took a keen interest in public affairs, and was active in the development of the Middle West. He was a public writer and speaker, and prominent in bringing Carl Schurz to the front when he was elected to the United States Senate by the State Legislature of Missouri. George Muench was influential in holding the State of Missouri in the Union, and his eldest son, the brother of Louis Muench, fought in the Civil War under General Siegel, and was severely wounded in the battle of Wilson's creek in Southwestern Missouri. In 1847 George Muench returned to Germany under the auspices of the Missouri Board of Immigration, of which he was a member and of which the Governor was

the presiding officer, for the purpose of promoting German immigration to Missouri. While there, he wrote a number of articles setting forth the advantages of the climate and soil of Missouri, particularly for horticulture, and returned the same year with another colony of emigrants. His first colony, in 1835, landed at Baltimore and crossed by wagon and ox teams the Alleghenies to Wheeling, thence to the Mississippi by boat and up the Mississippi to St. Louis. The second expedition landed, after a voyage of fourteen weeks, at New Orleans, and from there went up the Mississippi to St. Louis. Mr. Muench was one of the early settlers of Augusta, Missouri, where he was the leader in all public affairs and did much towards the educational development and the public school system of the community. He died in 1879, survived by his wife and four sons and one daughter. His wife, the mother of Louis Muench, died at her daughter's home in Chicago, in 1899, and was interred in the family cemetery at Augusta, Missouri, at the side of her husband.

Louis Muench was born on a farm near Augusta, St. Charles county, Missouri, March 5, 1859, son of George and Emma (Wolf) Muench. He received his education in the schools of his section, and in the schools of Chicago, to which city he went when he was thirteen years of age. His first employment was as bookkeeper and accountant, in Chicago, and in 1892 he entered the can manufacturing business in Chicago, as president of the Illinois Can Company. He remained at the head of this company until 1901, when he sold it to the American Can Company. At the time of this company's absorption by the American Can Company, Mr. Muench became general sales agent of the American Can Company, and was also elected a vice-president and

director of this large corporation, known throughout the world. He held this position until the fall of 1904, when he withdrew from business and spent a year traveling throughout Europe, in company with his family. On his return he helped form and became president of the American Dehydrating Company, of Waukesha, Wisconsin. This company, unique in its line, takes from all kinds of vegetables and fruits the water and waste and preserves the vegetable or fruit in cans, which, when opened and the water reabsorbed, becomes as the fresh fruit or vegetable. The concern has the honor of equipping the fleet of battleships on its cruise around the world under Theodore Roosevelt's administration, in 1908. Of this company Mr. Muench is still president.

In 1912 Mr. Muench, in association with his fellow officers of the American Dehydrating Company, bought patents for detinning by the chlorine process tin scrap. By this method tin scrap is resolved into steel, which is used by the open hearth steel furnaces, and the tin, in combination with chlorine, forms tetrachloride of tin, used by silk manufacturers for weighting their products; it is also used variously in the arts and industries. The company, known as the Republic Chemical Company, has a large plant, situated on Neville Island, Pittsburgh, with hundreds of employees, and of this company Mr. Muench is president, treasurer and director. In no small measure has the very rapid growth of this enterprise been due to Mr. Muench'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 company 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 those men who number friends in all classes of society.

Mr. Muench is vice-president of the Business Federation of America, Incorporated, an association the aim of which is nation-wide coöperation among business men towards the bringing about of business conditions that will redound to the good of all. In politics he is a Republican. His views on religion are liberal and he attends any church where he has an opportunity of listening to good sermons or lectures. Of social nature, Mr. Muench is a member of the Ben Avon Country Club. A man of action, he demonstrates his public spirit by actual achievements which advance the prosperity and wealth of the community.

On September 4, 1888, Mr. Muench married Marie T., daughter of Charles and Anna (Fernow) Schober, of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Schober was head of the largest lithographic concern in Chicago, and a well-known business man of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Muench are the parents of the following children: 1. Clara Louise, wife of Peter G. Schmidt. Mr. Schmidt is president of the Northwestern Fruit Products Company, of Olympia, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt have children as follows: Clara Louise, Marie Johanna, and Margaret. 2. Lily

A., wife of Robert A. Manegold, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, president of the Dings Magnetic Separator Company; they are the parents of the following children: Robert Louis, born April, 1916; and Marie Louise, born August 30, 1917. 3. Alice M., graduate of the Institute of Musical Art of New York. 4. Marie C. 5. Emma.

Louis Muench's career may be summed up in one word—success—the result of his own unaided efforts. Throughout his career he has been animated by scrupulous honesty, fairness and 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.

HARDTMAYER, Hansr R.,

Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

The older generation of Pittsburgh physicians has no abler or more honored representative than Dr. Hansr R. Hardtmayer, who can now look back on nearly forty years of continuous practice in the Iron City. Dr. Hardtmayer has had unusual experience in hospital work and is one of the members of the profession most frequently consulted in difficult cases.

(I) Frank Hardtmayer, grandfather of Hansr R. Hardtmayer, was a physician of Zurich, Switzerland.

(II) Dr. Francis Hardtmayer, son of Frank Hardtmayer, was born November 7, 1824, in Zurich, Switzerland, and in 1847 graduated from the University of Wurzburg, Germany. Later he became involved in the troubles which, toward the middle of the century, agitated the empire and all Europe, in consequence of the political upheaval of that period, and in 1848 he sought refuge, as did many

others, in the United States. Making his home in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he opened an office on the North Side (then Allegheny), and during the remainder of his life was actively engaged in general practice. At the time of the Civil War, Dr. Hardtmayer organized Company B, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, and became its captain, serving for one year and participating in the battles that this organization engaged in, and was honorably discharged at Harrison's Landing on account of a wound and general disability. Dr. Hardtmayer married Hannah, born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Henry and Maria Mucker, the former a native of Saxony, Germany. They were the parents of eight children, three sons and five daughters, all of whom are deceased except three: Mrs. Sophia Stumberg, of St. Louis, Missouri; Alfred, of Omaha, Nebraska, and Dr. Hansr R., of whom further. Dr. Hardtmayer passed away December 23, 1879. He was an able physician, and a brave, devoted citizen to his adopted country.

(III) Dr. Hansr R. Hardtmayer, son of Francis and Hannah (Mucker) Hardtmayer, was born November 17, 1856, in Allegheny, now North Side, Pittsburgh, and received his primary education in the public schools, afterward attending the Episcopal Classical Academy of Pittsburgh. Having decided to adopt as his own the profession of his father and grandfather, he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1877 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The same year the young physician entered upon a career of general practice in Allegheny, now North Side, and has since continued to devote himself to the duties involved in the possession of a large and constantly increasing clientele. The year of his graduation, Dr. Hardt-

mayer was elected a member of the staff of the Mercy Hospital, and served until 1890. In that year, owing to pressure of private practice, he resigned, at the same time withdrawing from several other hospitals where his services had for many years been highly valued. For the last twenty-five years he has been surgeon for the Pittsburgh and Eastern and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads in Pittsburgh. As a consulting physician and surgeon, Dr. Hardtmayer stands in the front rank, being widely known and frequently resorted to in cases of an unusual and complicated character.

As a citizen, Dr. Hardtmayer habitually studies to promote the welfare and progress of Pittsburgh, voting with the Republicans for such candidates and ordinances as he deems calculated to further that end. He is vice-president and director of the Workmen's Savings Bank and Trust Company, and a stockholder in several industrial concerns. His religious membership is in the German Evangelican church.

The countenance and bearing of Dr. Hardtmayer are those of a man of strong character and liberal culture, progressive and yet deliberate. There is strength in every line and the eyes are at once those of the student and the man of action. His personality is that of the typical physician, dignified, benevolent and quietly genial and he numbers many friends both in and out of his profession.

Dr. Hardtmayer married, March 4, 1881, Emma, daughter of the late Captain James and Lucinda (Morrison) Maratta, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Captain Maratta was one of the most highly respected of the steamboat men of a former generation. Dr. and Mrs. Hardtmayer are the parents of one son: Roy, born November 30, 1881, educated in Pittsburgh schools and in schools of

Washington, Pennsylvania, and now connected with the Pittsburgh Steel Company. Eminently happy in his domestic relations, Dr. Hardtmayer possesses to the full that love of home and family which is so marked a characteristic of the noble race from which he sprang.

For nearly sixty years the name of Hardtmayer has been associated in Pittsburgh, even as it was a century ago in a land beyond the sea, with excellence in the medical profession, the prestige descending in an unbroken line from father to son. Dr. Hardtmayer's inherited talent, fostered by the more liberal culture and greater opportunities of a later time, has made him, the third in line of physicians, and the most distinguished bearer of the family name.

FEE, Terrence,

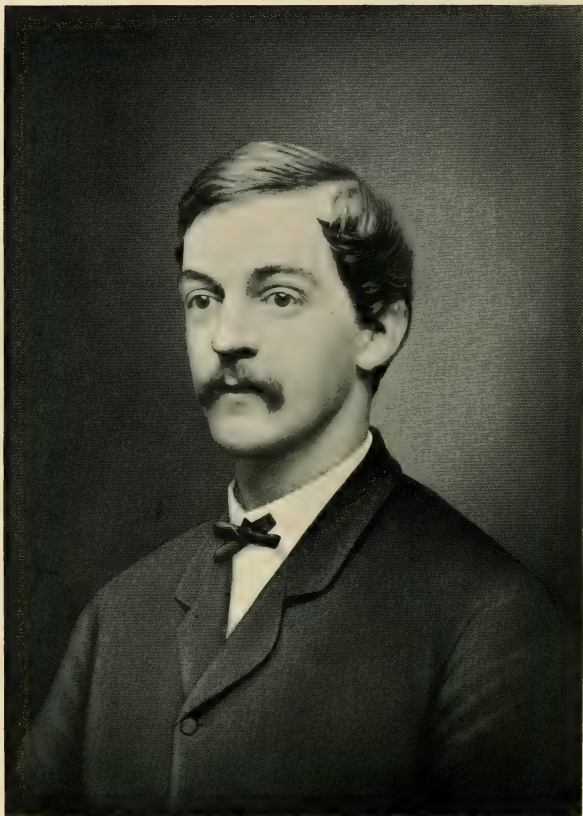
Business Man.

Among the representative and prosperous business men of Potter county must be numbered Terrence Fee. He was a man who, by his physical energy and mental dominance, made for himself an enviable place in the business world. He was born on January 14, 1860, at Vandalia, Cattaraugus county, New York, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fee, who were early and substantial residents of that place. Terrence Fee was one of twelve children.

In 1886, with his brothers, Richard E. and Charles P., he came to Potter county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the lumber business. This was in the days when Potter county was noted throughout the State for her splendid forests, and the firm of Fee Brothers grew and prospered. Mr. Fee was a natural business man, was himself industrious and was a master in directing men under his employ. As a citizen he ranked as a substantial man of affairs whose word was above question.



Terrence Fee



John W. Blair

He was considerate of others and was ever thoughtful and kind to those who were dependent upon him. It is considered remarkable that during his long business career, the firm of which he was the directing force never found it necessary to enter into legal litigation, that they always dealt with their men in such a manner that there was at all times a feeling of sincere friendship between employers and employees.

Terrence Fee married (first) Carrie Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edwards, of Homer township. She died leaving four young children: Henry, Beatrice, Donald and Esther. He married (second), Mary F. McMenomin, of Friendship, New York, and she with one daughter, Terencia, survive him as do also the children by the former marriage. Mr. Fee was an active member of St. Eulalia Church, and always gave freely to its support.

Mr. Fee was a man who was extremely fond of his family and his home. He had a beautiful residence in Ladona, a suburb of Coudersport, which is the county seat of Potter county, and there he died on November 15, 1906, when just in the prime of a vigorous and useful manhood. All his life he had been a man of unusually fine physical appearance. He had led a temperate life, and his untimely death was a great sorrow to the entire community in which he had so long lived. At his death he left a comfortable fortune for his wife and children, and his name will always be held in tender memory by friends and relatives who knew and valued him at his true worth.

BLAIR, John K.,
Merchant.

Forty-five years ago the name of John K. Blair was conspicuous in the business

world of Pittsburgh as that of a member of the firm of Boggs, Blair & Buhl, a concern which has ever stood second to none in its own special sphere. Mr. Blair, who has been now long deceased, was during his too brief career influentially identified with the most essential interests of his native city.

John Blair, father of John K. Blair, was born in 1806, in Philadelphia, and was a member of a family of Colonial record. John Blair served an apprenticeship to the trade of milling, which he followed for several years, and then, urged by a spirit of enterprise, removed to Pittsburgh. Later he worked at his trade for a time in Perrysville, and in 1838 took up his abode in Allegheny City, where he engaged, until about three years before his death, in contracting and building. He adhered to the Republican party, and was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Blair married Nancy, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Sipley) Morrow, of Perrysville, and their children were: Thomas, deceased, was treasurer of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad; John K., mentioned below; Henry S.; Mary, deceased, married Charles Reed; Fannie, married Thomas Randolph; Lydia, married Cyrus D. Rynd; Jane, wife of James Menold; Ella, deceased, married Robert B. Willison; and Charles S., deceased. The death of Mr. Blair occurred November 10, 1868. Both as a business man and citizen he had the respect of the entire community.

John K. Blair, son of John and Nancy (Morrow) Blair, was born July 11, 1839, in Allegheny City, and received his preparatory education in local public schools, subsequently studying at Iron City College. It was in Allegheny City that he entered upon the independent work of life, serving as a clerk in the store of A. M. Marshall & Company. He was a

man born for advancement, and recognition of his abilities was followed by rapid promotion, while his devotion to duty obtained for him well-merited confidence and esteem.

It may be readily understood that a man of Mr. Blair's impulse to take the initiative would early feel a desire to launch out for himself, and so it was. He was one of the three men who, in 1868, organized the firm of Boggs, Blair & Buhl which, from the outset, took high rank in the dry goods business, the fact that it did so being due in very large measure to the wisdom, foresight and aggressiveness of Mr. Blair. The too few years of his connection with the concern were the years in which the foundations of the business were laid, and on those foundations, which were so largely his work, the firm, now Boggs & Buhl, carries on a trade which places it among the largest and most exclusive of Pittsburgh's department stores. In politics Mr. Blair was a Republican, always strongly upholding the principles of the party, but never for a moment being numbered among office-seekers. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, serving on the board of trustees and taking an active part in the work of the Sunday school.

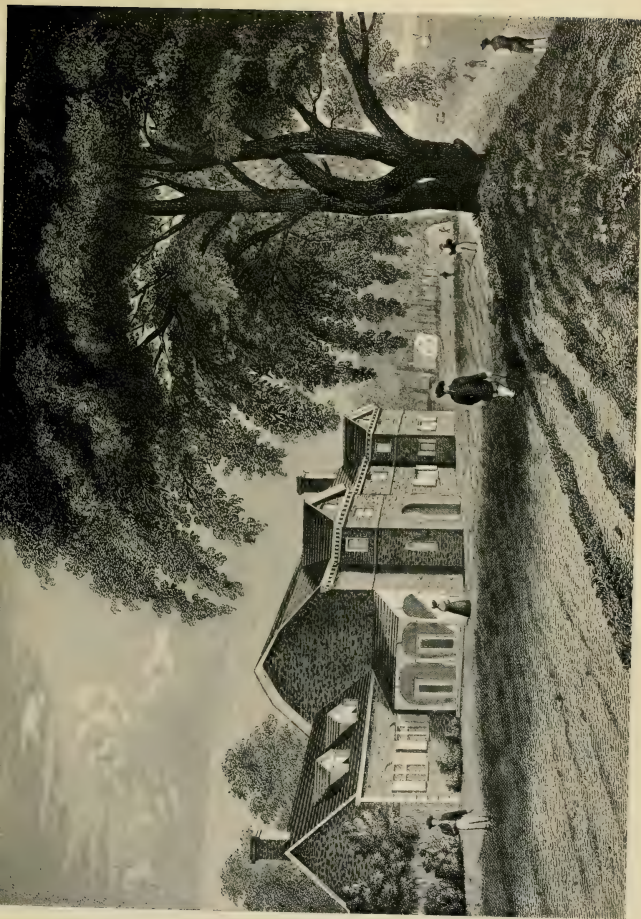
Perhaps the most noticeable feature of Mr. Blair's personality was its many-sidedness. With his diligence in business and devotion to civic duties and religious work, he combined a keen enjoyment in out-door sports, being particularly fond of driving and taking great pleasure in fine horses. His social nature was largely developed and the number of his friends would defy computation. So many years have elapsed since he left us that it may not be long before those who can recall his face and manner will have passed away, but the pencil of the artist will

show to those who come after them the countenance of this man who, after so short a life, left works which follow him.

Mr. Blair married, October 4, 1860, Julia A. Fairman, whose family record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Julia Fairman, born September 12, 1861, died November 3, 1864. 2. Thomas M., born September 7, 1863, died July 4, 1878. 3. James Fairman, born October 19, 1865. 4. John C., born April 19, 1867, died March 13, 1875. 5. Reed Fairman, a biography of whom follows. 6. Edwin Gordon, born December 3, 1870, died March 11, 1875. 7. Dale, born April 20, 1873, died in infancy. 8. Lida Rynd, born July 13, 1874, wife of Henry L. Schilpp, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and mother of two living children: Henry Lewis and Elizabeth Blair. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Blair, dissolved by death ere it had quite completed its fifteenth year, was an extremely happy one. Mrs. Blair was a woman of lovely personality, and she and her husband lived in and for each other and their children, their home being the abode of domestic felicity and gracious hospitality.

On September 5, 1875, Mr. Blair, in the prime of his young manhood, was summoned to relinquish the activities which he was rendering so fruitful. Many were the mourners for what seemed the premature termination of a career so abounding in fulfilment and so rich in promise for the time yet to come, but to his family and friends the loss was irreplaceable.

At thirty-six years of age most men have not yet reached the zenith of their course. At thirty-six John K. Blair passed away, having achieved in less than a score of years results which could hardly be looked for in a shorter space than twice that period. In the annals of



FAIRMAN'S MANSION AND TREATY TREE

Built 1702. Taken Down 1825

Tree Blown Down
Saturday Night, March 3, 1810

Girth of Trunk 24 Feet
Age 283 Years



Reed H. Blair

Pittsburgh his name stands as that of an honorable and successful merchant and an active, public-spirited citizen. It is such men that the city needs.

(The Fairman Line).

Thomas Fairman, founder of the family in Pennsylvania, was chief civil engineer to William Penn, to whom he extended the hospitality of his home upon his arrival in the province. The tree under which Penn made his celebrated treaty with the Indians stood directly in front of Mr. Fairman's house.

James Fairman, a lineal descendant of Thomas Fairman, was born February 10, 1808, in Pittsburgh, of which city his father had become a resident about 1800. James Fairman conducted a harness shop for many years, afterward engaging in the furniture and undertaking business. He was a Republican, and a man whose word carried weight. Mr. Fairman married Julia Keller and their children were: Jane, died in infancy; Emeline, married John R. Richardson; Jane (2), married John White, and is now deceased; Kinley, deceased; Henry, deceased; Joseph W., deceased; John, deceased; Julia A., mentioned below; Elizabeth, married Henry Rhoads; Edwin F., deceased; Ella M., married H. M. Brandon; and Samuel Reed.

Julia A. Fairman, daughter of James and Julia (Keller) Fairman, was born June 5, 1841, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and became the wife of John K. Blair, as stated above.

BLAIR, Reed Fairman,

Business Man.

The Pittsburgh of to-day has no more aggressive business man than Reed Fairman Blair, head of the firm of Reed F. Blair & Company, iron and steel brok-

ers. Mr. Blair's career has been an extremely active one, inasmuch as he was associated at different times with both the Carnegie interests and his present department of activity, having been identified with the latter for upward of twenty years.

Reed Fairman Blair was born October 10, 1868, in Allegheny City, and is a son of John K. and Julia A. (Fairman) Blair. Reed Fairman Blair was educated in the public schools of his native city and afterward studied telegraphy. In this art he attained a degree of proficiency which qualified him, at the age of seventeen, to become private telegraph operator for Thomas M. Carnegie, then chairman of Carnegie Brothers & Company, Limited. His next position was that of assistant cashier with the same company, being then but nineteen years of age, after which he was employed in the auditing and cost department. At the end of two years he became private secretary to William L. Abbott, chairman of Carnegie Phipps & Company, Limited. This very responsible position was retained by Mr. Blair for five years, during which time he proved himself admirably adapted to its important and exacting requirements.

In 1894, when the Carnegie Steel Company was organized, Mr. Blair resigned his position and engaged in the iron and steel brokerage business under the firm name of Reed F. Blair & Company. From the beginning the concern has been identified with the ingot mold and iron casting industry, and for a number of years has looked after the sale of almost all the ingot molds in the United States. The firm also represents the Black Lake Chrome and Asbestos Company, the Dominion Chrome Company of Canada, and the Brier Hill Coke Company, as well as blast furnaces turning out all grades of pig iron and all the better known alloys

used in steel manufacture. The fact that Mr. Blair has been for twenty years head of such a firm as this, and that during that time its affiliations and transactions have steadily strengthened and enlarged, is amply sufficient evidence of his administrative and executive ability.

Beyond the duty of voting Mr. Blair has not, thus far, identified himself with politics, though always taking an active and helpful interest in public affairs and doing all in his power to further progress and improvement in his own community. He is a director of the Marshall Foundry Company, for which his firm acts as sales agent. In the Masonic order he has attained to the thirty-second degree, and is a noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Often is it said that a man looks what he is. Most emphatically could this be said of Reed Fairman Blair. Every line in his face denotes the administrator and the executant, the man of thought and of action. The expression is that of quiet force, of a nature undemonstrative, perhaps, but capable of sincere and strong attachments, of making friends and also of holding them.

Mr. Blair married, April 7, 1891, Jane Brackenridge Adams, of Franklin, Pennsylvania, daughter of Thomas Daft and Annie (Gazzam) Brackenridge, and granddaughter of Hugh Henry Brackenridge, and this union with a charming and congenial woman has brought him the happiness to be found only under such conditions. Children: Raymond Adams, born January 8, 1892; John K., born March 16, 1895; James Fairman, born February 6, 1897; Jane Brackenridge, died in infancy.

The record of this able and astute man of affairs has added to the reputation which his father, in his short life, won for the family name in the business

world. The son, to whom has been granted greater length of days, has caused the honorable history of the two generations to extend over a period of fifty years.

REES, Caradoc,

Well-Known Contractor.

This ancient Welsh family name was brought to the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania by Morgan Rees, born in Glamorganshire, Wales, who came to the United States in 1869, and settled at Frostburg, Maryland. He was then a single man, and after spending two years in the mines at Frostburg, returned to Wales, and married a daughter of that land, Anna Rees. With his bride he came again to Frostburg, which was his home until 1882, then came his removal to Jeanesville, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where four years were spent in the coal mines, followed by his removal to Nanticoke in 1886. There he continued a coal miner until an injury in the mines compelled him to seek lighter employment. This he found in the grocery business, and until his death in September, 1915, he was the proprietor of a store in Nanticoke.

This hardy Welsh pioneer was a man of strong character and upright life, a deacon of Bethel Congregational Church in Nanticoke, and for many years a member of the board of trustees. In Frostburg he became a charter member of the local Knights of Pythias. He was a man of industry and devoted to his family, taking little part in borough life outside his church. Morgan and Anna Rees were the parents of John, James, Elizabeth, Idris, Caradoc, of further mention, and William Rees.

Caradoc Rees, son of Morgan and Anna Rees, was born at Frostburg, Mary-



Caradoc Rees



John W. Ricketson

land, February 27, 1879, but when three years of age was brought to Jeanesville, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and four years later to Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where his life has since been spent. He attended the public school of both towns, and began his wage-earning activities as a newsboy for the "Nanticoke News." He began mine work as a door tender, and from that most lowly but important duty advanced through the various degrees of mine promotion until he was rated a capable miner and given an assignment. He continued a miner until 1907, then entered the employ of the E. H. Post Construction Company as foreman, but a year later returned to mining, and was continuously engaged in that business until 1909. He then became a contractor under his own name, and has since been engaged in the construction of roads, streets, sewers and strippings, in fact general contracting of a similar nature. Since beginning business eleven years ago, in 1907, Mr. Rees has built all the roads in Newport township, and practically all streets and sewers in Nanticoke. He is remarkable for his energy and industry, no contract committed to him ever failing of completion at or before the specified time. He values his reputation as an honorable, reliable contractor, and although a young man is one of the most prominent of the street paving and sewer contractors of the Wyoming Valley. He is a director of the First National Bank of Nanticoke, owns a quarter interest in the famous Tilberry Farm, is an ex-president of the local union, No. 838, of the United Mine Workers of America, is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is very popular with his fellow-men and has a wealth of friends. Mr. Rees is

prominent in the local affairs of the Republican party in Nanticoke and Luzerne county in general; has often been sought for office, but never accepted.

Mr. Rees married, April 15, 1903, Olwen Howells, born August 30, 1878, daughter of David and Jane (Jones) Howells, of Welsh descent. Mr. and Mrs. Rees are the parents of Jane, born July 17, 1905; Caradoc (2), February 9, 1907; Ann, August 29, 1914; Ralph, August 8, 1917.

RICKETSON, John Howland,

Attorney, Business Man.

Much as there is of striking and exceptional interest in the narrative of the life of the late John Howland Ricketson, of Pittsburgh, the feature which, perhaps, impresses most strongly both the biographer and the reader is the fact of what may be styled his dual personality. In early manhood he was a successful lawyer, and during the many years of his maturer life a distinguished representative of the business interests of his home city. With the distinctive qualities of attorney and executant, Mr. Ricketson combined the attributes of a man of race, a descendant of an ancient and honorable ancestry.

The Ricketson family is one of the oldest in New England and has formed matrimonial alliances with the Slocums, Russells and Howlands, all of whom are numbered among the armigerous families of the United States.

John Howland Ricketson was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and was a son of Benjamin Tucker and Elizabeth Cowdrey (Warnick) Ricketson. The boy received his earliest education at the Friends' Academy in his native city, subsequently attending Mr. Pierce's school at West Newton, Massachusetts. Next he entered Harvard University, graduating

in 1859 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His room-mates at the university were William Everett, son of Edward Everett, and James Shouler, the historian.

Having chosen as his life-work (so he thought) the profession of the law, Mr. Ricketson pursued his studies in the office of Governor Clifford, at New Bedford, and was admitted to the bar in that city. About 1861 he came to Pittsburgh and practised his profession in association with ——— Loomis and John Shiras, who later became judge in the Supreme Court. There were not wanting those who predicted for Mr. Ricketson a career having its culmination on the bench, for everything seemed to indicate that his chosen profession would bestow on him some of its greatest honors. The future, however, had other things in store for him. After about two years' constantly increasing practice and augmenting reputation, his plan of life was changed, not by any disaster or misfortune, but as the result of an exceptionally happy marriage. His father-in-law, Abraham Garrison, head of the famous old house of A. Garrison & Company, had no son to assist and eventually to succeed him in the business and it was his wish that his son-in-law should act as his co-adjutor. His experienced eye had, no doubt, discerned Mr. Ricketson's yet undeveloped talents for business, and it is possible that the young man himself was conscious of powers which had never, so far, been called into action. Be that as it may, he abandoned the law, turning his back upon the brilliant prospects which seemed to await him, and associated himself with the great concern which had then nearly completed its first quarter of a century.

The firm of A. Garrison & Company, owners of the historic old Pittsburgh foundry, had already led the way in aggressive pioneer work, rendering the

United States independent in the matter of the chilled roll industry by bringing domestic manufacturers to the level of those of foreign lands. After Mr. Ricketson became connected with the business in the capacity of vice-president, its foundations were strengthened and its scope enlarged by the impetus imparted to it by his vitalizing energy and by the wisdom and perspicacity of his methods. To the amazement of those who believed that his talents lay exclusively in the line of the bench and bar, John Howland Ricketson, ere many years had elapsed, occupied an undisputed place among the most influential leaders of the industrial world of the Metropolis. In 1894, upon the death of his father-in-law, he became president of the company.

Public spirit was always a dominant trait in the character of Mr. Ricketson and this, in conjunction with his administrative ability, was the cause of his being frequently urged to become a candidate for office. This he steadily refused to do, but in every movement having for its object the advancement of the best interests of his home city he was a leader, and the notable talent as a public speaker which had been part of his equipment for success as a member of the bar was often called into requisition when the Metropolis was visited by personages of importance. In welcoming and entertaining these guests it was usually Mr. Ricketson who acted as speaker in representing the city. The most memorable of these occasions occurred in 1872, when Pittsburgh was visited by President Grant and a number of government officials.

The Bank of Pittsburgh numbered Mr. Ricketson among its directors, and he was one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce. In the founding of the Duquesne Club he was one of the prime movers, becoming its first president, and



Roland L Taylor

he was also one of the founders of the Harvard Club of Pittsburgh, filling the office of president to the close of his life. In the University Club of Pittsburgh and the University Club of New York he was also enrolled. Mr. Ricketson was reared in the Unitarian belief, and was the founder of the first Unitarian church in Pittsburgh. The membership, however, did not increase very rapidly and it was Mr. Ricketson's custom to attend the Protestant Episcopal church with his wife.

The personality of Mr. Ricketson as a man of action is presented more forcefully in the record of his activities than it could be in any description in words. There was, however, another side of his character which was not so conspicuous or so well understood by the general public as the one to which we have alluded. It was that of the scholar and the man of culture. His naturally superior mind had been enlarged by a liberal education and enriched by the cultivation of refined tastes and broad sympathies in literature and the arts. With those endearing personal qualities which win and hold friends he was richly endowed, and in face and manner he was unmistakably the man of ancient lineage and noble traditions.

Mr. Ricketson married, May 8, 1862, Clementine, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Clement) Garrison, and they became the parents of two sons and two daughters: Oliver G., married Retta, daughter of the late Thomas Carnegie; John Howland, married Anna, daughter of the late C. C. Scaife; Sarah G.; and Mary R., wife of Colonel Herbert J. Slocum, United States Army. By his union with a woman of fine mind and rare personal charm, Mr. Ricketson secured for himself nearly forty years of the happiness possible only in such companionship. His family relations were ideal,

and of his gifts as a host only those privileged to enjoy his hospitality can adequately speak. In addition to their town residence the family possessed a summer home on Ricketson's Point, Massachusetts, the place having been named in honor of the immigrant ancestors who were the first of the white race to settle in that region.

It was at Nonquit, this summer home, that Mr. Ricketson passed away on July 20, 1900, having accomplished more than is usually achieved even in the space of three score and ten years to the limit of which he did not fully attain. As man of affairs, citizen and friend he was mourned even as he deserved.

Among the many tributes offered to Mr. Ricketson's character and work was one from his fellow-directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh which concluded with these words: "In a rare degree he personified the graces of a thorough gentleman *'without fear and without reproach.'*"

To the last words of this sentence nothing can be added, because the phrase applied to the "very perfect noble knight" furnishes the most life-like description of John Howland Ricketson, true type of the ideal American gentleman.

TAYLOR, Roland Leslie,

Financier.

Prominent among the younger generation of business men who are infusing into Philadelphia the element of vigor and enthusiasm is Roland L. Taylor, member of the well-known banking firm of William A. Read & Company.

Roland Leslie Taylor was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1868, son of I. J. and Elizabeth Ann (Alkins) Taylor. He received his education in the schools of his city, finishing with the class of 1888 of the Philadelphia High School.

He then spent five years with a large banking and brokerage house, gaining a thorough foundation in securities and financial customs. In 1891 Mr. Taylor went into the trust department of the Real Estate Trust Company, was elected assistant secretary, February 7, 1901; was elected vice-president of The Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, June 13, 1906, which he held until elected president, June 12, 1910, which latter office he held until he retired, December, 1911. In the spring of 1912 Mr. Taylor entered the banking house of William A. Read & Company, with offices in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, and London, England. His thorough business qualifications have always been in demand on directorates of different organizations, and he has accepted of many such trusts. He is a director and chairman of the finance committee of Young, Smyth, Field Company; director of Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, American Manganese Manufacturing Company, Independence Insurance Company, and Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company. He is one of the governors of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. It was through Mr. Taylor's active and persistent work that the sale and recapitalization of the Baldwin Locomotive Works was effected after the death of John H. Converse, in 1911, and just four years later he engineered the purchase of the Midvale Steel Works which had previously refused all war work. By this deal the plant was immediately put to work for the "Allies" and so expanded that it was able to take its place as one of the largest and most efficient producers of materials needed by our Government upon entry of this country into the World War.

Mr. Taylor served eleven years with

the Pennsylvania State Naval Militia, first as a seaman, then through the successive grades of petty officers and warrant officers and for the later years as a lieutenant, senior grade. In politics he is a Republican, but has never held office, and has always been independent in local elections. He is an Episcopalian in religion, and a member of some of the boards of its institutions. His clubs are the Racquet, Germantown Cricket, Huntingdon Valley Country and City Club of Philadelphia.

On January 27, 1897, Mr. Taylor married Anita May, daughter of John and Frances Morris (Janney) Steinmetz, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they have had children: Anita Marjory, Elizabeth Ann, and Roland Leslie, Jr.

WOLF, Augustus F.,

Coal Operator.

The story of the life of Augustus F. Wolf, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is one of deep interest, and in its telling a man of extraordinary strength of character and purpose is revealed. While now president of Wolf Collieries Company, Incorporated, his coal operations began at comparatively a recent date (1907) his years prior to that year having been given to the service of others, the Young Men's Christian Association physical department being the medium through which he led young men to a better physical manner of living. His connection with the Wilkes-Barre Young Men's Christian Association did not begin until 1893, then was soon broken not to be again revived until 1907, when he returned, but in a different role, one in which he has won a success equal to that attained as a physical director. He is a native son of New York State, but as an adopted son Pennsylvania knows no more loyal citizen.

Augustus F. Wolf, son of John Erdman and Mary (Bilger) Wolf, was born in Rochester, New York, February 14, 1868. He was educated in common schools, in a private seminary in Rochester, in Springfield (Massachusetts) Training School, and also pursued a Chautauqua Collegiate course; his special preparation was in physical culture. In this line of work he became so deeply interested that when his own training was finished he accepted an offer from the Newburg (New York) Young Men's Christian Association, to become physical director to that institution. There he continued until 1893, when the Wilkes-Barre (Pennsylvania) Young Men's Christian Association secured his services as physical director and retained them for five years. These two engagements firmly established his reputation as an instructor and director of physical culture departments, and other institutions sought to secure his services. In 1898 he accepted an offer from the Young Men's Christian Association of Fall River, Massachusetts, and there continued as physical director until 1903, when he was elected general secretary and physical director of the Williamsport (Pennsylvania) Young Men's Christian Association. That post he most satisfactorily filled until 1907, in which year he withdrew from the Young Men's Christian Association work and entered the coal operating field in the anthracite region, a business in which his success has been conspicuous.

He obtained a lease in 1909 from the Beisel estate, near Lattimer, Pennsylvania, and on that tract drove a slope which he has since continuously and successfully operated. In 1913 he leased a four hundred acre tract of coal land adjoining the Beisel lease, securing this second lease from the Cox Brothers' estate. He then incorporated both his properties

under the title, Wolf Collieries Company, Incorporated. Previously he had leased two hundred acres of coal land in Hudson, Pennsylvania, and this he operates under the name, Central Coal Company. The combined output of the Wolf Collieries and the Central Coal Company is about eight hundred tons of merchantable coal daily. The Central Coal Company is his own private property, and he is the principal owner of the Wolf Collieries Company, Incorporated, and its president. He has developed an acute business mind, and conducts his coal enterprise with rare skill and good judgment. He has ever retained his interest in Young Men's Christian Association work, and holds membership with the Wilkes-Barre branch. He is a director of the Wilkes-Barre Institute, member of the Wyoming Country Club, and the First Presbyterian Church, taking active part in the special line of work to which each organization is devoted. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Wolf married, August 7, 1895, Frances Melanie Nicely, daughter of Alphonso and Elizabeth (Search) Nicely, of Shickshinny, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Wolf is a granddaughter of John Nicely, who married Polly Stuckey, and they came from Northampton county and settled in Mocanaqua, Pennsylvania. John Nicely died on what was known as the "Nicely farm" in Conyngham township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. His son, Alphonso Nicely, was one of the early settlers of Shickshinny, Luzerne county, and was engaged in the grocery business, also in the quarrying of stone, owning quarries and being prominent in borough affairs, having served as school director, poor director and councilman of the borough. He married Elizabeth Search, of a pioneer Luzerne county family, coming originally from Scotland, the founders, William Search and son

James. William Search was a private in a company of minute-men serving from Morris county, New Jersey, while his son, James Search, was a member of Captain Daniel Bray's company, Second Regiment, Hunterdon county militia, and also served as a private in the New Jersey Continental lines during the Revolution, fighting with New Jersey troops at the battle of Monmouth.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolf are the parents of a son and three daughters: 1. John Frederick, born August 24, 1896; educated in Harry Hillman Academy at Wilkes-Barre, the Lawrenceville (New Jersey) School, and the Tome School of Port Deposit, Maryland; enlisted, June 15, 1917, at New Haven, with the American Ambulance Field Service with the French army, served six months at the front with the Ambulance, Section 8, after which he graduated from L'Ecole de Militaire de Artillerie at Fontainebleau, and is now a lieutenant in the 507th Regiment, 79th Battalion, 355th Companie, Par les Aydes Loriet. 2. Ellen Elizabeth, a graduate of Wilkes-Barre Institute and Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia. 3. Ruth Frances, educated in Wilkes-Barre Institute, and the Misses Low and Haywood School of Stamford, Connecticut. 4. Louise Search, now a student at Wilkes-Barre Institute.

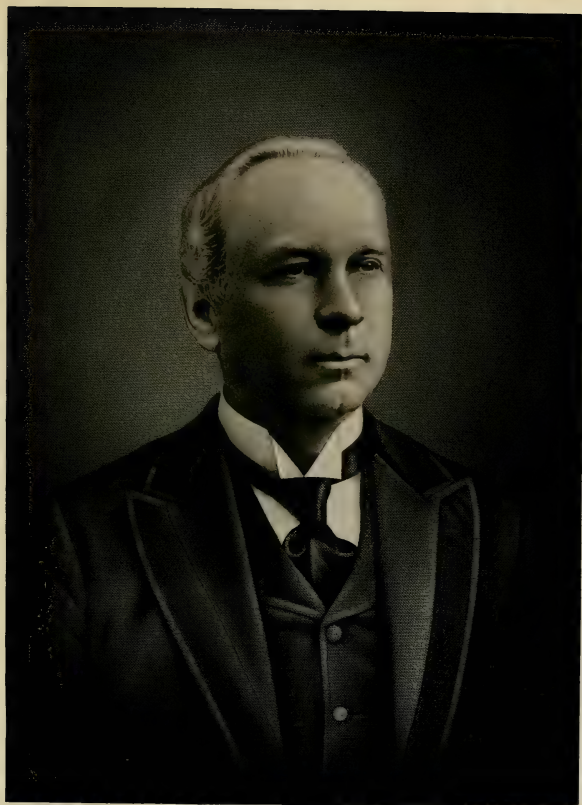
DeGOLIER, Albert,

Representative Citizen.

In the wilds and among the pioneers of the Northern Tier region of Pennsylvania, on June 4, 1831, Albert DeGolie was born. His birthplace was at Lafayette Corners, in the county of McKean. The hamlet had become widely known, because here the East and West Road, the great highway projected by Act of Assembly to extend from the eastern to

the western boundary of Pennsylvania, was crossed by a trail from Chinckleslamoose (Clearfield) to Fort Niagara (Buffalo). The boy's father, Abel DeGolie, who was a minister, skilled, too, in the trade of a carpenter and joiner, with his wife, Elizabeth (Overheiser) DeGolie (who died in 1893 at the age of ninety-one years) and his brother, Nathan, had struck out from their home near Avoca, in the county of Steuben, State of New York, about two years before, and after brief visits to settlements along the State border, took up their temporary abode at Smethport, which had then been named as the county seat of McKean. Here, while Albert was in infancy, scarce two years of age, his father succumbed to the rigors of border life.

Meantime, Nathan DeGolie, Albert's uncle, had been attracted to a saw-mill settlement in the western part of the county, on the waters of the Tunungwant creek, and here, at or near the present village of DeGolie, he erected and maintained a flourishing grist-mill. Through his intercession a home was found for the boy and his mother in the neighboring settlement of Corwin Center on Kendall creek, at the homestead of Warren Edson. There were then but eight other settlers in the valley: Philetus Corwin, Andrew Brown, Absalom Hutchinson, George Smith, John W. Whipple, Orson Hogle, Samuel Whipple and Zach. Reynolds, all of whom lived in primitive fashion, in log cabins, with open fireplaces, equipped with cranes and pot-hooks. Edson, however, was distinguished among them by the fact that he had built a barn. The journey from Smethport was then quite an undertaking, there being no well-travelled road. But there was a trail following the course of the present highway, through Farmers Valley, over Rew Hill. It was the mail route from Jersey Shore



ALBERT D. GALIER, 1895

Portrait of Albert D. Galier, 1895

Albert D. Galier

to Smethport, Tuna Valley, Little Valley, and thence to Belmont. So the infant boy, with his mother, followed the trail horseback. Here, in Kendall Creek valley, Albert's childhood was spent. When of sufficient age, he worked on the farm. Perchance in the fall and spring he would attend with his elders the elections, which were held at the house of L. S. Foster, and not infrequently go to the post-office, just established, to receive from William Fisher the weekly mail. In 1838 the Pennsylvania free school system went into effect. Albert attended the first public school in the valley, and some years later became the teacher of the same school.

Between the settlement on Kendall Creek, the mill village at the mouth of Foster brook, and the East Branch settlement, around the confluence of the branches of the Tunungwant, the United States Land Company, succeeded by Daniel Kingsbury, planted a little town, thereafter to be known as Littleville, Littleton, and later as Bradford. When Albert DeGolier came to Bradford, it was a busy lumber center. In 1853 his mother had died. His circumstances, however, were such that he was able to maintain a home of his own. On October 17 of that year, he married a companion of his childhood, Eleanor Hutchinson, daughter of Absalom Hutchinson, and they resided at Bradford until 1860, when, attracted by the tide of emigration to the rich prairies of the West, and having accumulated some means, he removed to Iowa, and there for a time conducted with good success a general mercantile business.

In 1866, learning of the discovery of petroleum at Bradford, he disposed of his business and returned. Here he made fortunate investments in real estate, chiefly at the present intersection of Main and Kennedy streets. At the northwest

corner of this intersection, he established, and for several years maintained a general store, dealing in dry goods and supplies. He also engaged with others in the production of oil. In fact, he became interested in the growth of Bradford in various directions. He took part in its civic progress. Every well-considered measure for its advancement enlisted his support. He had a quick comprehension of the moral phase of any mooted proposition, and could be counted to appear on the right side. In the great causes of temperance, of public education, and of the abolition of slavery, he was always alert, aggressive and influential. His native ability, reinforced by education and experience, gained for him a degree of prominence in the affairs of the city which few others enjoyed. He spoke to the point and readily, as occasion demanded, and wrote with fluency. His attitude on public questions was often made known through the press, and thus, in a large sense, he became an accepted monitor for the community. Although the development of the oil district brought to Bradford a cosmopolitan population, mainly enterprising, wide-awake, energetic, Albert DeGolier held his ground as an influential factor. He was elected for successive terms to the office of school director, and served for many years as the secretary of the board.

George F. Stone, Esq., a co-director and subsequently superintendent of the public schools of Bradford, now a member of the bar and prominent citizen of Seattle, writes as follows:

As to my recollection of Albert DeGolier, I would say that after the lapse of more than thirty years, my memory of him is that of one of the most notable examples of faithful public service that I have ever known. His position in the Board of School Directors for many years, as Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and

Supplies, carried the duty of the oversight of the expenditure of large sums of money, and in marked contrast with a too common custom, he was as careful, economical and painstaking with the people's money as of his own. His integrity was above the possibility of question, and no scandal or accusation of graft ever attached to an act of his. Every contract was awarded on its merits, and no influence could move him from what he believed to be right. He was not a blind follower, but had ideas of his own, which he was never afraid to express, and convinced that he was right, there was no power that could move him from his position; this is my distinctive memory of Mr. DeGoliér.

In religion, as in politics, he was not bound by tradition. Hence he was not always in harmony with the majority. But in the manner of his life he was an exemplar which the majority always respected. In regard to personal habits he was absolutely unassailable. He never used profane language. He drank no intoxicating liquor, nor tea nor coffee, nor did he use tobacco in any form.

At his death, which occurred at his home on January 19, 1908, he left to survive him his widow, since deceased, and six children now living: Elizabeth Antoinette, wife of S. E. Barrett; Charles Fremont, a resident of Cambridge, Ohio; Mary Ann, wife of W. H. Smart, of Philadelphia; Spencer M., of Bradford, former mayor of the city, elected by a large majority in spite of strong party opposition; Margaret Lillian, wife of Herbert A. Lamprell, of Boston, Massachusetts, and Eleanor Jane, wife of C. J. Davis, of Bradford.

Important public ends to which Albert DeGoliér had been zealously devoted came to fruition in his lifetime. He lived to see the Bradford High School established, its chemical laboratory become a reality, its reference library, founded by public subscription, expanded later into a city library free to the people. He enjoyed opportunities for public service,

and to it gave himself so generously that there were times when consequently his private interests suffered to such extent as to cloud, in some measure, the happiness of his latter days. But he left to the city an example of the best type of citizenship, which is, after all, the noblest heritage.

TORRANCE, Francis,

Financier, Philanthropist.

Some men there are who touch life at so many points that in order to convey an adequate conception of their personality, it seems necessary to describe them in several characters. A man of this type was the late Francis Torrance, one of the strong men of the Old Pittsburgh, whose commanding form, seen through the gathering mists of the fast receding years, rises before us as business man, financier and philanthropist.

Francis Torrance, father of Francis Torrance, was a prosperous farmer in the North of Ireland, where he spent his entire life of eighty-six years. He was the father of a large family.

Francis (2) Torrance, son of Francis (1) Torrance, was born in the town of Letterkenny, in 1816. He made good use of superior educational advantages, and came to America when twenty-one years of age. He first located in Pittsburgh, where for a short time he was employed as bookkeeper. He afterwards went to Wellsville, Ohio, and engaged in the grocery business. After a few years of successful business, he returned to Ireland and married Ann Jane McClure, and then went into business in his native town. After seven years in the Old Country, Mr. Torrance came to Philadelphia, where he embarked in the grocery business. He remained there a few years and then located permanently in Pittsburgh. In



Francis Torrance.



1875, in company with J. W. Arrott and John Fleming, Mr. Torrance established the Standard Manufacturing Company, now the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, the largest corporation for the manufacture of sanitary goods in the world. Active in the affairs of the community, Mr. Torrance served in the Select Council of Allegheny (now the Northside, Pittsburgh), and was for eighteen years a member of the School Board. He was a member and trustee of the Baptist church. For twenty-eight years he was the agent of the Schenley Estate, having charge of the entire interest of the estate in America, valued at over \$30,000,000 and his able management of this trust brought him much praise.

As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, Mr. Torrance stood in the front rank. In politics he was a Republican. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, such was his abhorrence of publicity that the full number of his benefactions will, in all probability, never be known to the world. A man of fine personal appearance, of a nature so genial and sympathetic as to possess a rare magnetism, he was a man who drew men to him. Personality, coupled with great ability, was, in fact, the secret of his wonderful success, making possible undertakings which, in the hands of an ordinary man, would have met with utter failure. His countenance was indicative of great force and also of that capacity for friendship which made him the object of the loyal and devoted attachment of all who were in any way associated with him.

Mr. Torrance was twice married. By his first wife, Ann Jane (McClure) Torrance, he had three children, one of whom is living, Elizabeth, residing in Ireland. By his second wife, whom he married in 1857, and who was Jane Waddell, daugh-

ter of John Waddell, he had one son, Francis J., whose sketch follows in this work, and one daughter who died in infancy.

The death of Francis Torrance, which occurred March 11, 1886, deprived Pittsburgh of a man whose business talents were of the highest order and whose will was simply indomitable. Full of work, of fiery energy and unquenchable hope, he represented a type, the value of which to a city it is impossible to estimate. The influence of such men ramifies all through the commercial and industrial life, extending itself to the entire social economy, and every man, from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince, receives benefit from them.

TORRANCE, Francis J.,
Man of Affairs.

It would, perhaps, be impossible to find throughout the length and breadth of Western Pennsylvania a man who possessed in larger measure, or in more perfect balance, the qualifications necessary for success in a city like Pittsburgh, a city which is more than a city, which can be described only as an industrial cyclone, than does Francis J. Torrance, first vice-president and chairman of the executive board of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh and its subsidiary companies of the United States.

Francis J. Torrance was born June 27, 1859, in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, son of Francis and Jane (Waddell) Torrance. He received his elementary education in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the Third Ward School in 1874. Later he took a course at Newell Institute, finishing his education at the Western University. He entered his business life in 1875, as clerk in the

employ of the Standard Manufacturing Company, and subsequently became its treasurer and general manager. When the Standard Manufacturing Company merged into the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, with nine other concerns in a similar line of business, Mr. Torrance was elected a director and subsequently made first vice-president and chairman of the executive committee. The concern has a capital of fifteen million dollars, and is, by far, the largest producer of plumbing and sanitary goods in the world. Its principal factories are at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Louisville, Kentucky; New Brighton, Pennsylvania; Kokomo, Indiana; Tiffin, Ohio; and Toronto, Canada. It has branch houses, warehouses and offices in every prominent city in the United States, and in addition to this in many foreign countries. Mr. Torrance's business life is centered in the Standard Company and its various interests and subsidiaries.

In no way has Mr. Torrance more convincingly proved his ability as a commander of men than in his treatment of his employees. Never regarding them merely as parts of a great machine, he recognized their individuality, and nothing gives him greater pleasure than to reward with speedy promotion their worth and ability. Moreover, he has the rare faculty of inspiring them with his own enthusiasm, and he receives from them an unstinted measure of most loyal service. Were this type more common we should soon cease to hear of the controversy between capital and labor. A fine-looking, genial man whose countenance radiates an optimistic spirit, Mr. Torrance carries with him the suggestion of intense vitality and alertness, and the briefest talk with him reveals his ability, the versatility of his talents and his rare gifts for managing large and intricate business enterprises.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Torrance represented his congressional district in the Minneapolis convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison for president, and he was a delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania to the National convention at St. Louis which nominated William McKinley, of whom he was a warm personal friend. He was chairman of the Republican city committee of Allegheny until the merger of the two cities—Allegheny and Pittsburgh. In 1894 Mr. Torrance was appointed by Governor Hastings commissioner of public charities, and was unanimously elected president of its board on February 14, 1902, which office he still holds. This board has control of all institutions in Pennsylvania classed as criminal, penal, correctional and charitable. Mr. Torrance has been delegate-at-large to many of its conventions.

Mr. Torrance is prominently identified with the religious and social interests of the country. He is trustee of the Sandusky Street Baptist Church; trustee of Bucknell College; trustee of Western Pennsylvania Classical and Scientific Institute, at Mt. Pleasant. In club life he is connected with the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Athletic, Union, Pittsburgh Country, all of Pittsburgh; New York Club of New York; Fulton Club of New York; Pennsylvania Society of New York, and numerous others. He has also been a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh for many years. Mr. Torrance, now in the prime of a vigorous manhood, looks in every particular the aggressive business man which the world knows him to be. His piercing eye and deeply thoughtful expression show strong reasoning powers and penetrating insight into human nature, while his resolute bearing and springing step are indicative of firmness of purpose and promptness in execution.

Mr. Torrance married, November 6,

1884, Mary Rachel, daughter of David and Lydia (Griffith) Dibert, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Torrance is one of those rare women who combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity an unerring judgment, traits of the greatest value to her husband to whom she is not alone a charming companion, but a confidant and adviser. Mrs. Torrance is active in social, religious, charitable and club circles of Pittsburgh. Their only child is Jane, who became the wife of Horace F. Baker. Mr. Torrance is a man of strong domestic affections, and the Torrance home on the Northside is the seat of a gracious hospitality.

A man of action, rather than words, of remarkable business talents and untiring energy, Mr. Torrance demonstrates his public spirit by actual achievements that advance the prosperity and wealth of the community. Whatever is undertaken by him he gives to it his whole soul and lets none of the many interests intrusted to his care suffer for want of close and able attention and industry. Such men are indeed rare, and an honor to the community in which they reside.

NEALE, Henry Marion, M. D.,

Authority on Tuberculosis.

Dr. Henry Marion Neale, of Upper Lehigh, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, is one of the most prominent figures in his profession in the State, and is well known in medical circles throughout the country. He is at once extremely successful in his practice, there being few physicians in this region who rival him in popularity and the trust reposed in him by the community, and he is also a writer of authority on various branches of medical science, and a profound student of the entire subject, whose name is known in this connection as one of the men whose

labors are forming the growth of medical history to-day. On the paternal side of the house, Dr. Neale is of Irish descent, his grandfather having been born in County Antrim, Ireland. His grandfather, Jeremiah Alban Neale, who married Ann Fuller, of Windsor, Connecticut, came to this country in the prime of manhood and settled first in New Haven, Connecticut, where he lived for a number of years. Dr. Neale's father, Martin Hubbell Neale was born in Southington, Connecticut, in 1820, but shortly after, his parents moved to New Haven, Connecticut, where they made their permanent home. The father was connected with railroad building in that part of the country, and for a number of years was employed as a construction master by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. He was eventually injured in a wreck at New London, Connecticut, and thereafter lived in retirement at Southington in that State. Martin Hubbell Neale married, at New Haven, Martha Hitchcock, a native of Plymouth, Connecticut, and connected with many of the oldest and most distinguished New England families.

Born July 27, 1858, at New Haven, Connecticut, Henry Marion Neale was educated at the local schools of Southington, whither his father had gone to live after his accident, and afterwards at Lewis Academy, and also took special courses under Professor F. A. Brackett, of Hartford, Connecticut. He had determined to adopt medicine as his profession at an early age, and with this end in view matriculated at the famous Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. After the usual course, in which he proved himself a capable and industrious student, he was graduated from this institution with the class of 1880 winning his degree. Immediately after this event he went to the

Blockley Hospital at Philadelphia, and became a member of its staff. He remained for a year as an interne there, and then received an appointment as physician and surgeon on the famous old steamer the "Indiana," a vessel of the American Line plying between Liverpool and Philadelphia. In this position he made an excellent reputation for himself and continued in his seafaring life for one year. During one of his trips across the Atlantic he made the acquaintance of Dr. T. J. Mays, of Upper Lehigh, Pennsylvania, and this chance meeting was the original cause of his coming to this place. The two men formed a warm friendship with one another, and a little later Dr. Mays asked the young man to become his assistant in caring for the large practice he had built up in this section. Dr. Neale did not find it difficult to make up his mind, but promptly closed with the offer, and the year 1883 saw him securely established at Upper Lehigh. The following year Dr. Mays removed from this place to another part of the country, and Dr. Neale fell heir to his successful practice. From that time to the present he has continued very active here, and in the interim has gained a reputation for ability and a strict adherence to the highest ethics of the profession second to none. Besides his purely private practice, Dr. Neale has formed many important affiliations with the large medical institutions hereabouts and serves his fellows as a physician in a number of capacities. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State Hospital at Hazleton, a responsible post that he has held since 1890, and is at the present time vice-president of that body. He is senior attending physician to the White Haven (Pennsylvania) Sanatorium for Consumptives, and has made a profound study of that dread disease. Another post held by him is that of com-

pensation surgeon to all the mines in the lower portion of Luzerne county. In the year 1912 he was honored by the appointment by the United States Government to be one of the delegates of ten physicians sent by it to the Seventh International Medical Congress held at Rome, Italy, for the purpose of studying tuberculosis and taking measures to prevent its spread. Dr. Neale is a public-spirited man and has always taken a keen interest in the general well-being of his colleagues in the medical profession, so that it is not surprising that he is very active in the work of the several medical societies in this region. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society and served as its president for a number of years; of the Lehigh Valley Medical Society; the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, of which he has been vice-president; and of the American Medical Association.

It has already been mentioned that Dr. Neale has made a special study of the subject of tuberculosis, a fact which made his selection as a member of the American representatives to the European Congress particularly appropriate, but it remains to be said that he is an important contributor to the literature upon this highly important subject. He has, indeed, contributed many articles to the various medical journals in the country and abroad, and addressed many professional gatherings upon this subject and upon a number of others covering a wide range of the science of medicine. His conservatism lends authority to the progress in the profession for which he stands, and few of the statements, or even beliefs, of this trenchant observer are questioned. Dr. Neale is at the present time serving his country as chairman of the Exemption Board, Division No. 10, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. His clubs are the Clover of Philadelphia, the Westmoreland of



Geo. V. Marshall

Wilkes-Barre, Medical Club, Philadelphia, and American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Neale was united in marriage, March 5, 1885, with Ada Leisenring, a native of Upper Lehigh, and a daughter of Walter and Mary Ann Price (Kemmerer) Leisenring, old and highly respected residents of this place. Three children have been born to them as follows: Mahlon Kemmerer, Joseph Hawley, and Gertrude Leisenring.

MARSHALL, George V.,

Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

The late George V. Marshall, for many years head of the old-established firm of Marshall Brothers, was one of those Pittsburghers identified with the momentous period which began with the Civil War and may be said to have ended with the tremendous era of the present World War. As business man, soldier and citizen, Mr. Marshall's example was ever in accordance with the highest standards of integrity and patriotism.

George V. Marshall was born November 22, 1845, in Pittsburgh, and was a son of John and Ann (Vardy) Marshall. He was a representative of an English family which, for many generations, had been owners of coal lands near Newcastle-on-Tyne. When he was but three years old death deprived him of his mother, and he was adopted by his uncle, Joseph Marshall, who saw that the boy received a good education in the public schools of his native city. Then came the Civil War with its trumpet-call to all loyal citizens and especially to the youth of those States which had not repudiated their allegiance to the Union. In August, 1861, George V. Marshall, who had not then completed his sixteenth year, enlisted in Hampton Battery F, Inde-

pendent Pennsylvania Light Artillery, thus entering upon a course of service which ended only with the surrender at Appomattox. When the army was disbanded an honorable discharge marked the close of his gallant career as a defender of the Union.

Without delay the young soldier returned to Pittsburgh and associated himself with the firm of Marshall Brothers, the leadership of which was then vested in his uncle, Joseph Marshall. The house, which was engaged in the general machine business, had been founded in 1818 and had already nearly completed the first half-century of its existence. George V. Marshall soon proved that he had in him the makings of a business man, as well as those qualities essential to a good soldier, and as the years went on he became a dominant factor in the conduct of the notable concern with which he was identified. In the course of time he became head of the firm, and to his far-sighted, able management, which combined in due proportion conservatism and aggressiveness, the continued maintenance and development of the business was largely to be attributed. Mr. Marshall remained to the close of his life head of this old and distinguished firm which, in the progress of events, engaged in the building of elevators, this branch of industry gradually becoming its chief occupation and principal reliance.

In Grand Army affairs, Mr. Marshall, as long as he lived, took the keenest interest, remaining an active member of the Union Veteran Legion, a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. He also affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar. Endowed with all the qualities which win and hold friends he was all his life both honored and beloved.

His face reflected his kind, true heart and earnest nature, and his bearing always retained traces of the military experience of his youthful days.

Mr. Marshall married, February 5, 1874, Emma, daughter of the late Caleb and Margaret W. (Skelton) Lee (a biography and portrait of the late Caleb Lee appears on another page of this work), and they became the parents of the following children: Lee H.; Vardy M., wife of Russell B. Armor; Margaret M., wife of Charles L. Hamilton; and Elizabeth M., wife of William L. Rowe. Devotion to wife and children was the ruling motive of Mr. Marshall's life, and never was he so happy as at his own fireside where the presiding genius was a woman who combined with rare charms of mind and manner the endowments of a perfect home-maker.

To this good and brave man was granted the privilege of exceeding the traditional three score and ten years, and on May 6, 1918, he passed away, rich in the respect and affection of his entire community. All were sensible of a vacancy in the world of business and of the severance of another of the links which connect the present time with the heroic age of the Civil War. Singularly well-rounded and complete was his life. In youth, serving his country in the field, and throughout the long period of his maturer years doing the work of peace and helping to build up one of our great industries. He was a true man and has left an example which should inspire those who come after him.

BLATCH, Thomas G.,

Consulting Engineer.

Thomas G. Blatch, who for more than forty-five years has practiced as a consulting engineer at Hazleton, Pennsyl-

vania, and who is one of the best known and most influential citizens of this place, is of English birth and parentage, although most of his life has been passed in the country of his adoption. His career as an engineer has been exceedingly successful in a community where merit is the key to success, and he has gained for himself in an unusual degree the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens by his public spirit and his unselfish participation in the life of the place. Mr. Blatch is a son of James and Eliza Ann (Goater) Blatch, the former a native of Winterburn, England, where he was born early in the century just passed. Most of the life of the elder Mr. Blatch was spent in the city of Southampton, England, where he was engaged in business as a wholesale wine merchant. He was very successful in his business which had connections in many different parts of the world, and was also prominent in municipal affairs, being a member of the Board of Aldermen of Southampton and chairman of the board of trustees of Hartley Institute there. He married Eliza Ann Goater, and they were the parents of the following children: James, Elizabeth, Mary, Thomas G., with whom we are here concerned; Annie, Benjamin, Margaret and Herbert.

Born December 26, 1847, at Southampton, England, Thomas G. Blatch spent his childhood and early youth in his native place. His early studies were conducted under the direction of a private tutor in mineralogy and he graduated under his instruction. He was previously apprenticed to Thomas Somers, of the firm of Day & Somers, of Southampton, world-wide known marine engineers, and he there gained much valuable experience and a knowledge of the engineering profession which he was afterwards to follow so successfully. In the year 1872,



Thomas G. Blatch

when he was twenty-six years of age, Mr. Blatch came to the United States, and for a short time was employed in various engineering offices of New York City, Philadelphia and Baltimore, but in the latter part of the same year came to Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and settled permanently here. He found employment as a draughtsman in the office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and remained with that concern for some seventeen years. During this period Mr. Blatch made himself familiar with all the engineering problems of the region, and also studied steadily the theory and practice of this profession, so that by the time it was completed he was an expert in his line. He had for some time contemplated the scheme of engaging in the practice of engineering on his own account, and now, finding the opportunity open to him, he opened an office as consulting engineer in this town and has continued to practice ever since. His skill and energy rapidly drew the attention of many large interests to him, and he became affiliated with a number of corporations in various capacities. Mr. Blatch was one of the promoters of the New Hazleton Iron Works, and when that large concern was successfully launched, became its superintendent. Under his skillful direction it has become one of the prominent industrial concerns of this region. He was superintendent and director and secretary of the Anthracite Separator Company; president of the Bangor Slate Company of Bangor, Pennsylvania; consulting engineer of the Minersville Iron Works of Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and superintendent of the Hazleton Steam Heating Works. These and other connections naturally gave Mr. Blatch a wide prestige in the engineering and industrial worlds and he was, without doubt, one of

the most influential figures in the district. Some years since, Mr. Blatch retired from active participation in these important interests, yet even to-day his opinion is valued and his counsel sought in matters concerning engineering problems of all kinds. In addition to his great special knowledge of engineering, Mr. Blatch is gifted with an unusual degree of inventive genius and has produced and patented a number of important devices. One of these of great importance is a type of rotary engine worked by gravity, while another is an automobile brake now in extensive use. He has always been keenly interested in the development of motor transportation and a great believer in its future, and is the possessor of one of the first automobiles used in this region.

Thomas G. Blatch was united in marriage, July 4, 1874, with Lizzie Somers, of Southampton, England, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Somers) Somers, old and highly respected residents of that city. Mrs. Blatch died in the year 1878, leaving her husband with two children, as follows: 1. Mary Allison, born March 14, 1876, became the wife of Horace P. Gorman, an electrical engineer of Hazleton and New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Gorman are the parents of one son, Thomas Edward Gorman. 2. Francis Herbert, born April 3, 1878, married Ellen Platt, daughter of Ario Pardee Platt, by whom he has had two children, Mary Elizabeth and Frances Ellen Blatch.

LUTHER, John Milton, M. D.,

Physician.

Among the prominent young surgeons of Pittsburgh who have met with marked success in the practice of their profession, is Dr. John Milton Luther, a member of

an old and well-known family of Western Pennsylvania.

David Johnston Luther, great-grandfather of Dr. John M. Luther, was an early settler in Western Pennsylvania, having located in Westmoreland county at an early date, where he followed farming until his death. He married Sarah Cochrane Mencher, and they were the parents of the following children: John, died in infancy; Sarah, married ——— Love; Agnes, married ——— Halferty; Isabel, died in young womanhood; Hannah, married ——— Huston; Jane, married ——— Bennett; Finley; George, died in boyhood; James, of whom further; Katharine, died in girlhood; David, died in boyhood. The Luther family were members of the Presbyterian church, and took a prominent part in local church affairs.

James Luther, son of David Johnston and Sarah Cochrane (Mencher) Luther, was born in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He was reared on his father's farm and also became a farmer, having cleared fifty acres of land upon which he built a cabin. He married Nancy Worthington, a native of Kentucky, and reared a family of thirteen children, of whom Joseph Garver was one.

Joseph Garver Luther, son of James and Nancy (Worthington) Luther, was born in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1841. He received his education in the public schools of his native county and also a select school which he attended for two terms. In 1859 he commenced to learn the carpenter trade, and worked as journeyman for ten years before going into business for himself, and was also in the undertaking business for forty years. In 1879 he built a planing mill, and in 1884 a flouring mill, operating the latter for ten

years when he sold it and bought a farm. In connection with his farming he made a specialty of stock raising.

During the Civil War Mr. Luther served nine months in Company F, the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and three years in Company D, Fifth Heavy Artillery. He was first lieutenant and was also commissioned a captain before the close of the war. For five months Mr. Luther was a prisoner in Libby Prison. In the Grand Army of the Republic he held the office of commander for many years. Always taking a keen interest in public and civic affairs, Mr. Luther served as a school director in Fairfield township for fifteen years, and was justice of the peace in the same township for nineteen years. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the American Order of Mechanics.

On April 13, 1869, at West Fairfield, Pennsylvania, Mr. Luther married Alice Mary Peoples, daughter of William and Margaret (Hill) Peoples, who was born February 22, 1852. His father-in-law, William Peoples, was a merchant and postmaster in West Fairfield for forty years, and also held the office of justice of the peace for thirty years. Joseph Garver and Alice Mary (Peoples) Luther were the parents of thirteen children: 1. Margaret Morehead, born December 15, 1869; educated in the public schools; married Charles Thompson Mabon. 2. James Burton, born July 19, 1871; educated in the public schools and Duff's College; now engaged in the undertaking business; married (first) Susanne Brown, who died May 27, 1909; married (second) Eva C. Schumann, August 17, 1910. 3. Cora Eva, born July 20, 1873; educated in the public schools; married Robert Loomis Hamilton, June 16, 1898. 4. Nancy Worthington, born June 14, 1875;



Lezander R. Young

married Samuel Huston, September 23, 1896; died April 16, 1901. 5. William P., born June 25, 1877; was educated in the public schools; engaged in farming; married (first) February 22, 1904, Clara Neil Trimble, who died July 24, 1908; married (second) Bertha Rachel Johnston, July 6, 1912. 6. John Milton, of whom further. 7. Blanche Mabel, born June 2, 1881; was graduated from Blairsville College in 1896; died December 7, 1898. 8. Samuel Craig, born January 11, 1883, died March 1, 1883. 9. Harry Joseph, born February 25, 1884; educated in the public schools, high school, and was a student at Washington and Jefferson College for one year; engaged in chicken and stock business. 10. George Ernest, born June 8, 1885, died September 4, 1885. 11. Mary Elizabeth, born July 20, 1886, died February 24, 1889. 12. Grace Alma, born March 20, 1891; married Charles S. Gardner. 13. Paul Howard, born July 29, 1894, died August 26, 1894. Mr. Luther was a member of the Presbyterian church. His death occurred November 14, 1914, at West Fairfield, Pennsylvania.

Dr. John Milton Luther, son of Joseph Garver and Alice Mary (Peoples) Luther, was born in West Fairfield, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1879. He received his early education in the public schools of that section, later attending the Du Bois High School and Washington and Jefferson Academy, after which he entered Washington and Jefferson College, from which institution he was graduated in 1903, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. For one year after he left college Dr. Luther was engaged in the insurance business, but deciding to become a physician, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in 1908, receiving his degree of Doctor of

Medicine. After a year spent in Passavant Hospital, Pittsburgh, as interne, Dr. Luther commenced the practice of general surgery in Pittsburgh, also did the work of a general practitioner in medicine for a short time, but he has confined himself entirely to the practice of surgery for some years, in which profession he has won deserved success. Dr. Luther is a member of the Allegheny County Medical Society and the Pennsylvania State Medical Association. He is also a member of the Masonic Lodge, is a Knights Templar, member of Port Pitt Lodge, No. 634, Pittsburgh Chapter, No. 268, Royal Arch Masons, and Duquesne Commandery.

On October 15, 1908, Dr. Luther married Carrie Irene, daughter of William Brown and Alice (Larned) Bennett, of Pittsburgh. They have two children: Alice Marie, born July 21, 1909; Jane Elizabeth, born March 9, 1915. In politics Dr. Luther is a Republican, and he is a member of the United Presbyterian church. Both Dr. and Mrs. Luther are members of the Order of the Eastern Star, Liberty Chapter.

YOUNG, Lazarus R.,

Merchant.

Preëminently a self-made man starting in life with few advantages, the life of Lazarus R. Young, of Plymouth, is a shining example of what an ambitious, clean living man accomplishes if possessed of those qualities, strong will, tenacity of purpose, honesty, and industry. He not only won fortune and business prominence but he won the respect and esteem of the community in which he was born, lived and died. While he began wage-earning life as a slate picker, he did not remain long at the mines, mercantile life making a much stronger appeal to him. He was twenty-six years

of age when he attained the dignity of a merchant, and twenty-eight when his own name went up as sole owner and proprietor of a general store in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, his home town. That was June 27, 1889, the place, No. 335 West Main street. For twenty-nine years he continued a general merchant at the same location, and there was never a time in that period when he was not a successful, prosperous merchant. He builded upon the sure foundation of integrity and honor, and with increase in business developed strong business qualities which, coupled with industry, brought him great reward. He continued the active head of the business he founded and developed until incapacitated by a stroke of paralysis, which preceded by about two weeks a second and fatal attack. He was little more than in life's prime, and his passing away was deeply regretted by a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a son of Charles E. and Frances (Gabriel) Young, of whose children four yet survive: Clayton Young, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Mary Lowe, of Huntington Mills, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Frank Connor, of Sayre, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Susan Garrahan, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

(I) Mr. Young was a grandson of Charles Young, who came to Pennsylvania from Germany, settled in the fertile Cumberland valley of Pennsylvania, in Franklin county, and there passed his life. He married Susan Madiera, of a prominent Pennsylvania family of Dutch ancestry, and they reared a family, including a son, Charles E. Young, father of Lazarus R. Young, to whose memory this tribute of respect is dedicated.

(II) Charles E. Young, son of Charles and Susan (Madiera) Young, was born in Chambersburg, the capital of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1803,

and there spent his years of minority, his father's assistant, there also obtaining such education as the district schools could bestow. On arriving at legal age he left home and located in Plymouth, Luzerne county, where he was employed in the mines. Later he took a contract for building a section of the Nanticoke canal, and after canal and dam were finished he ran a canal boat until retiring from all active labor. He died in 1874. Charles E. Young married, December 24, 1838, Frances Gabriel, born in Plymouth, who survived him until September 25, 1900, a daughter of Henry and Edith (Van Loon) Gabriel, her father born in Connecticut, her mother in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Young were the parents of eight children: Oscar, who moved to Indiana; Susan E., married Peter H. Garrahan, of Wilkes-Barre; Emma, married John Hutchinson, of Zenonville, Iowa; Mary, married W. Howe, of Plymouth; John C., a mine foreman of Plymouth; Frances H., married William Connor, of Wilkes-Barre; Lazarus D., who died young; Lazarus R., of further mention.

(III) Lazarus R. Young, son of Charles E. and Frances (Gabriel) Young, was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1861, died in the town of his birth November 11, 1918. He attended the public schools, but left when old enough to become a "breaker boy," and henceforth his education was such as he gained by self study, experience and reading. In that way, however, he acquired a wide fund of information, and was a very well informed man. After leaving Washington Breaker No. 1, the lad, Lazarus, obtained a position in the Turner Brothers' general store, where he remained until August, 1879, when he entered the employ of Harvey Yeager. Harvey Yeager was succeeded by his brother, Darius



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John T. Morris

Yeager, in April, 1886, Mr. Young continuing with the latter until March 21, 1887, when he embarked in business at No. 450 West Main street, Plymouth, having as a partner his brother-in-law, P. H. Garrahan, of Wilkes-Barre, under the firm name, L. R. Young & Company. That partnership existed until June 27, 1889, when Mr. Young bought his partner's interest and removed to No. 353 West Main street, where he scored an instant and continuous success as a general merchant. In politics Mr. Young was a Republican, and in religious faith a member of the Disciples of Christ, better known as the "Christian Church," and trustee of the same. He was a member of Plymouth Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and an active member of Volunteer Fire Company No. 1. He made his business, however, his chief concern, and nothing ever diverted him from its vigorous prosecution. He richly deserved the success he won, and in its winning no man was wronged.

Mr. Young married, August 28, 1881, Pauline A. Prudhoe, of Revolutionary descent, one of her Ross ancestors giving up his life in the Wyoming massacre. Mrs. Young is a daughter of William L. and Mary (Ross) Prudhoe, both deceased, her father born in England, her mother in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Prudhoe are the parents of: Joseph W., Lauretta, Pauline A., widow of Lazarus R. Young; Jesse B., deceased; Ida May, deceased; James L., Jennie, George, deceased; and William, deceased.

MORRIS, John Thompson,

Philanthropist, Public-Spirited Citizen.

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-around man." Such a man was the late John T. Morris, able, aggressive business man and financier.

(I) Anthony Morris, founder of the American branch of the Morris family, was born in Old Gravel Lane, Stepney, London, England, August 23, 1654. He was the son of Anthony Morris, mariner, of Welsh origin, who at the date of birth of his son Anthony was residing in Old Gravel Lane, Stepney, but later removed to Barbadoes, and was lost at sea when on his return voyage in 1655 or 1656. He was born about the year 1630, and probably was a son of another Anthony Morris, of Reading, Berkshire, born about 1600. He married Elizabeth Senior, who soon after her husband's death made a voyage to Barbadoes, in connection with the settlement of his estate, and died there in 1660, when her only child, Anthony Morris, first above mentioned, was aged six years.

Anthony Morris spent his boyhood days in the city of London, and prior to arriving at his majority united himself with the Society of Friends, becoming a member of Savoy Meeting, in the Strand, which was connected with the Westminster Monthly Meeting. On 12mo. (February) 2, 1675-76, he declared intentions of marriage with Mary Jones, belonging to the same Meeting, and they were married, 1mo. (March) 30, 1676. They continued to reside in London until near the close of the year 1682, and four children were born to them there, Susanna, Mary, and two who were named for the father, all of whom died there except the last. On 8mo. (October) 4, 1682, they laid before the Meeting at Savoy their intentions of removing themselves to America, and asked for a certificate to Friends' Meeting at Burlington, "New West Jersey." The certificate was granted on 9mo.

(November) 1, 1682, and they embarked for the Delaware river, where they arrived in the later part of February, 1682-83, and took up their home in Burlington. Anthony Morris purchased two hundred and fifty acres in Burlington county, fronting on the Delaware, two miles below the town, and also owned several town lots. In the latter part of 1685, or early in 1686, he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and began his successful career as a merchant. Three more children were born by his first wife to him in America: John, in Burlington, 2mo. 17, 1685; Samuel and James, in Philadelphia. His first wife died in Philadelphia, 8mo. (October) 3, 1688, and he married (second) at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 8mo. (October) 28, 1689, Agnes, widow of Cornelius Bom, who had been married three times previously. She died 5mo. (July) 26, 1692, and he married (third) at Newport, Rhode Island, 11 mo. (January) 18, 1693-94, Mary, widow of Thomas Coddington, son of Governor William Coddington, of Rhode Island, and daughter of John Howard, formerly of Yorkshire, England. Anthony Morris early became identified with the affairs of the embryo city of Philadelphia, and on its incorporation, 3mo., 20, 1691, was named in the charter as one of the first aldermen. On September 6, 1692, he was commissioned justice of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Orphans' Court. On February 10, 1697-98, he was one of the applicants for the charter of the public school, and was afterward named in the charter as one of the first Board of Overseers. When the new charter was granted in 1711, he was named as one of the overseers, and the family has been represented on the board for many generations. He was elected a member of the Provincial Council in 1695,

and reelected in 1696. He was named as one of the original Board of Aldermen in city charter of 1701, and October 5, 1703, was elected mayor, serving one year. He was elected to Colonial Assembly, May 10, 1698, and served until October 1, 1704. He was closely associated in business and official circles with his brother-in-law, Edward Shippen, who had married Rebecca, widow of Francis Richardson, formerly Rebecca Howard, a sister of Anthony Morris' third wife, Mary (Howard) Coddington. In 1687 Anthony Morris established a brewery in Philadelphia, and he and his descendants carried on the brewing business on an extensive scale for many years. Anthony Morris was a preacher among Friends and traveled extensively in the ministry in New England and other parts of the colonies, and also visited the Meeting in London, where he first became a member. He died of apoplexy, October 23, 1721. His third wife died September 25, 1699, and he married (fourth) October 30, 1700, Elizabeth, daughter of Luke and Sarah Watson.

(II) Anthony (2) Morris, eldest son of Anthony (1) and Mary (Jones) Morris, born in London, England, March 15, 1681-82, came to New Jersey with his parents when less than a year old, and removed with them to Philadelphia (where he was destined to take an important part in city and Colonial affairs) at the age of four years. At the age of fourteen years, according to the custom of the times, he was apprenticed to Henry Badcock and Mary, his wife, to learn the brewing business. Under the terms of his indenture he was to serve seven years from February 29, 1695-96. Soon after attaining his majority he became associated with his father in the brewing business, and continued to carry on that business, probably during his entire life, but

he early became interested in other business ventures, notably that of owner and proprietor of iron furnaces and forges in various parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He was one of the founders of the Durham Iron Works in 1727, which commenced operations in the autumn of that year. He was one of the founders and owners of two-sixteenth shares of the Pool forge on Manatawny creek in Berks county, 1731, and also owned one-twelfth interest in a large furnace on Colebrookdale on the Manatawny, which supplied the forge. On June 20, 1729, with Thomas Lambert, John Porterfield and James Trent, he founded a forge on the Assunpink, at Trenton, New Jersey, which was probably supplied from the Durham furnace, in which both he and Trent held an interest. He also purchased at about the same date a tract of land on the Assunpink, with the privilege of erecting corn mills, grist mills and saw mills. In 1724 he became part owner of the mills, and a forge with four hundred acres of land, at Wells Ferry, now New Hope, Bucks county, and in 1736, with Benjamin Canby, who conducted a forge there for several years, was granted by proprietaries' commissioners the privilege of a tract of land in the Manor Highlands, on the Delaware river, for erecting a storehouse and wharf below the ferry, with privilege of a road thereto, for convenience of carrying flour and other goods and merchandise by water on the said river. He was one of the largest landowners in Pennsylvania, continuing until late in life, either alone or in association with others, to purchase large tracts of land in different parts of the province. He was elected a member of Common Council of Philadelphia, October 4, 1715, but does not seem to have taken his seat until July 30, 1716; the term at that date was for life, and when

he was elected by Council as an alderman, September 29, 1726, he declined, preferring to retain his seat in Council. He was, however, again chosen, October 2, 1733, as alderman, and then accepted and served until elected mayor of the city, October 3, 1738, which latter position he filled for one year. He was commissioned associate justice of the City Courts, October 2, 1733, and on his retirement from the mayoralty became justice of the Orphans' Court. He was elected overseer of public schools, 3mo., 18, 1725, and served in that capacity until his death, September 23, 1763. He was elected mayor a second time, October 6, 1747, but not desiring to serve, absented himself from home, and after a vain attempt to find him, in which those charged with serving the notice upon him visited his iron works in Berks county, New Jersey, and elsewhere, in search of him, William Atwood was selected in his stead. In Colonial affairs he filled the same prominent position as in city affairs. He was elected to represent Philadelphia in Colonial Assembly in 1721, first taking his seat on October 14, 1721, a few days before the death of his honored father. Like his father, he at once took a prominent part in affairs of State. He was actively identified with the issue of paper currency, and was, March 23, 1723, named by Assembly as one of the signers of "Bills of Credit," as this early issue of paper money was designated. He was reelected to the Assembly for years 1722-23-24-25 and sat until the close of the session 6mo. 6, 1726. In endeavoring as an alderman and magistrate to suppress a riot in the streets of Philadelphia, during the exciting and bitter contest for election of members of Assembly in 1742, he was knocked down "and nearly murdered" as shown by numerous depositions presented at the next Assembly. He was

a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and the old Mansion House on Second street, above Arch, where he and his family resided for many years, and where he died, was the scene of many notable gatherings of the elite of the city and colony with whom the family were prominently associated. Anthony Morris married, in Philadelphia, 3mo. (May) 10, 1704, Phoebe, daughter of George and Alice (Baileys) Guest, born 7mo. (September) 28, 1685, died March 18, 1768.

(III) Anthony (3) Morris, eldest son of Anthony (2) and Phoebe (Guest) Morris, born in Philadelphia, February 14, 1705-06, on arriving at manhood became associated with his father in the brewing business, to which the father, owing to the multiplicity of his business interests, was able to give but little attention. Becoming interested in a business venture in the Barbadoes, he took a certificate from Philadelphia Monthly Meeting to the Monthly Meeting at Barbadoes, dated 12mo. (February) 28, 1728-29, and remained on the islands six months. Returning to Philadelphia, he again gave his attention to the brewing business, and became a partner with his father, December 19, 1741. He was a large land owner in Philadelphia and elsewhere, and like his father was actively associated with the business and official life of the city, and held a high place in the social life. He was a contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1751, of which his brother Joseph was one of the original managers. He was from the first a champion of the Colonies against the oppressive measures of the mother country, and a signer of the non-importation agreement, November 7, 1765. He and his second wife, Elizabeth, took an active interest in benevolent and philanthropic work in the city, and were members of the Society of Friends. Anthony Morris died at his

country seat "Peckham," in Southwark, October 2, 1780. He married (first) 12mo. 1730, Sarah, born June 29, 1713, daughter of Samuel Powell, a rich builder, by his wife, Abigail (Wilcox) Powell. She died April 10, 1751, and he married (second) April 30, 1752, Elizabeth, born February 20, 1721-22, daughter of William and Jane (Evans) Hudson, and granddaughter of William Hudson, member of Colonial Assembly, and mayor of Philadelphia, 1725-26, by his wife, Mary (Richardson) Hudson. Elizabeth Morris survived her husband, dying May 23, 1783.

(IV) Captain Samuel Morris, eldest surviving son of Anthony (3) and Sarah (Powell) Morris, born in Philadelphia, June 24, 1734, usually referred to on the early records as Samuel Morris, Jr., to distinguish him from his uncle, Samuel Morris, Sr., both being members of the board of war during the Revolution, was one of the most prominent of this prominent family in public affairs. On January 8, 1750, he was apprenticed to Isaac Greenleafe, merchant, to serve until he attained his majority, a period of four years, five months and two weeks. Mr. Greenleafe had married as his second wife, Catharine, daughter of Casper and Catharine (Jansen) Wistar, and through her their young apprentice was brought in close association with her sister, Rebecca Wistar, whom he married only a few months after the close of his apprenticeship, December 11, 1755.

Samuel Morris was an original member of the Colony in Schuylkill, in 1748, was elected its Governor in 1766, and served until his death. He was also a member of the "Society of Fort St. Davids," of which the membership was principally Welsh of the "Order of Ancient Britons." Samuel Morris was also one of the most ardent members of the Gloucester Fox-Hunting

Club, of which he was president from its organization until his death; it was composed of the aristocratic youths of Philadelphia. It was from this organization that he organized, November 17, 1774, the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, of which he served many years as captain, and which rendered such efficient service in the early days of the Revolutionary War. Their first flag, presented to them by Captain Markoe, and still a prized possession of the troop, was the first known flag to contain thirteen stripes, and is thought to have suggested the adoption of the striped Union Flag at Cambridge, six months after the City Troop had escorted General George Washington, accompanied by Lee and Schuyler, to New York, when on his way to take command of the army at Cambridge, June 21, 1775. Captain Markoe had then resigned and Samuel Morris was unanimously elected as captain. Captain Samuel Morris and his brother, Mauor Anthony Morris, were the most ardent of patriots from the time of the earliest protest, the signing of the Non-importation Resolutions, October 25, 1765, the latter being one of the delegates to the Provincial Convention of July 15, 1774, eventually gave his life to the cause of liberty, being killed in the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777. Samuel Morris was selected a member of the first committee of Safety of the State, appointed by Assembly, June 30, 1775, and when this body was merged into the Council of Safety, he was elected a member of that body, July 24, 1776, but declined, preferring to give his attention to more active service. He was appointed by a resolve of the Committee of Safety, January 22, 1776, chairman of a committee to survey the Jersey shore of the Delaware from Billingsport to Newtown creek, to determine what

posts it would be necessary to fortify against any attempted invasion of the enemy. He interested himself in the equipment of and organization of the army, and was energetic in completing the naval defenses of the city and blocking the channel of the Delaware. When the Hessians embarked from Staten Island, October, 1776, the Council of Safety ordered that a letter be sent to "Samuel Morris junr. requesting him to send up the Ammunition Sloop and to supply himself with a shallop in her stead, to assist in making the Chevaux de Frize, at Billingsport." His City Troop was kept constantly drilled, and its services tendered to the Government at the breaking out of hostilities, and it served as a bodyguard of General Washington through the campaign of 1776-77. In November, 1776, several of the troop were at the headquarters at Morristown, New Jersey, and on report of General Howe's advance, the entire troop, under Captain Morris, joined General Washington at Trenton, December 3, 1776, and marched with him to Princeton, and covering his retreat, five days later, were the last to cross the Delaware into Pennsylvania. On Christmas night, 1776, they recrossed the Delaware in the storm and sleet and participated in the historic battle of Trenton, several members of the troop distinguishing themselves by special acts of bravery, though this was the first time they had been under fire, in active service. On December 30, 1776, the troop again crossed the Delaware and marched with General Washington to Trenton, where was fought the battle of Assunpink Creek; both of these battles being fought on land that had belonged for a half-century to the Morris family. When General Washington decided to move off during the night to Princeton, it was the City Troop who were selected to keep up

the camp fires to divert suspicion from his movements and to follow him to Princeton, where they especially distinguished themselves, being at the front with Washington when he drove the enemy over fields and fences. Here it was that Major Anthony Morris was killed in action. After the battle of Princeton, the troop remained in headquarters at Morristown, New Jersey, for about three weeks, and the campaign being over were honorably discharged, January 23, 1777, with the highest praise of General Washington, the letter of discharge being still in possession of the Morris family. This troop was the only cavalry in the Jersey campaign, and served entirely at their own expense. After its discharge it, however, maintained its organization, and with its valiant captain took part in the battle of Brandywine and Germantown, camped at Valley Forge and served in the operations around Philadelphia, until the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British in June, 1778, and for the next two years was in the service of Congress and under State authority; was again in Trenton in June, 1780, but the enemy having left the State, returned to Philadelphia and again received the thanks of General Washington. The troop again received his thanks for services during the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794. The organization has been maintained to the present time, it being now known as "First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry." Captain Samuel Morris continued with General Washington until the close of the Revolution, and was constantly employed as the bearer of confidential messages, and his troop was always held in readiness to perform special duty. Captain Morris was elected to the Provincial Assembly in 1776 and served in that body until February 21, 1777; was again elected to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth in 1781-

82-83. He possessed a strong but gentle personality, and was known as "Christian Sam." He died at his residence in Philadelphia, July 7, 1812. His wife, Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, had died January 22, 1791.

(V) Isaac Wistar Morris, sixth son of Captain Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, born in Philadelphia, July 19, 1770, on attaining his majority became a partner with his brother, Luke Morris, in the conduct of the brewery at Dock and Pear streets, but retired from business in 1810, and lived a retired life in Philadelphia until his death, May 18, 1831. He was a member of the company organized in 1789 to prosecute the enterprise of perfecting the Fitch steamboat. He married, at Philadelphia Meeting, 12mo. 17, 1795, Sarah, born 1mo. 22, 1772, died 10mo. 25, 1842, daughter of Isaac and Patience (Mifflin) Paschall.

(VI) Isaac Paschall Morris, son of Isaac Wistar and Sarah (Paschall) Morris, was born at "Cedar Grove," July 24, 1803. He was educated for a druggist, and in 1826, with Charles Ellis, purchased of Elizabeth Marshall the old Marshall drug establishment at No. 56 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, established by her grandfather, Christopher Marshall, in 1740. The new firm of Ellis & Morris at once took front rank in the drug business in the city, but Isaac P. Morris found the business distasteful, and at the end of one year sold his interest to William Ellis and the firm of Charles Ellis & Son Company continued the business.

About 1827 Levi Morris established his iron works at Schuylkill, Seventh and Market streets (now 16th and Market). He afterwards admitted to partnership his cousins, Isaac P. Morris and Joseph P. Morris, and the name became Levi Morris & Company. Joseph P. Morris retired from the firm shortly after its commence-

ment. In 1834, Lewis Taws, who was very well known as a practical iron man, became a partner, and upon the retirement of Levi Morris, in 1841, the name changed to I. P. Morris & Company. In 1847 the company removed from the old location to the works long known as the Port Richmond Iron Works. In the year 1847, John J. Thompson became a partner, and in 1862 John H. Towne also was admitted, and the name changed to I. P. Morris, Towne & Company. In 1868 the name of I. P. Morris & Company was resumed. In 1876 the firm incorporated, the name being I. P. Morris Company, with John T. Morris as president, which continued until July 1, 1891, when the stock was purchased by the Cramp Shipbuilding Company. From this establishment some of the finest machinery of the country, of the most advanced type of the times, has been turned out.

In the management of the company and throughout his life, Mr. Morris displayed and exercised that rare business ability and judgment that had characterized his family for many generations, and continued his personal interest in the affairs of the company to his death, though in his later years his health was much impaired. He married, November 17, 1841, at the Friends' Meeting House, on Orange street, Rebecca, born February 4, 1811, daughter of James B. and Lydia (Poultney) Thompson. Mr. Morris died at his residence, 826 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1869, his wife surviving him until March 22, 1881. They were the parents of the following children: 1. James Thompson, born September 18, 1842, died September 23, 1874; married, December 5, 1872, Jane Glover Montague. 2. Isaac Wistar, born July 14, 1844, died November 5, 1872, unmarried. 3. John Thompson, see below. 4. Lydia Thompson.

(VII) John Thompson Morris, son of Isaac Paschall and Rebecca (Thompson) Morris, was born July 12, 1847, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was educated in private schools and at Haverford College. Mr. Morris was a member of the firm of I. P. Morris Company until its sale to Cramps, as stated above. He was a manager of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society; chairman of The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire (1752), and a member of the board of trustees of Franklin Institute; trustee of the Fairmount Park Art Association and the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art; overseer of the Public School chartered by William Penn in 1711; councilor of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was also ex-president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Pennsylvania; and the Chestnut Hill Horticultural Society; ex-president of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; and was at one time manager of Haverford College. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his coöperation in vain. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and in politics a Republican; also a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences and the Union League of Philadelphia. For many years he was one of the most generous supporters of the Philadelphia Orchestra. He possessed an interesting collection of paintings, including some noteworthy Japanese work.

Of fine presence and polished manners, John T. Morris was a man once seen not soon forgotten. For a number of years ere his death Mr. Morris lived a retired life, devoting himself to looking after his private interests. He was a man of whom it might be truly said that he was enshrined in the hearts of his fellow-citizens. The death of John T. Morris

occurred August 15, 1915. He made for himself a record of noteworthy achievement and public-spirited service, worthily supplementing his ancestral record, and his name is inscribed with honor in the annals of his city and his State.

WAINWRIGHT, Samuel J.,

Representative Citizen.

One of the strong men of the Old Pittsburgh—one of those Titans of trade whose heroic proportions seem to dwarf the successors of the present day—was the late Samuel J. Wainwright. Mr. Wainwright was a man who touched life at many points, and his abilities and sterling traits of character caused him to be regarded by the entire community with feelings of profound admiration. The Wainwright family is one of the old families of England. The arms are as follows:

Arms—Argent, on a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis azure, a lion rampant of the field, a border engrailed sable.

Crest—A lion rampant argent, holding an ancient battle-ax, handle of the first, headed or.

(I) Joseph Wainwright, the American ancestor of this family, was born in Berkshire, England, October 17, 1779, and died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1866. He emigrated to America in 1803, settling in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in what is now known as the Fifteenth Ward. He established the Winterton brewery in 1818, and after several years, in which he accumulated much property, including a large amount of real estate, he returned to his native country to visit the scenes of his childhood days. Later the brewery was transferred to his sons, who operated it for many years. Joseph Wainwright was baptized in the old Peniston Episcopal Church, in England, where he was subsequently married.

He and his family were members of St. John's Episcopal Church, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He married, January 7, 1801, Elizabeth Greaves, born February 16, 1782, died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1852, and both she and her husband were interred in the Allegheny Cemetery. Their children were: 1. Olivia, born December 3, 1801; married Thomas Benn; died March 72, 1882. 2. Edwy, see below. 3. Jarvis, born November 19, 1806, died August 5, 1874. 4. Ellis, born January 23, 1809, was a man of prominence in St. Louis, Missouri, where he died. 5. Martha G., born March 1, 1811; married William Withnell; died May 27, 1886. 6. Eliza, born June 16, 1815; married (first) Samuel Humes; married (second) a Mr. Bond. 7. Zachariah, born February 4, 1818, died April 16, 1871. 8. Mary Ann, born February 4, 1818, died August 16, 1899; married Edmund Wilkins. 9. Samuel, born March 6, 1821, died October 19, 1874; was of St. Louis, Missouri. 10. Charles, born June 3, 1823, died in youth. 11. Harriet, born May 24, 1826, died in youth.

(II) Edwy Wainwright, eldest son and second child of Joseph and Elizabeth (Greaves) Wainwright, was born in Yorkshire, England, December 8, 1803, and was but eighteen months of age when he came to America with his parents. He was educated in the schools of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, receiving a thorough and practical training in the business of his father, and was engaged in this line all his life. He married Abigail Ewalt, whose ancestry follows: She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a kind and loving wife and mother, who ever sought the good will and happiness of those about her. Children of Edwy and Abigail (Ewalt) Wainwright: 1. Samuel Jacob, see below. 2. Joseph Z., born February 29, 1832, living



S. J. Wainwright



in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 3. Harris Ewalt, born January 17, 1835.

(III) Samuel Jacob Wainwright, son of Edwy and Abigail (Ewalt) Wainwright, was born on the old homestead in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1829. His education was acquired in the public schools of his city, and he was then apprenticed to learn the copper-smith's trade at the old Scaife foundry and followed this occupation for several years. Later he associated himself with his uncles and brothers in the brewery business, and had charge of the office. In addition to his labors in the brewery business he was actively interested in a number of other business enterprises. He was one of the directors of the Arsenal Bank for many years and filled the office of president for sixteen years. He was also a director of the old Pittsburgh Gas Company. He was one of those men whose vigorous, compelling natures wrench success from the many difficulties they may encounter. He seemed to find the happiness of success in his work a reward more than sufficient to compensate him for any expenditure of time and strength. His singularly strong personality exerted a wonderful influence on his associates and subordinates, and to the former he showed a kindly, humorous side of his nature which made their relations most enjoyable, while the unflinching justice and kindness of his conduct toward the latter won for him their most loyal support. Mr. Wainwright's political support was given to the Republican party, and he was active in all movements that tended toward public betterment. He served as a member of the City Council for many years, and was a member of the State Legislature. He was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, and fraternally associated with the Masonic order.

Samuel J. Wainwright married, August

14, 1856, Mary Frances Benn, born October 15, 1829, in Helmesley, England, daughter of Thomas and Frances (Britton) Benn, the latter named born in 1803. Children of Samuel J. and Mary Frances (Benn) Wainwright: 1. Harriet, died in childhood. 2. Edwy, deceased. 3. Samuel Jacob, Jr., of Pittsburgh. 4. John E., whose sketch follows. 5. Abigail Ewalt, of Pittsburgh. The death of Mrs. Samuel J. Wainwright occurred April 17, 1869.

On July 5, 1891, Samuel J. Wainwright passed away. He was one of the men who by force of character, kindness of disposition and steady and persistent good conduct in all the situations and under all the trials of life take possession of the public heart and hold it after they have ceased from earth. His record forms a part of the annals of his city.

(The Ewalt Line).

The Ewalt family, originally Evaull, later Ewald, and later still Ewalt, is one of the most ancient of the Huguenot families, and the seat of the family was originally in Normandy. The arms of the family are as follows:

Arms—Quarterly—1. Or, an arm embowed in armour fessways to the sinister holding in its hand a sword, point to the dexter, all proper. 2. Azure, a stag's head erased at the neck proper. 3. Argent, on a mount vert three trees of the last. 4. Or, a wall embattled gules, pierced by two embrasures.

Crest—A sun in its splendour or, between two wings per fess or and azure (wings displayed).

The family later spread to England, where it is numbered among the county families. Descendants of this family are to be found in different parts of America. The family numbers many men of scientific attainments and women of great mentality.

(I) ——— Ewalt, the first of this

family to come to America, was from Germany. He came to America and settled in Morristown, New Jersey. His wife, whose name is unknown, was a native of Ireland.

(II) Jacob Ewalt, son of above, was a farmer, and lived near Cooper's creek, edge of Camden, New Jersey. He married Abigail Higby, and they were the parents of children.

(III) John Ewalt, son of Jacob and Abigail (Higby) Ewalt, was born near Camden, New Jersey, February 11, 1776. He married Rebecca Ewalt, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, not related, although having the same name. She was a daughter of Samuel Ewalt, soldier with Braddock, and in the Revolutionary War, an Indian fighter and scout, the first sheriff of Allegheny county, and the owner of the land on which the arsenal used to stand. Samuel Ewalt married a daughter of John Harris, who founded the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. John and Rebecca (Ewalt) Ewalt were the parents of ten children.

(IV) Abigail Ewalt, fourth child of John and Rebecca (Ewalt) Ewalt, was born near Warren, Ohio, August 2, 1808, and died October 27, 1886. On October 15, 1828, she became the wife of Edwy Wainwright.

WAINWRIGHT, John E.,

Public-Spirited Citizen.

There are men whose memories are always green in the minds of those who knew them; whose personalities are so vivid that the recollection of them is fadeless; men of whom we cannot say, "They are dead," because their life still throbs in the hearts that loved them. To this class of men belonged the late John E. Wainwright, for many years prominent in business and social circles in Pittsburgh.

John Ewalt Wainwright was born in the Fifteenth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1862, son of the late Samuel Jacob and Mary Frances (Benn) Wainwright. (See account of the Wainwright family, together with biography and portrait of Samuel J. Wainwright).

John E. Wainwright received his education in public and private schools of his city, after which he entered the employ of his father, and after the death of the father, he was connected with the Wainwright interests. Upon entering business he speedily gave evidence of having inherited the great business ability of his father, and in his conduct of affairs was most successful. Mr. Wainwright was a director of the Arsenal Bank, and was a member of the Order of Elks, Lodge No. 11.

As a citizen, Mr. Wainwright was intensely public-spirited, never refusing the support of his influence and means to any project which in his judgment tended to advance the welfare of Pittsburgh. He was a Republican in politics, and served a term in the Common Council in 1906. He was a member of the Episcopal church.

To almost every resident of the Fifteenth Ward, John E. Wainwright's name was familiar. He was known as the ward's philanthropist. The school children received the news of his death with profound sorrow, for to all of them he was a most devoted patron. At the close of every school term he always supplied every school child with candy, handkerchiefs and money, and at the annual school picnic he did all possible to aid in giving the children a royal time. He was truly a man of many charities, and his friends were legion.

The personality of John E. Wainwright was singularly attractive. His every action was inspired by a sense of justice and he was ever prepared to meet obli-



Photo. by J. B. Wainwright, 240-225

J. B. Wainwright

... 240-225 ...



From the Library of the U.S. Navy

John H. Kane

gations, whatever their character, with the confidence and courage born of conscious ability and rectitude. His mind was both original and vivacious, and he possessed a personal magnetism which drew men to him. He was certainly one of those whose mission it is to add to the sunshine of the world. For some years ere his death Mr. Wainwright spent much time in travel, and he later built a handsome country home near Kittanning, where an open-handed hospitality ruled.

In the prime of life and in the full maturity of his powers, John Ewalt Wainwright closed his career of usefulness and beneficence, passing away February 16, 1907. His death deprived Pittsburgh of an able, aggressive business man and a far-sighted, disinterested citizen, and left a vacancy never to be filled in the hearts of his many friends.

KANE, John E.,

Real Estate Operator.

Now and then we meet a man so strong in character, so vivid in personality and so richly endowed with forceful and executive talents that it seems well-nigh impossible, when he passes from the scene of his activities, that he has, indeed, vanished forever from our sight. Such a man was the late John E. Kane, president of the Pittsburgh Realty Board and one of the best known real estate men in the United States. From the outset of his career Mr. Kane had been identified with realty affairs, and was regarded as one of the highest authorities on everything pertaining to the business. John E. Kane was born December 31, 1874, in the borough of Lawrenceville, and was a son of Patrick and Mary (Byrne) Kane. His father was the first agent of the Adams Express Company in Pittsburgh,

and was later engaged in mercantile pursuits in that city, where he also served as director in several local banks and other corporations.

The education of John E. Kane was received at parochial schools, Pittsburgh Catholic College, now Duquesne University, where he graduated in 1890. He did not at once enter the business arena, but obtained the position of private secretary for Henry Phipps. The death of Mr. Kane's father occurred November 26, 1901, and his estate passed into the keeping of his son. It was thus that John E. Kane became identified with the business in connection with which he was to achieve a national reputation. His exceptional fitness for it speedily became apparent and his rise into prominence was remarkably rapid. He filled the position of treasurer of the Realty Board, and also served as secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, his connection with this organization giving him an acquaintance with representatives of the business throughout the United States and Canada. Mr. Kane was also secretary and treasurer of the National Real Estate Journal. On February 12, 1917, he was elected president of the Pittsburgh Realty Board as the unanimous choice of the governors, and the manner in which he discharged the duties of the office during the all too brief period of his tenure more than justified them in their selection. As president of Pittsburgh Real Estate Board, he offered gratuitously to the United States Government the services of the appraisal committee, of which he was a member, to fix the price of Neville Island and any other property they should find necessary to acquire. This offer was accepted by the United States. Mr. Kane was a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Pittsburgh Ath-

letic Association, the Pittsburgh Country Club, the Knights of Columbus, secretary of the advisory board of the Duquesne University, and a member of the Board of Managers of St. Mary's and Calvary cemeteries. He was born, reared, lived and died in the faith of the Roman Catholic church, and worshiped at St. Paul's Cathedral in Pittsburgh, of which he was a member.

In combination with business abilities of no common order, Mr. Kane possessed a singularly attractive personality, and to this he owed in a secondary sense his extraordinary success. While his intellect and executiveness commanded respect and compelled admiration and compliance, his magnetism won the hearts of those with whom he had to deal, giving him an influence over the actions and motives of men which accounted in part for his record of accomplishment. In addition to this he had the foresight without some measure of which no man can hope to succeed in business. No one could discern more quickly and unerringly than he the dormant possibilities of real estate, the consequences of their development and the general trend of affairs. In appraisals and valuations of local property he was regarded as an expert, and on the subject of taxation he was a recognized authority. In legislation bearing upon taxation Mr. Kane took an active interest, and at national conventions of real estate brokers he took a prominent part in discussions relating to realty matters, one of the many gifts with which Nature had endowed him being facility in public speaking and forcefulness in argument. His personal popularity might be said to be international, for not only was he known but he was cordially and sincerely liked. His features were clearly-cut, strong and refined, his expression reflected the disposition we

have feebly endeavored to describe, and his manner, dignified, courteous and genial, was that of the true gentleman.

Mr. Kane never married, but resided with his widowed mother, the tie between whom and himself was strong to a degree rarely found even between mothers and sons regarded as models of mutual affection. By this mother, who so richly merited the devotion of her children, by the brothers and sisters of Mr. Kane, by their numerous friends and by the general public the highest hopes were entertained in regard to the future of a career which seemed to have not yet reached its zenith. Great, indeed, was the shock to family and friends, as well as to the community, when on July 1, 1918, Mr. Kane passed away, in the prime of life and in the full tide of activity and usefulness. Profound and widespread, however, as was the mourning for what seemed his premature departure, there was also a feeling of thankfulness for what he had been permitted to accomplish and for the example he had left.

John E. Kane was a brilliantly successful man of affairs, and he was also a devoted son, an affectionate brother and a true friend. Multitudes at home, and many in distant parts of the land will long remember him, and his record is incorporated in the annals of his native city, but his memory is enduringly cherished in the hearts of those who loved him and who will forever hold him dear.

SCHMID, Harry D.,

Representative Citizen.

No business man, even in Pittsburgh, that center of aggressiveness, is more alert to opportunity than Harry D. Schmid, founder and president of the Fort Pitt Lithographing Company and also connected with other commercial in-



Harry D. Schmid



Walter B. Ballinger.

terests of the Metropolis. Mr. Schmid is well known in club circles, takes a prominent part in the affairs of the Masonic fraternity, and is active in church work and philanthropic enterprises. Harry D. Schmid was born July 23, 1865, in Philadelphia, and is a son of Gottlob C. and Magdeline (Medinger) Schmid.

Harry D. Schmid received his education in public and private schools of his native city, and early in life manifested an inclination toward the making of books. Following this natural bent he began his business career with the old Oxford Bookbinding Company of Philadelphia, passing through every department and becoming thoroughly familiar with each branch of the business. In 1893 he came to Pittsburgh, associating himself with the firm of W. G. Johnston & Company. Within a short space of time he decided to take up lithography, going to Baltimore to pursue his studies, and soon became an expert in his chosen profession. In 1908 Mr. Schmid returned to Pittsburgh and organized the Fort Pitt Lithographing Company, beginning in a very modest way. The result testified alike to his sound conservation and his sterling aggressiveness. Under his skillful guidance the enterprise grew apace and is now one of the leading concerns of its kind in Western Pennsylvania, being equipped to handle all the finest classes of work and having a high standing both in the sphere of commerce and in that of finance. The company's place of business is on Forbes street, and is under the immediate personal supervision of its founder.

In the general business life of Pittsburgh, Mr. Schmid has always taken an active part, and as a citizen he is ever earnestly helpful in all that tends to further amelioration of conditions. His clubs are the Rotary, the Pittsburgh Ad

and others, and he likewise belongs to the Pittsburgh Credit Men's Association. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, and is known as a leader in that body. His association with church work and benevolent enterprises is unfailingly energetic and fruitful, and causes him to be counted on in affairs conducted under religious auspices. He is a member of the Episcopal church. That Mr. Schmid is abundantly endowed with initiative is a fact plainly set forth in his record, as are also the variety of his interests and the liberality of his sentiments. Of his appearance it is sufficient to say that no one could look at him and take him for other than he is—a live wire, not only in business but in everything that he undertakes, and withal warm-hearted and loyal, constantly adding to the number of his friends, but never dropping any from the list.

On October 8, 1901, Mr. Schmid married Bertha, daughter of Frederick W. Stein, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of one child, Bertha Emily.

Harry D. Schmid is one of the "coming men" of Pittsburgh. The present city knows him and with the lapse of each succeeding year the Capital of the Industrial World will become increasingly familiar with his work and its results.

BALLINGER, Walter F.,

Architect, Engineer.

Walter F. Ballinger, architect and engineer, was born in Petroleum Center, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1867, a son of the late Jacob H. and Sarah (Wolfenden) Ballinger. He is now a member of the firm of Ballinger & Perrot, with offices in the Wesley building, Philadelphia, and Marbridge building, New York.

His father, who owned and operated a

machine shop in the oil regions, died when Walter F. was two years old, leaving his mother and three children who, after a brief interval, moved to Woodstown, New Jersey, where they lived for twelve years. At the age of thirteen and one-half years, Walter F. left school to work on his cousin's farm and later in a factory. Promotion in the factory, due to his ability in certain practical work involving computations, inspired him to continue his education, and he successively attended night sessions of the local grammar school, technical school, Young Men's Christian Association, and Drexel Institute. Having saved enough money for tuition, he entered a business college, supplementing his studies by a course in shorthand and typewriting, later securing positions in the offices of a manufacturing establishment, a lawyer, and a coal dealer. In 1889 he entered the office of Geissinger & Hales, then prominent architects and engineers of Philadelphia, at the same time continuing his studies at Drexel Institute and the International Correspondence School, thereby applying in daily practice the theoretical knowledge secured at night. Upon the retirement of Mr. Geissinger from the firm, a partnership under the name of Hales & Ballinger was formed in 1894. Six years later, Mr. Hales in turn retired and Mr. Emile G. Perrot, a graduate of the School of Architecture, University of Pennsylvania, and former head draftsman, was admitted into the firm, since known as Ballinger & Perrot. In the design and construction of commercial and institutional buildings, industrial plants, etc., including mechanical equipment, this firm has made an enviable reputation, including in their clientele many of the largest and most successful industrial enterprises and charitable institutions.

During the war, the firm of Ballinger & Perrot devoted its attentions largely

to Government projects, including Union Park Gardens, at Wilmington, Delaware; a Garden City to house shipworkers; improvements and additions to the United States Gas Defense Plant, Long Island City, New York, in addition to considerable building and equipment work for war industries and essential food products. Included among the larger and more noteworthy institutional and industrial buildings for which Ballinger & Perrot were the architects and engineers are the following: Methodist Home for the Aged, Philadelphia; St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia; Villa Maria Academy, Frazer, Pennsylvania; St. Michael's Boys' Industrial School, Whites Ferry, Pennsylvania; Western Theological Seminary (Presbyterian) Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Victor Talking Machine Company, Camden, New Jersey; The Joseph Campbell Company, (Soups), Camden, New Jersey; Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia; Strawbridge & Clothier Warehouse, Philadelphia; New York Consolidated Card Company, Long Island City, New York; National Casket Company, Long Island City, New York; John K. Stewart (Motor Starter Corporation), Long Island City, New York.

Mr. Ballinger is affiliated with the Germantown and Chestnut Hill Improvement Association, the Methodist Episcopal Social Union of Philadelphia and vicinity, of both of which he is an ex-president; the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Germantown, and for a number of years was superintendent of a Mission Sunday school. The City, Engineers' and the Manufacturers' clubs, and the Franklin Institute, all of Philadelphia; the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce,



Emile G. Perrot.

the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, New York City, and the Camden Board of Trade, number him among their most active members. In addition he serves on the executive and fire resistive committees of the National Fire Protection Association, is a manager of the Seamen's Friend Society, and is interested in numerous charitable organizations. He is a member of the Independent Order of Americans; Melita Lodge, No. 295, Free and Accepted Masons; Melita Chapter, No. 284, Royal Arch Masons; Philadelphia Consistory, thirty-second degree, and Lu Lu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Ballinger has always been an ardent exponent of civic improvement and righteousness, being found in the forefront of all sincere reform movements. Through his experiences and observations as a practical, wide-awake business man, his interest became keenly aroused to the close affiliation of the evil of drink to the evils of society and politics in its detrimental effect upon business progress and social welfare. As a consequence, he became an aggressive worker in the cause of prohibition, and in politics an Independent Republican.

In 1897 Mr. Ballinger married Bessie M. Cornell, two years preceding the death of his mother. His daughter, Grace Agnes Ballinger, is a student at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, and an adopted son, Robert Irving Ballinger, twenty-six years of age, is in the employ of the firm as superintendent of construction.

PERROT, Emile George,

Business Man, Inventor.

In two hemispheres the name of Emile George Perrot, of the internationally

known firm of Ballinger & Perrot of Philadelphia, is synonymous with architectural achievement in different fields and under varying conditions. In his home city Mr. Perrot's name stands for helpful identification with her leading interests and for endeavor in behalf of everything vital to her truest progress.

Emile George Perrot was born November 12, 1872, in Philadelphia, and is a son of the late Emile Raphael and Gabrielle (Perodi) Perrot, and a grandson of August M. Perrot who, as a young man, came from Bordeaux, France, to the United States, settling in Philadelphia. August M. Perrot was a well-known musician and composer and for several years was superintendent of music in the Philadelphia public schools, making a specialty of Solfiggio, being the author of the "Perrot System of Singing by Sight." The late Emile Raphael Perrot was a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and as a young man was proprietor of a drug store on Chestnut street. He later gave up business and became teacher of French in several of the private schools in Philadelphia, as well as engaged in the teaching of French privately.

Emile George Perrot received his earliest education in the public school, and from that he passed to private schools. His attendance at these was followed by an architectural course at the Franklin Institute, from which he graduated in 1890. He then became an apprentice in the architectural office of George Plowman, the designer of many of Philadelphia's theaters, and on completing his term obtained a position as architectural designer for a builder in Philadelphia. After retaining this position for two years Mr. Perrot associated himself with P. A. Welsh and Edward F. Durang as a student of architecture, and afterward took a special course in the School of Architecture, Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1895, obtaining a certificate of proficiency and receiving "Special Commendation," which is equivalent to being honor man of his class. This distinction was the first of its kind issued by this school of architecture.

After graduating, Mr. Perrot became head draughtsman for Hales & Ballinger, architects and engineers, of Philadelphia, and in 1898 was given an interest in the firm. In July, 1901, he became junior partner, and in 1903 full partner, the style of the firm being changed to Ballinger & Perrot, and so remaining to the present day. A biography and portrait of Mr. Ballinger precedes this in the work. The firm has attained a commanding position in its line, being one of the best known in the Eastern United States. It has filled many contracts for the Victor Talking Machine Company and for the shipping board of the United States government at Wilmington, Delaware, having been appointed both architects and engineers for the Industrial Village known as "Union Park Gardens." It has been extensively employed by the Duplan Silk Company, of Paris, France, erecting for them, in Pennsylvania, two large plants, and it has also constructed plants in Pennsylvania for the firm of Andrew Martin, of Lyons, France. The firm has built plants for the Viscose Company, a subsidiary concern of Courtaulds, Limited, of England. For this widely-known organization they have constructed, at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, and Roanoke, Va., large artificial silk manufacturing plants, the largest in the United States, and they have also designed and built for them, at Marcus Hook, a model industrial village. In all these extensive and important undertakings the architectural and structural engineering features came directly under Mr. Perrot's personal supervision.

As an inventor Mr. Perrot has achieved international recognition, having for some years held patents in the United States, Canada, France, Belgium and England for his invention of the Unit Girder Frame System of Reinforced Concrete. Some time ago these were disposed of to a syndicate. In association with Mr. Ballinger he invented an enclosure for vestibules of tower fire escapes, and he has also patented an invention for life-boat launching. As a contributor to the literature of his profession Mr. Perrot is widely known. He is associate editor of Kidder's "Architect and Builder Pocket Book," and for the last twelve years has lectured at the University of Pennsylvania on reinforced concrete and its uses. He is joint author with Mr. Ballinger of Ballinger & Perrot's "Inspector's Handbook of Reinforced Concrete," a work which has had a wide sale among builders. Mr. Perrot is a licensed architect in New York and New Jersey, and the firm maintains offices not only in Philadelphia, but also in New York City.

In politics Mr. Perrot is an Independent. He is a member of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and the Camden Board of Trade, and he belongs to the American Society of Testing Materials, the National Fire Protective Association, the National Housing Association and the City Parks Association, also the Illuminating Engineering Society. He is a member of the Franklin Institute and the American Society of Civil Engineers, holding in the latter full membership. He also belongs to the American Concrete Institute and the Catholic Historical Society. His clubs are the Manufacturers', City, Engineers', Hazelton and the Auto Club of Philadelphia. Still another of the professional organizations to which he belongs is the American City Planning Institute. He is a member of Gesu Roman Catholic Church of Philadelphia, and of



John R. Powell

the Knights of Columbus. He is a director of the Philadelphia Military Training Corps.

His record shows Mr. Perrot as he is, a man of quiet force, accomplishing large results with the least possible amount of friction and then leaving his work to speak for itself. His own reputation and that of his firm is steadily increasing and the prospects of achievement which the future opens before them are constantly widening. His capability for business successes is equalled by his faculty for making and holding friends. Of his personal appearance it is unnecessary to speak, for his portrait, no less than his biography, should be grouped with that of his partner.

Mr. Perrot married, June 10, 1896, Agnes A., daughter of James and Margaret (Kelly) Robb, of Philadelphia, and they are the parents of the following children: Joseph E., born November 20, 1897; Mary M., Agnes G., Frances, Margaret D., Emile George, born July 7, 1907, and Paul John, born January 15, 1912. Mrs. Perrot is a tactful hostess and a charming homemaker, and her husband is never so happy as when surrounded by the members of his household and the inner circle of his friends.

The work of Emile George Perrot is not for a day nor even for a generation, nor does it exist only in his own city, or his own State, for it is found in other States as well as in his own, and everything indicates that the coming years will witness ever-multiplying developments of its many possibilities.

POWELL, John R.,

Financier, Manufacturer.

John R. Powell, president of the Plymouth National Bank of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, pioneer squib manufacturer of

the United States, and for many years closely associated with the business and industrial interests of this region, whose death on July 24, 1918, was felt as a severe loss by the entire community, was a native of Wales, having been born at Pendarren, Glamorganshire, South Wales, May 6, 1847.

The first eighteen years of his life were spent in his native land, where he gained his education, but in 1865 he came to the United States and resided for a short time at Hubbard, Ohio. From there he removed to Illinois and then, returning East, resided for a time at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. In 1871 he came to Plymouth, and in 1878 he founded a squib factory and began the manufacture of the squibs used in mining throughout this country. His plant being one of the first to manufacture an article in such general use, succeeded from the outset and in time he had built up a very large and prosperous business. He secured his first patent in the year 1879, and since that time several others to cover various modifications and improvements in the original article. On two occasions his plant was destroyed by fire, but, without being discouraged, he rebuilt it on a still larger scale and has since supplied all the markets of the country, the product of his plant being used in practically every coal mine throughout the United States and Canada. He rapidly secured a position in the community, in which he was recognized as one of the most substantial and successful of its manufacturers, and he extended his interests to several other types of enterprise here. Upon the organization of the Plymouth National Bank, he was unanimously elected its president, and from that time until his death filled this highly responsible office. His skill and judgment, combined with a large grasp of the financial situation, enabled

him to place the Plymouth Bank in the position which it now holds, as one of the foremost in the State, and had an indirect influence in moulding the development of this entire region.

John R. Powell was one of the three sons of Roger and Esther (Evans) Powell, of Pendarren, Wales, but he was the only member of his family to come to the United States. He married, August 1, 1872, Anna Jenkins, a native of Merthyr-Tydvil, born 1855, a daughter of Thomas J. and Ruth (Jones) Jenkins, being descended on both sides of the house from Welsh ancestors. Mr. Jenkins was a prominent sculptor and resided in Plymouth for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Powell were the parents of three children, as follows: Thomas R., who died in the year 1896, at the age of twenty-two; John, who died in infancy; and Esther, born March 22, 1877, and married, June 27, 1901, John H. Williams, one of the most prominent young attorneys in this section of the State, whose death occurred March 20, 1910, at the age of thirty-three years.

John H. Williams was the son of James and Margaret (Thomas) Williams, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and was educated at the local public school and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he was prepared for college. He then entered the law department of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and was graduated with the class of 1898. He was an unusually brilliant young man, and after a few years of successful private practice was elected district attorney of Luzerne county on the Republican ticket in 1909, and it was while his term of office was still unexpired that he died, one of the youngest men who ever held that post here. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order and of the Benevolent and Protec-

tive Order of Elks, and in spite of his youth was already recognized as one of the important factors in the legal and political life of this section of the State.

BRYAN, James,

Consulting Engineer.

For many years the name of the late James Bryan, of Pittsburgh, was a familiar one in different parts of the United States as that of a consulting engineer of superior abilities whose work, wherever found, was of the greatest excellence. Mr. Bryan was prominent not only in the line of his profession, but was well known in the social life of the Metropolis and took an active part in the affairs of its club circles.

James Bryan was born in Preston, England, October 13, 1861, and was a son of Joseph and Isabella (Hargraves) Bryan. He was descended from a long line of mechanics and engineers and chose engineering as his profession, receiving a thorough education and training in this while a youth in England, and he came to this country fully equipped to grapple with and overcome any difficulties that might confront him.

Mr. Bryan came to the United States in 1888, becoming associated with the Corliss Engine Company of Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained four years. He was then associated with the Thompson-Houston Company of Lynn, Massachusetts, from where he was transferred to the Edison General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York. Mr. Bryan came to Pittsburgh in 1896, and the "Iron City" was destined to be for the remainder of his life his home and the center of his interests. In his profession of civil and mechanical engineering, Mr. Bryan was a specialist, giving the greater part of his attention to railroad construction.



Bayan



The Great Migration, 1900-1910

David Storseth

David Storseth, 1900-1910

He was the engineer of several local lines including the Pittsburgh, Harmony, Butler & New Castle Railway, on which line he first installed his most noted achievement, namely, his conception and achievement of higher direct-current voltage, this being especially adapted to inter-urban conditions, but was found so practical and successful that it was later adopted for both inter-urban and trunk line electrification of railways. His services were in demand, and in 1898 he began private practice as consulting engineer, and he built for himself an undisputed reputation for fine work and honest methods. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Union Club, the Country Club and the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania.

From politics Mr. Bryan held persistently aloof, but he was always a good, public-spirited citizen, willing and ready to promote whatever promised improvement. Mr. Bryan was a man of strong principle and kindly disposition, invariably courteous and never wanting in consideration for the rights and feelings of others. His manners were dignified and at the same time friendly, and he looked unmistakably the true gentleman that all knew him to be.

Mr. Bryan married Agnes, daughter of Henry and Mary (Procter) Pearson, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Bertha, wife of Stanley L. Rauch; they have one son, Stanley James Rauch. 2. James. 3. Joseph, married Marie Ruth Shaffner, and they are the parents of three children: Joseph, Jr., and twins, Marie Ruth and Dorothy Agnes. 4. Agnes, wife of O. K. Sheridan; one child, John Kimball Sheridan, has been born to them. 5. May, wife of Victor A. Williams, a physician of Pittsburgh. 6. Isabella, wife of A. R. Cancliere, and they have one child, Agnes.

7. Florence, at home. Family affection was the dominant motive of Mr. Bryan's life and in his wife he ever found a true and congenial helpmate, the source of his home's happiness and peace.

For some time previous to his death Mr. Bryan was in failing health and sought recuperation in the climate of Florida. It was, however, without avail, and on February 20, 1918, he passed away at his Pittsburgh home. As a business man, friend and neighbor, no man was ever more sincerely mourned. To his family the bereavement was inexpressible.

James Bryan rendered valuable service to Pittsburgh, inasmuch as he helped to build the roads by means of which her products are conveyed to other markets and multitudes are enabled to flock to her factories and warehouses, the source and center of the world's material wealth. The work done by Mr. Bryan is work that will live.

STERRETT, David,

Lawyer, Civil War Veteran.

The late David Sterrett, of Washington, Pennsylvania, whose name, as a member of the Pennsylvania bar, was for more than a third of a century a synonym for professional ability and weight of character, maintained throughout a long and useful life a reputation fairly earned and most richly merited.

David Sterrett was born August 30, 1836, at Pine Grove Mills, Center county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Timothy Green and Margaret (McManigal) Sterrett, the former a well-known farmer of that region. The boy received his earliest education in the common schools, passing thence to the Central Academy, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, where he was prepared to enter the Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, as a member of

the junior class, graduating in 1862. Immediately, as was often the case in that heroic time, the student became a soldier, passing almost directly from the university to the battlefield. On August 12, 1862, David Sterrett enlisted as a corporal in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and on May 23, 1863, was mustered out with his company, having seen nine months of honorable service.

On his return to civil life the young soldier turned his attention to the legal profession, entering upon a course of study at Lewistown, Pennsylvania. In November, 1864, he was admitted to the bar, and from that time to the close of his life was continuously engaged in practice. Establishing himself first at Franklin, Pennsylvania, he removed, after a time, to Oil City and then to Smethport, going thence to Washington, all these places being within the limits of his native State. His professional advancement was steady, innate ability, thorough equipment and integrity which, from the outset, was never questioned, winning for him public confidence and placing him in possession of a large and profitable clientele.

The political affiliations of Mr. Sterrett were first with the Republican party, later with the Prohibition party, and despite the fact that he was never an office-seeker his fellow-citizens gave proof of their trust in him by electing him to represent them in the State Legislature during the session of 1883. The manner in which he discharged the duties thus imposed upon him was at once honorable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, he was a liberal but extremely unostentatious giver to charitable enterprises and philan-

thropic institutions. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington.

The personality of Mr. Sterrett was essentially that of the true lawyer. His strong and cultivated mind was the legal mind, and he possessed to an unusual degree that judicial instinct without which success at the bar is an impossibility. His broad, comprehensive grasp of all questions submitted to him was combined with quickness of perception and depth of insight. His countenance was stamped with the impress of the qualities which made him what he was professionally, and it also expressed the geniality and kindness which surrounded him with friends. His bearing and manner were alike indicative of the lawyer and the gentleman.

Mr. Sterrett married, June 30, 1868, in Pittsburgh, Emma Clarke, daughter of Dr. Jeremiah and Martha Clarke (Buchanan) Brooks. Mr. and Mrs. Sterrett were the parents of the following children: Martha Buchanan; Charles Clarke, born October 1, 1870; Rufus Arthur, born October 12, 1872; Walter Brooks, born April 25, 1876; Malcolm Buchanan, born February 26, 1878; Marion; and Louis Emile, born July 12, 1883. Happy in his domestic relations and possessing a strong love for home and family, Mr. Sterrett was always most content when at his own fireside where he delighted to gather his friends about him.

The death of Mr. Sterrett, which occurred October 13, 1907, deprived the legal profession of one of its most respected representatives and the community of one of its most valued citizens. The personal loss was keenly felt by many, for he was a loyal friend and a man of whom it could truthfully be said, "his word is as good as his bond."

The prestige of the bar is maintained



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

E. B. Hoar

Printed by J. B. Loring, N.Y.

not alone by the men of brilliant attainments and oratorical powers, but also, to a very great degree, by those of sound judgment, clear vision and thorough knowledge of the law, men whose talents are solid rather than showy and whose work is of real and enduring value. A man of this type was David Sterrett.

LEAF, Edward Bowman,

Manufacturer.

Edward Bowman Leaf was born at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1866, son of the late Rev. Edmund and Harriet Potts (Clay) Leaf. His education was received in Hill School, Pottstown, and at Yale University. At its conclusion he entered business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as a member of the firm of Potts & Leaf, which continued until 1900. In 1900 Mr. Leaf withdrew from this concern and organized the firm of E. B. Leaf Company, of which he was president, brokers in iron and steel. By his aggressiveness and ability he soon built up a large business, and was known throughout the State as one of the most successful men of his line. He was also president of the Spring City Bloom Works, and a director of the Longmead Iron Company, of Conshohocken, Pennsylvania. Strong mentality, combined with equally strong principle and much foresight, might be said to explain the secret of E. Bowman Leaf's remarkable success as a business man. Perhaps, however, his sunny disposition, which attracted to him men of "all sorts and conditions" had more to do with it than a superficial observer might suppose. He was a rapid-fire business man, and back of it and responsible for it laid vision, quick judgment and the capacity to execute orders promptly. The concern of which he was

head still continues the business under the same firm name, his brother, G. Herbert Leaf, acting as president.

It was with the Republicans that Mr. Leaf cast his vote, and no man had more at heart the welfare and true progress of his city, but office-holding was something for which he had neither time nor inclination. He was a member and vestryman of St. Mary's Church, West Philadelphia, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the University Club and the Merion Cricket Club.

On October 19, 1894, Mr. Leaf married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Emily (Whitcar) Trenchard, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, and they became the parents of two daughters: Harriet Clay, wife of G. Upton Favorite, and the mother of two children: Elizabeth Upton, and G. Upton, Jr., born September 20, 1917; and Frances Trenchard Leaf. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Leaf was one of kindred sympathies and congenial dispositions, their home was to them truly the dearest spot on earth and one of their chief delights was the exercise of hospitality.

After reviewing the narrative of all that he accomplished, it is difficult to realize that when E. Bowman Leaf passed away he was but forty-four years of age. On November 23, 1910, he expired, having in a comparatively short space of time brought to pass results of more lasting and substantial benefit to himself and the community than many achieve in a long life-time. He caused his success to redound to the welfare of others and to increase the prosperity of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, and any work of record setting forth the achievements of those "Makers of Pennsylvania" would naturally have to contain account of the life and achievements of E. Bowman Leaf.

HUTCHINSON, S. Pemberton,

Man of Large Affairs.

Among the well-known business men of Philadelphia is S. Pemberton Hutchinson, president and director of The Westmoreland Coal Company, and officially connected with various other enterprises.

Pemberton Sydney Hutchinson, father of S. Pemberton Hutchinson, was born February 15, 1836, at Cintra, Portugal, while his father, Israel Pemberton Hutchinson, was United States consul to Portugal; he entered the University of Pennsylvania, 1854, but left at the close of his freshman year. He then engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia, the firm being P. S. Hutchinson & Company, and later became president of The Philadelphia Savings Fund Society. He was also a director of The Girard Trust Company; director in the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Philadelphia Contributionship; was a member of the First Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment, 1862, and a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution. His mother, Margaretta Hutchinson, who died March 25, 1849, was a daughter of Charles Willing and Anne (Emlen) Hare, and granddaughter of Robert and Margaret (Willing) Hare. Israel Pemberton Hutchinson died May 9, 1866. Pemberton Sydney Hutchinson married, June 5, 1860, Agnes Wharton, second daughter of George Mifflin and Maria (Markoe) Wharton, born May 31, 1839, and they were the parents of the following children. 1. Sydney Pemberton, see below. 2. George Wharton, deceased. 3. Sydney Emlen, born September 17, 1866, married (first) Olga Bates; married (second) Edith Lewis Stotesbury, and has issue. 4. Cintra, married William S. El-

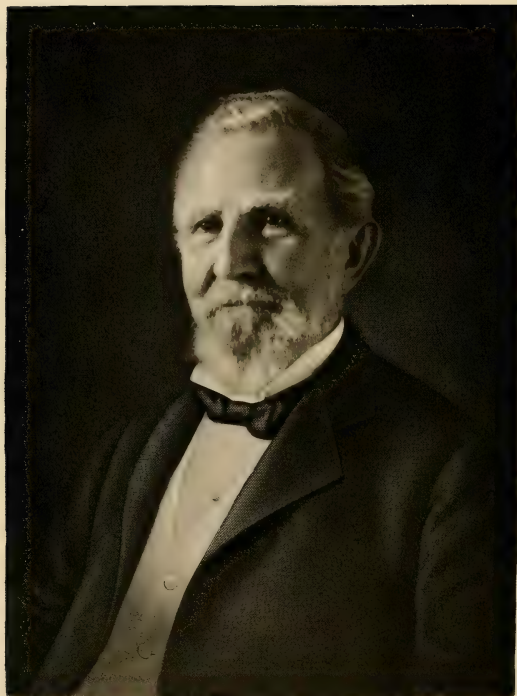
lis, and has issue. 5. Agnes Wharton, married Samuel Lieberkuhn Shober, Jr., of Philadelphia, and has issue. 6. Margaretta Willing, married John C. Stevens, and has issue. The death of Pemberton Sydney Hutchinson occurred June 26, 1903.

S. Pemberton Hutchinson, son of the late Pemberton Sydney and Agnes (Wharton) Hutchinson, was born April 27, 1861, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His education was received at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and at the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1882. He left the University before graduation to enter the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He remained with them from November 1, 1881, to May 15, 1901, as rodman, assistant supervisor, supervisor, assistant engineer, division superintendent and assistant general agent in New York. From May 15, 1901, to March 1, 1902, Mr. Hutchinson was vice-president of the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Company (the railroad system of Phelps-Dodge & Company). Was superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from March 9, 1902, to December 1, 1902. Assistant general superintendent and general superintendent of Michigan Central Railroad from December 15, 1902, to November 15, 1905. Partner in the banking firm of Cramp, Mitchell & Shober, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1906, to January 1, 1911. Was elected president of the Westmoreland Coal Company, June 14, 1910, which position he holds to the present time. Mr. Hutchinson is also a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company; director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities; director of the Philadelphia National Bank; director of the Philadelphia Contributionship; manager Philadelphia Savings



S. Pemberton Hutchins





Geo. W. Currier

Fund Society; director of the Stonega Coal and Coke Company; member of the executive council, Philadelphia Board of Trade; and Inspector of County Prisons. Politically Mr. Hutchinson is a Republican, but has never held office. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; Philadelphia Club, Rittenhouse Club, Philadelphia Country Club, of Philadelphia; Metropolitan Club, of Washington, D. C.; Duquesne Club, of Pittsburgh; and Yandolega, of Detroit. He is also a member of the Union Club of New York.

On April 13, 1887, Mr. Hutchinson married Amy, daughter of John Thompson and Maria Litchfield (Scott) Lewis, of Philadelphia, and they have children: 1. Sophie Lewis, wife of Henry S. Drinker, Jr., and has issue. 2. Agnes Wharton, wife of Lieutenant George Whitney Martin, and has issue. 3. Aimee, wife of Sergeant J. Trevanion Thayer, and the mother of a daughter. 4. Sydney Pemberton, Jr., born September 7, 1900.

BURNHAM, George,

Head of Important Interests.

Despite the fact that a number of years have elapsed since the late George Burnham, head of the widely known house of Burnham, Williams & Company, ceased to be an active force in the business world of Philadelphia, his name and the memory of his work are still fresh in the minds of very many of our citizens. Not only in manufacturing circles was Mr. Burnham a power, but in the promotion of the charitable and philanthropic interests of his adopted city he was long, earnestly and actively influential.

George Burnham was born March 11, 1817, in Springfield, Massachusetts, a son of Charles and Persis (White) Burnham, and a descendant of Thomas Burnham

who, about 1635, settled in Hartford, Connecticut. In Colonial days the descendants of Thomas Burnham, who was a lawyer and a man of much force of character, became residents of Springfield. Persis (White) Burnham traced her descent from Elder John White, who was one of the pioneers, successively, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Hartford, Connecticut, and Hadley, Massachusetts. He was one of the first selectmen of Cambridge and twice served as deputy to the General Court of Massachusetts.

The education of George Burnham was received in the public schools, but his attendance there soon came to an end, for when about fourteen or fifteen years of age he came to Philadelphia and entered the service of Baldwin & Coltin, wholesale grocers, at Second and Dock streets, the junior partner being a friend of the Burnham family. Realizing how very limited had been his early educational opportunities Mr. Burnham devoted every leisure moment to the study of history and biography, often reading far into the night. In view of the fact that his working day was from six in the morning until ten at night it seems clear that he must frequently have "burned the midnight oil." The inventive genius which was one of his marked characteristics resulted, when he was but a youth, in the construction of a diving machine which was practically tested in Delaware.

In 1837 Mr. Burnham obtained a clerical position in the locomotive works of M. W. Baldwin. Here he found himself in his true element and steadily rose, advancing from one place to another of increased responsibility. Upon the death of Mr. Baldwin in 1866 Mr. Burnham became a member of the firm which was then reorganized under the name of M. Baird & Company. Eventually, in consequence of changes in the ownership of

the business, he became senior partner of the firm, the style being altered to Burnham, Williams & Company. The concern was later incorporated as the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The fact that this organization is to-day one of the foremost manufacturing concerns of the United States is very largely owing to the clear-sighted wisdom and wisely-aggressive management of George Burnham. He was for years the manager and controller of the moneyed interests of the enterprise, also figuring prominently in financial circles in other important relations. Mr. Burnham was a member of the Union League, the Art Club and the City Club, and various associations of scientific and literary foundation. He was a member of the original "Committee of One Hundred" and was identified with all important movements for political reform. He was a member of the New Church, "Swedenborgian," at Twenty-second and Chestnut streets, and at one time president of that society.

On February 13, 1843, Mr. Burnham married Anna, daughter of Samuel and Ann Cook Hemple, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and their children were: 1. Catherine, deceased. 2. William, deceased, whose biography and portrait appear elsewhere in this work. 3. George, Jr., of Philadelphia. 4. Mary Arthur, who is of Philadelphia. 5. Anna, wife of Theodore J. Lewis, of Philadelphia, and their children are: (i) Mrs. J. O. Low, born September 2, 1883, of Brooklyn, mother of four children: Dorothy, born April 20, 1907; Mary Forthingham, born June 12, 1909; Josiah Orne, born May 20, 1912; and Theodore, born November 19, 1915. (ii) Mrs. Edgar Lawrence Smith, born → June 15, 1885, of Montclair, New Jersey, whose children are: Edgar Lawrence, Jr., born September 11, 1912; and Jean, born October 14, 1915. (iii) Theodore Burn-

ham, born November 14, 1890, married Mary Long, of Texas, and their children are: Frances Patricia, born March 7, 1917; and Charlotte, born July 4, 1918. (iv) Burnham, born June 14, 1897, an officer in the United States Army. 6. Emma, born June 18, 1861, deceased, who married Frederick J. Stimson, of New York, and their children were: (i) Burnham, born April, 1887, died July, 1887. (ii) Frederick Burnham, born February 9, 1891, married Amelia W. Eadie, of Flushing, New York, and their son is Frederick Burnham, Jr., born August 26, 1917. (iii) Anna Katherine, born November 14, 1892, unmarried. (iv) Boudinot, born May 25, 1897, unmarried, now (1918) in France with the United States Army. (v) William Burnham, born October 25, 1899.

George Burnham died December 12, 1912, in his ninety-sixth year.

PETERSON, Henry,

Journalist, Author

In the journalistic history of Philadelphia no name stands higher than that of the late Henry Peterson, for thirty years editor of the "Saturday Evening Post" and head of the firm of H. Peterson & Company. In addition to his prominence as a member of the Fourth Estate, Mr. Peterson was well known as the author of numerous novels and plays of unquestioned literary merit.

Peterson Arms—Sable, on a cross between four lions' heads erased argent, five eagles displayed of the field.

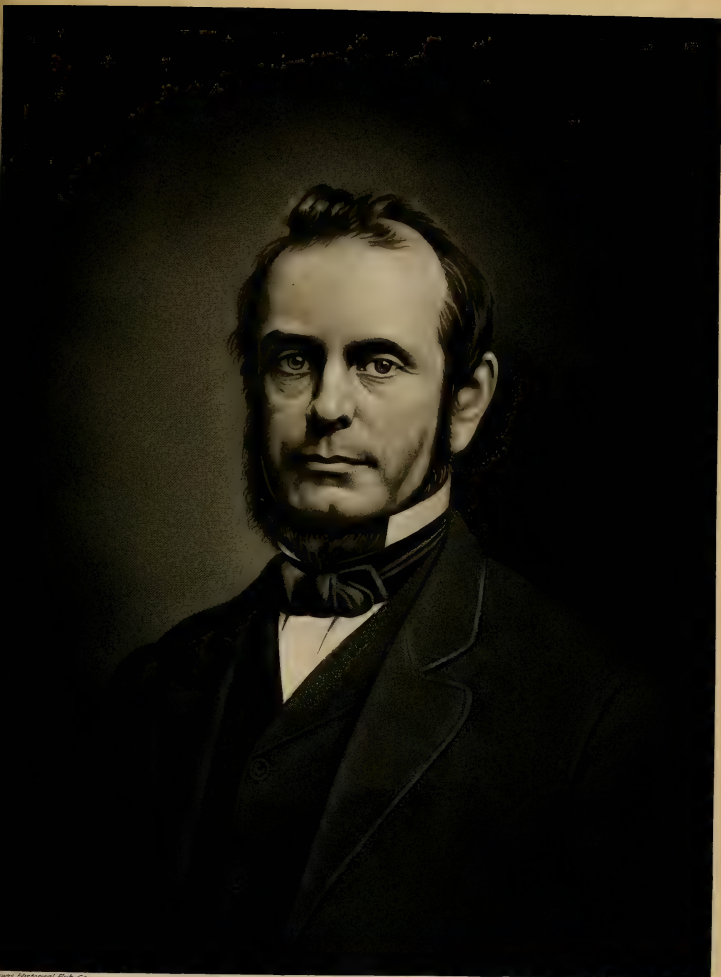
Crest—A pelican proper.

Motto—*Nihil sine deo* (Nothing without God).

(I) Lawrence Peterson, grandfather of Henry Peterson, married Rachel Ford, and resided at Pleasant Mills, New Jersey.



Peterson



Henry Peterson



George Petersen

1785 - 1872

(II) George Peterson, son of Lawrence and Rachel (Ford) Peterson, was born April 21, 1785, at Pleasant Mills, New Jersey. He came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at an early age, shortly after the year 1800, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, his ventures in the West Indian trade being especially successful. He married, January 9, 1812, Jane Evans, a daughter of John and Rachel (Ridgway) Evans, and a granddaughter of Robert Evans, a prominent member of the Society of Friends. Soon after their marriage the young couple went to housekeeping in a residence belonging to Mrs. Peterson, on Fifth street above Arch. In the year 1818 Mr. Peterson bought a handsome residence on the south side of Arch street, just above Fifth, the old number being 102. About this time George Peterson invested considerably in real estate in Philadelphia, and in 1828 purchased a country seat containing sixty-five acres on the County Line Road, about a quarter of a mile from the Old York Road. This beautiful spot, "Spring Dale," was his summer home for many years. He was a devout Quaker, attending Arch Street Meeting when in the city and Abington Meeting when in the country. When the separation between what are commonly known as the Orthodox and the Hicksite Friends occurred, he went with the latter, and thereafter worshipped at Green Street Meeting House, which became the headquarters of the more liberal element. He took a great interest in the Friends School on Walnut street above Sixth, and was one of its managers. He was also a manager of the Wills Eye Hospital, and at one time (May 22, 1829, to September 2, 1834) a director in the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. He died May 10, 1872, and is buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery. His wife's death occurred June 20,

1859. George and Jane (Evans) Peterson were the parents of ten children: 1. Robert Evans Peterson, M. D., born November 12, 1812, died October 30, 1894, a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; he also studied law and was admitted to the bar, but never practised either law or medicine. He studied law in the office of his father-in-law, Judge Bouvier; in 1850 he formed a partnership with George W. Childs under the firm name of R. E. Peterson & Company; two of their earliest and most notable publications were "Bouvier's Law Dictionary" and "Peterson's Familiar Science;" in 1854 the firm name was changed to Childs & Peterson, and in 1856 they published "Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations;" some years later the firm was dissolved, Mr. Peterson retiring from commercial life; he married (first) September 12, 1834, Hannah Mary Bouvier, who died September 4, 1870; married (second) December 2, 1871, Blanche Gottschalk, who died July 23, 1879; married (third) May 27, 1880, Clara Gottschalk, who died July 25, 1910. 2. Rachel Evans, born September 4, 1814, died August 21, 1862; married November 5, 1835, Edmund Deacon. 3. George, born September 20, 1816, died December 23, 1820. 4. Henry, see below. 5. Esther Evans, born January 7, 1821, died May 18, 1847. 6. Richard, born March 8, 1823, died December 12, 1893; married February 15, 1844, Almira Little; was a manufacturer. 7. Anna, born September 29, 1825, died February 21, 1908; married, October 17, 1849, Amos R. Little. 8. Pearson Serrill, born September 26, 1828, died January 7, 1877; married October 21, 1852, Emma Lehman; was a banker. 9. Helen Longstreth, born December 29, 1830, died October 4, 1905; married April 17, 1855, Charles Taylor Deacon. 10. Philema Marshall, born July 8, 1833, died June 7,

1911; married October 8, 1857, William Estes Newhall.

(III) Henry Peterson, son of George and Jane (Evans) Peterson, was born December 7, 1818. He received his education in private schools. At an early age he manifested an inclination for literary work, his first novel, "The Twin Brothers," having been written before he reached his twenty-first birthday. The circle of his intimate friends then included James Russell Lowell and John G. Whittier. From 1838 to 1840 Mr. Whittier resided in Philadelphia as the editor of the "Pennsylvania Freeman." Mr. Peterson, though never belonging to the wing of the anti-slavery party represented by William Lloyd Garrison, allied himself with the cause, becoming known as the author of a number of forcible articles. In 1843 Mr. Peterson accepted the position of assistant editor of the "Saturday Evening Post," then published by Samuel D. Patterson & Company. Five years later, in association with his brother-in-law, Edmund Deacon, he purchased the paper and plant, becoming half owner and sole editor. The result proved the right of Henry Peterson to be classed among America's foremost editors. The circulation of the paper soon exceeded eighty thousand copies, a number which, seventy-five years ago, was regarded as extraordinary. Mr. Peterson subsequently purchased his partner's interest, the style of the firm becoming H. Peterson & Company. After retaining control of the paper for about thirty years, Mr. Peterson relinquished it to R. J. C. Walker and retired to private life. It is now owned by Cyrus H. K. Curtis.

After his withdrawal from the arena of journalism Mr. Peterson, at his home in Germantown, devoted himself chiefly to literary work. His published works include the following: "The Twin Brothers,"

1843; "Poems," 1863; "The Modern Job," 1869; "Pemberton, or One Hundred Years Ago," 1872; "Fairemount," 1874; "Caesar, a Dramatic Study," 1879; and a volume of poems, 1883. He was the author of a number of plays, the best known of which, "Helen," was produced at the Chestnut Street Theatre in 1876. Mr. Peterson's latest work was a drama called "Columbus," finished shortly before his death. A posthumous novel entitled, "Ducibel," was published some years after that event.

The personality of Henry Peterson presents an interesting study, combining as it did the characteristics of the journalist, the novelist and the poet. Fitted to lead and to contend he yet found in retirement a congenial atmosphere and the longed for opportunity for the exercise of his imaginative and poetic genius. His fearlessness in behalf of all he deemed right was shown in his espousal of the anti-slavery cause. His disposition was kindly and companionable, and his attachments were warm and constant.

Henry Peterson married, October 28, 1842, Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Catherine (Jackson) Webb, of Wilmington, Delaware. She was born in Wilmington, Delaware, November 9, 1820. All her original ancestors in America, on both her father's and her mother's side, were English Quakers, who, following the coming of William Penn, settled in Chester county, between the years 1682 and 1725.

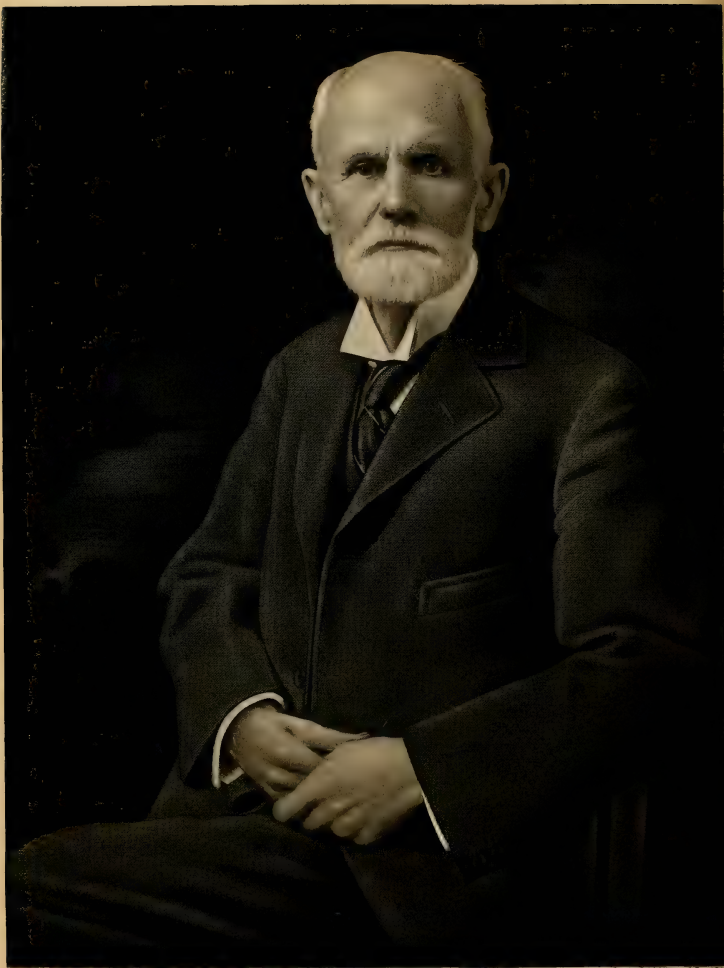
Webb Arms—Argent a bezant on a chief or, three martlets gules.

Crest—Out of an Eastern coronet or, a dexter arm erect couped at the elbow, habited azure cuffed argent, holding in the hand a slip of laurel, all proper.

Much of the early life of Mrs. Peterson was passed at Harmony Grove, the home



WEBB



Arthur Petersen

of her mother's mother, the widow of John Jackson, near London Grove, Chester county, and to this beautiful spot, an estate of about four hundred acres, two acres of which had been cultivated by her grandfather as a sort of botanical garden, she used to look back, in after years, as to an earthly paradise. She possessed a passionate fondness for flowers and plants, and for a country life. Though scrupulously faithful in the performance of her domestic duties, she yet seemed to find time for the cultivation of many accomplishments—reading and speaking French and German, painting in water-colors, and writing, with grace and distinction, both prose and poetry. For the latter, especially, she possessed a rare gift. The character of this beautiful woman was essentially gentle and feminine; sweetness and light seemed ever to radiate from her; and in her life was typified all that was best in the religion of George Fox and William Penn. If she had any fault it was that she was not aggressive enough for this rough world; but to the writer of these lines (her son, Arthur Peterson) she seemed to have no faults whatever; and looking back across the years he can, even now, discern none. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson were the parents of nine children, two of whom died in early childhood. Of those who survived, a son, Arthur, is represented in this work by a biography, which follows. The home life of Mr. and Mrs. Peterson was ideal. On April 19, 1891, the devoted wife and mother passed away at her home in Germantown, Philadelphia, and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery. Her husband did not long survive her. On October 10, 1891, he breathed his last, deeply and sincerely mourned and widely and deservedly honored.

As that of a man of letters the name of Henry Peterson holds and will continue

to hold an assured place, but it is on his long leadership of the oldest and, in many respects, the most distinguished of American journals that he rests his claim to national and enduring renown.

PETERSON, Arthur,

Author, Naval Officer.

The name of Arthur Peterson, man of letters and retired naval officer, has long been nationally familiar to his fellow-countrymen. Mr. Peterson's many years of service were spent in different quarters of the globe, but he has now been long established as a resident of his native Philadelphia to whom, during his period of wandering, his heart ever remained loyal.

Arthur Peterson was born September 20, 1851, in Philadelphia, and is a son of Henry and Sarah (Webb) Peterson. A biography of Henry Peterson, who has been many years deceased, precedes this account. The families of Peterson and Webb are of English origin, and have long been represented in the Society of Friends, having secured land in and near Philadelphia between the years 1682 and 1725.

The education of Arthur Peterson was received in private schools of his native city, and at the age of nineteen or twenty he became assistant editor of the "Saturday Evening Post," of which his father was then editor and publisher. When the paper passed into other hands, Mr. Peterson entered the United States Navy as a paymaster, receiving his appointment on February 23, 1877, and being stationed at League Island. In 1877-78 he was stationed on the "Canonicus," and from 1879 in 1883 he served on the "Palos" in Japanese and Chinese waters. From 1884 to 1886 he held the position of inspector and paymaster at the navy yard at Pen-

sacola, Florida. In 1887-88 he made a cruise on the "Iroquois" of the Pacific Squadron, and in 1889-90 was stationed on a store ship, the "Monongahela." In October, 1890, he was made assistant general storekeeper of the New York Navy Yard, remaining until July, 1892. He was then ordered to the "Monocacy," of the Asiatic Station, and in May, 1894, was transferred to the Naval Home in Philadelphia, where he remained until March, 1897. In April, 1897, he was again attached to the "Monocacy," serving there until 1898. In that year, which brought him the climax of his naval career, he was ordered to the "Baltimore," of Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila. In September, 1902, he resigned from the naval service, with an honorable record of twenty-five years' duration.

On returning to civil life Mr. Peterson again turned his attention to literature and has since devoted himself to authorship, having published a number of poetical volumes, including: "Songs of New Sweden," 1887; "Penrhyn's Pilgrimage," 1894; "Collected Poems," 1900; "Sigurd," 1910; "Collected Poems" (Revised) and "Andvari's Ring," 1916. Of Mr. Peterson's personal appearance it is unnecessary to speak at length, inasmuch as his portrait belongs with that of his distinguished father. His expression is keen, but kindly, and his manner has the alertness and decision of the naval officer and the polish of the man of letters and the gentleman. He belongs to various clubs and societies, among them being the Union League, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and Military Order of Foreign Wars.

Mr. Peterson married, March 30, 1891, Georgiana, daughter of the late Charles J. and Anna Margaret (Reel) Harrah. Mr. Harrah, who at one time resided at

Rio Janiero, Brazil, was afterward prominent in the business world and social life of Philadelphia. By this marriage Mr. Peterson gained the companionship of a charming and congenial woman, and one well fitted in all ways to be his helpmate and adviser. A woman of grace, charm and tact, her position in Philadelphia society was an enviable one, and the Peterson home, "Red Gates," at Overbrook, was the centre of a gracious and genial hospitality. A man of strong domestic affections, Mr. Peterson ever found in his home the sources of his highest happiness. She who was the presiding genius of his fireside passed away September 19, 1911.

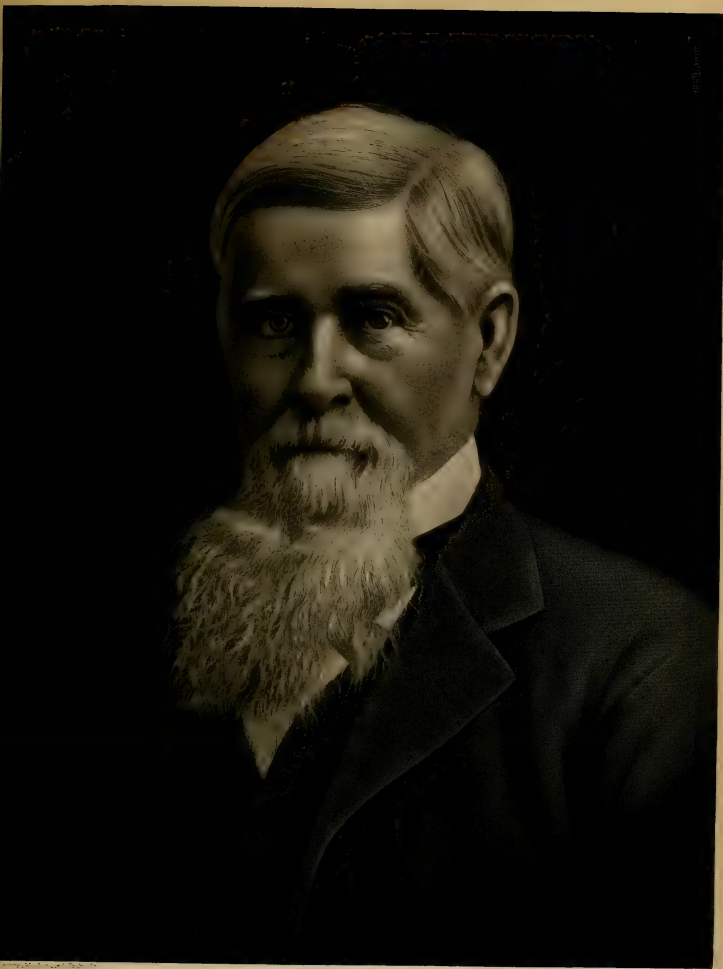
To the literary fame with which, for three-quarters of a century, the name of Peterson has been invested, Arthur Peterson, by his writings, has added new lustre, combining with it the record of a brave and faithful officer of the United States Navy.

COOKE, Jay,

Financier of World-wide Fame.

Philadelphia has been so fortunate as to number among her citizens many men eminent in every walk of life and not a few of international renown. Of these none was of nobler fame than Jay Cooke, "financier of the Civil War," who, at a time of unprecedented crisis, came forward as the savior of the Nation. Mr. Cooke's later life was in harmony with his earlier years inasmuch as it was that of a high-minded man of affairs devoted to the service of his country and the uplifting of humanity.

Henry Cook (as the name was originally spelled), founder of the American branch of the family, was manifestly an English Puritan, his name being first met with in 1638 in the town records of Salem,



Jay Cooke

Massachusetts. Henry Cook married, in 1639, Judith Burdsall, and died in 1661, leaving nine children, the eldest twenty-two and the youngest four years of age.

(II) Samuel Cook, second son of Henry and Judith (Burdsall) Cook, who, in 1663, went to New Haven, Connecticut, migrated thence, about 1670, to Wallingford, going with the first company of planters and becoming the only tanner and shoemaker in the settlement. He married, in New Haven, Hope, daughter of Edward Parker, and his children—he was twice married—were fifteen in number.

(III) Samuel (2) Cook, eldest son of Samuel (1) Cook.

(IV) Asaph Cook, fourteenth child of Samuel (2) Cook, was born in 1720, and removed to Granville, a town in Southern Massachusetts. His death occurred in 1792.

(V) Asaph (2) Cook, third son of Asaph (1) Cook, was born in 1748, and, with his brothers, bore arms at the battle of Lexington. Later Asaph (2) Cook removed to Granville, Washington county, New York, and late in life went to Sandusky, Ohio, where he died in 1826.

(VI) Eleutheros Cooke, son of Asaph (2) Cook, was born December 25, 1787, in Granville, Washington county, New York, being one of a large family of sons and daughters. He attended the schools of the neighborhood and read law, enjoying for a time the instruction of the famous Chancellor Kent. He was admitted to the bar in his native State, and in 1817 began the practice of his profession in Granville, but in 1819 removed to Bloomington, Ohio, and in 1820 settled in Sandusky, where he attained a leading place at the bar. For a number of years he was a member of the Ohio Legislature, and from 1831 to 1833 represented the Whig party in Congress. He was a pioneer in

railroad building in the West, being the projector of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, now the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati Railroad. Mr. Cooke married, December 12, 1812, Martha, daughter of David Carswell, of Fort Edward, Washington county, a Revolutionary soldier who suffered a long imprisonment in Canada, and they became the parents of the following children: Sarah E., wife of William G. Moorhead; Pitt; Jay, mentioned below; Henry David, first governor of the District of Columbia; Eleutheros, died at the age of two years; and Catherine E., lived to be but three years old. Mr. Cooke died in Sandusky, December 27, 1864.

(VII) Jay Cooke, son of Eleutheros and Martha (Carswell) Cooke, was born August 10, 1821, and received his education in the village school, at a private school taught by Miss Lydia Stone, "a cousin of much talent and many accomplishments," to use his own words, and also, as he goes on to say, "in a private academy taught by Mr. Adams in the basement of Grace Episcopal Church." At the age of fourteen he obtained a clerkship with the firm of Hubbard & Lester, in Sandusky, and in 1836 was offered a position with Seymour & Bool of St. Louis. There he remained for about a year, returning at the end of that time to Sandusky, and in the spring of 1838 went to Philadelphia to become a clerk in the establishment of his brother-in-law, William G. Moorhead, manager of the Washington Packet Line. At the end of six months he returned to Sandusky, but in the spring of 1839 found himself once more in Philadelphia, having been offered a position in the banking house of E. W. Clark & Company.

This was the real beginning of a financial career which was destined to become involved with the most momentous na-

tional interests. His unusual talents and strict fidelity to every obligation caused him soon to be placed in a position of great responsibility. This was the period of the great financial upheaval caused by the refusal of President Jackson to re-charter the second Bank of the United States, and for so young a man as Jay Cooke to make himself a factor of importance at a time like this was proof of his possession of the financial genius which was to develop so marvellously with the lapse of years. One who saw the young clerk at his post thus describes him: "Cooke, as I recall him at that time, was tall, slender, light-haired, blue-eyed, fair-complexioned and of radiant countenance. I know not with what word I can better describe the smile of the mouth and the eye, the ever present winsome and intelligent expression resting upon that unusual face, which always met you so silently, but always so pleasantly. Brightness and cheerfulness characterized his whole personality. Every movement, every step, every motion of hand and arm was a bright one."

Ere many years had elapsed Mr. Cooke became a partner in the firm, and his counsel and aid were sought and given in the various large operations in which the house played a leading part for a long period. These were difficult years for American brokers and bankers, and in 1857 came the great panic which deranged all calculations in the business world. Mr. Cooke, who had been contemplating retirement from the firm ever since Mr. Clark's death, which had occurred the previous year, was now involved in difficulties from which he could not for some time extricate himself. Soon occurred the simultaneous suspension of all the houses of E. W. Clark & Company, but throughout the excitement Jay Cooke was calm, facing this crisis as all others with an ab-

solutely unruffled temper. Withdrawing from the arena he busied himself in protecting the interests of the estate and in adjusting his own affairs. He was now a man of comparative leisure, but the supreme service of his life was yet to be required of him.

In January, 1861, Mr. Cooke, in association with William G. Moorhead, organized the famous banking firm of Jay Cooke & Company. It was a dark hour in which to found a new business, especially a banking business. The dark clouds of impending Civil War had already gathered and the entire country was in a state of great unsettlement. Mr. Cooke's introduction to his fellow-citizens as a public financier was promptly and sweepingly effected through his sale, early in 1861, of the Pennsylvania State Loan of three million dollars. About this time he was tendered the office of treasurer of the mint and assistant treasurer, but declined it, wishing to give his entire attention to the larger and more congenial work of securing subscriptions for government loans. When tidings came of the defeat at Bull Run he dropped all other occupations, visited his fellow bankers and brokers and in a few hours collected nearly two million dollars for the government.

This signal service, together with Mr. Cooke's subsequent extraordinary zeal and efficiency in the sale of government notes, raised him in the eyes of the treasury department to an eminence not enjoyed by any other American financier and led to his appointment as sole subscription agent for national loans. In February, 1862, Jay Cooke & Company opened a banking house in Washington and his services to the government were materially increased. At the end of 1862 occurred the third financial crisis in the history of the war when relief was found in the great and successful "five-twenty"

loan. To Mr. Cooke, and to him alone, is due the credit for this brilliant financial operation which was a factor of vast importance in deciding the fate of the Union. In February, 1863, he performed his first great feat of going into the market to support government stocks, and the establishment of the national banking system was very largely due to his efforts. His appointment, in January, 1865, as Philadelphia general agent for the sale of government loans was the signal for the adoption of all those methods in regard to the seven-thirty loan which had been so successfully employed in the distribution of the five-twenty. The history of finance, public or private, shows no movement in any way comparing with the unique campaign by which Jay Cooke popularized and sold the great seven-thirty loan. The money procured through this agency paid the troops who brought the war to an end and facilitated the disbandment of the largest body of soldiery ever assembled on this Continent, returning them to their homes with their wages in their pockets and with words of praise in their mouths for the country which had sent them forth to fight its battles.

Neither then nor for many years after were the inestimable services of Jay Cooke fully realized, but it is pleasant to remember that they were understood and appreciated by the wise and brave soldier then in command of our army. In March, 1865, when Jay Cooke, Jr., was about to start on a trip to Fortress Monroe and thought it probable that he should see General Grant while in Virginia he telegraphed his father, asking if he had any message to send the commander. The reply was: "Tell the general to push the fighting. We will supply all the money that is needed." This message was delivered and in reply General Grant said: "Tell your father that I appreciate his

message and his services. Tell him that he is doing more than all the generals in the army; for without his aid we could not do any fighting."

When the storm and stress of the conflict had become things of the past Mr. Cooke turned his attention to a variety of enterprises including coal, iron and railway interests, and also the life insurance business. His favorite enterprises, however, were railway companies with some of which he had become connected during the war. For many years he had been warmly interested in the project of building a railroad to the Pacific coast, and in 1866 he identified himself with the cause, becoming, eventually, its heart and soul. In 1870 Jay Cooke & Company became the financial agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad and thenceforth Mr. Cooke imparted to the project the immense impetus of his vitalizing energy. He was always enthusiastically interested in the development of the Northwest, and its progress during a period of many years was, perhaps, due more to his efforts than to those of any other one man. Then came the panic of 1873 when the historic house of Jay Cooke & Company was forced to suspend. Never was this great man greater than in this hour. One who was then a clerk in the Philadelphia house says: "I shall never forget the evening of that fateful 18th of September, 1873. * * * To every one in the building the failure was a personal grief. It was our failure. About five o'clock Mr. Cooke, wearing his broad-brimmed felt hat and his long cloak, emerged from his private office and with head bowed walked slowly across the banking house and out through the door into the street. * * * Every heart in the great room went out to our stricken chief."

Within a few years Mr. Cooke was enabled, in great part, to repair his fallen

fortunes, largely through the gratitude of one whom he had, when a Philadelphia banker, assisted in the hour of need. Thus the closing years of this noble life were passed in the ease and prosperity which its labors and achievements had so richly merited.

In educational, charitable and religious institutions Mr. Cooke was always deeply interested. He was a vice-president of the Citizens' Association of Pennsylvania and of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. He made large donations to the Sanitary Fair and actively aided in the work of the Christian Commission. For several years he contributed six hundred dollars annually to Princeton University to support a prize fellowship in mathematics. He was a trustee of the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal church in West Philadelphia, and in 1864 gave it thirty thousand dollars in United States ten-forty coupon bonds to endow a chair of Pulpit Eloquence and Pastoral Care. The endowment was increased by later gifts and accretions until it stands to-day at fifty-four thousand dollars, being known as the Jay Cooke Professorship of Homiletics. In May, 1866, Mr. Cooke gave Bishop Lee, of Iowa, ten thousand dollars in aid of Griswold College in that State, and in the same year twenty-five thousand dollars (later increased to thirty thousand) to found a chair at Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, where Bishop Bedell was increasing the endowment of the theological seminary. In 1890 Mr. Cooke donated five thousand dollars to the Divinity School at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was long the president or vice-president of the American Sunday School Union to which he gave freely, sending it, in 1867, five thousand dollars to further its work in the South. During his early years in Philadelphia Mr. Cooke attended the

Methodist Protestant church at Eleventh and Wood streets, and after his marriage he and his wife became members of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church on Third street below Walnut. To the close of his life Mr. Cooke maintained his connection with the Protestant Episcopal church, most bountifully contributing to its support and generously aiding in its work.

The secret of Mr. Cooke's wonderful success in his work for the government has been eagerly but vainly sought, but a study of his life and personality seems to prove that it lay, apart from his marvellous abilities, in a singularly magnetic individuality, the subtle, fascinating power of a man who, always confident himself, knew how to impart to others the overflowing enthusiasm of his nature. Ardently loved as a leader he was also greatly feared, the mere mention of his name terrorizing gold hoarders, disloyal speculators and "bears" on government bonds in Wall street. To his financial genius he added rare clarity of vision, his quick mind grasping situations in an instant and thus rendering that unhesitating action which was always one of his salient characteristics rich in much needed and much desired results. Possessing the very highest sense of honor all his business relations were invested with a certain moral grandeur which becomes more and more impressive as time reveals in their true light his great work and noble character. To his loyalty in friendship a multitude, many of whom have now passed to the Great Beyond, could most abundantly testify. The description already quoted of Mr. Cooke's personal appearance as a young man might well be supplemented by one which would show him as he was in his latter years when, clad in his great cape cloak and with his wide-brimmed, light-gray soft

felt hat set over a gentle face adorned by a long white beard, he looked like the patriarch he was. But this is not within the province of the biographer. It belongs to the artist to execute a portrait which, in time to come, will be grouped with those of the two men whose names are the most sacred in our national history inasmuch as it was Jay Cooke who, in the darkest days of the Civil War, aided Lincoln to preserve what Washington had created.

Mr. Cooke married, August 21, 1844, Dorothea Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Nun and Sarah (Hughes) Allen, of Baltimore, Maryland, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Jay, Jr., whose sketch follows. 2. Laura Elmina, born 1849; married Charles D. Barney, whose sketch follows. 3. Caroline Clara, born 1850, died in infancy. 4. Sarah Esther, born 1852, became the wife of John M. Butler. 5. Dora Elizabeth, born 1853, died in infancy. 6. Catharine Moorhead, born 1855, died in her ninth year. 7. Pitt, born 1856, died in infancy. 8. Henry Eleutheros, born 1857; graduated at Princeton University and entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church; married Esther Clarkson, daughter of William Russell, a banker of Lewistown, Pennsylvania. The marriage of Mr. Cooke was an extremely happy one, resting as it did upon perfect sympathy of taste and feeling. Love of home and family were ever dominant motives with him and never was he so happy as at the fireside presided over by his cherished life-companion. For a time Mr. and Mrs. Cooke resided in Philadelphia and then, in 1858, took up their abode at "The Cedars," on the old York road among the Cheltenham hills. In 1866 they moved to "Ogontz," built by Mr. Cooke and named in memory of an Indian chief who had been one of the familiar figures of his

childhood. This house was said to be one of the "private palaces" of America and was famed for its hospitalities and benevolences. Here it was that the devoted wife and mother, the joy and sunshine of the home, passed away on July 21, 1871. After the reverses of 1873 Mr. Cooke left "Ogontz," not returning when his fortunes mended, but instead converting the mansion into a school for girls, an institution which acquired a national reputation and in which he always took a special interest. The last twenty-five years of Mr. Cooke's life were spent at "Eildon," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Barney, on the York road. So great was Mr. Cooke's enjoyment of domestic life that he never belonged to any club but the Union League of which he was one of the founders.

It was at "Eildon" that Mr. Cooke closed a long and most honorable career, a career of noble service to his City, his State and his Country. On February 16, 1905, he breathed his last, leaving a record in which his descendants, to the remotest generation, may take just and worthy pride. He was a man of marvellous gifts, for with the brain of a great financier he possessed a heart that "loved his fellow-men."

Among the many tributes offered to the character and work of Mr. Cooke was the following, taken, in part, from a Philadelphia paper:

The death of Jay Cooke, the veteran financier, must cause a sigh of regret as wide as this continent. While his great work was finished long ago he lingered as a living reminder of two memorable epochs with which his name was inseparably linked. In the one he was the master spirit and in the other he was the supreme unfortunate. These two epochs covered the period of the Civil War and the great panic of 1873. While from the first he emerged with unparalleled financial power, world-wide fame and a great fortune and from the second he walked forth a

penniless man, he came from both with an equal measure of personal honor and credit.

Jay Cooke was the financier of the Union during the Civil War. Not only was he the banker who sold for the United States government many hundred millions of bonds, but the patriot who preached faith in the Union when even strong men halted. His banking house in Third street was the cornucopia from which flowed a steady and powerful stream of gold to feed the national treasury. The government asked of him no service in the field of finance that was too hazardous for him to perform successfully. No burden in the shape of unmarketable bonds was too heavy for him to carry. There was real heroism in some of the deeds by which Jay Cooke maintained the credit of the Nation and so kept the Federal armies in the field and the Union's warships on the seas. This splendid service was fully recognized by Lincoln and Grant. Without a Cooke the mighty plans of those two could not have been carried on so triumphantly.

When the war was over the banker-patriot turned his vast abilities in many directions and prospered. He projected the Northern Pacific Railroad, but as he often said himself afterwards, "the Franco-Prussian war came a few days too soon." The fifty million dollars pledged by European bankers was withdrawn when that conflict started and Cooke was unable to float the enterprise in America. This eventually led to his own failure and the dismal panic of 1873. To his everlasting honor this man, who had financed the Nation during a long and costly war, paid to his creditors every dollar that he owed them. There was no shrinking nor evasion. Jay Cooke met personal disaster as courageously as he had faced national catastrophe and likewise triumphed.

Philadelphia has a peculiar right to feel proud of Jay Cooke. He was one of a trio of her sons, or adopted sons, who supplied their country with funds in war-time. Robert Morris was the financier of the Revolution. Stephen Girard advanced millions in the struggle of 1812. Jay Cooke financed the cause of the Union during the Rebellion.

Personally the veteran banker was lovable, gentle and philanthropic. He seemed to radiate sunshine. He was an optimist who saw good all around him. He believed in his fellowmen and in his country and he helped both. He bore his unequalled triumph no more serenely than his misfortune. Jay Cooke's long and useful life was crowded with incidents that ought to be at once a hope and an inspiration for every American.

More than half a century has elapsed since this man of heroic memory stretched forth his strong hand to enable us to remain an undivided Nation. A new era has dawned. The mists of detraction are dispelled and we see his action in its true light as the action of a man whose supreme passion was love of country. But the day of perfect comprehension and appreciation—which will surely come—has not yet arrived, for the human race must reach a higher level than it has now attained before it can render full justice to this great-souled, pure-hearted patriot.

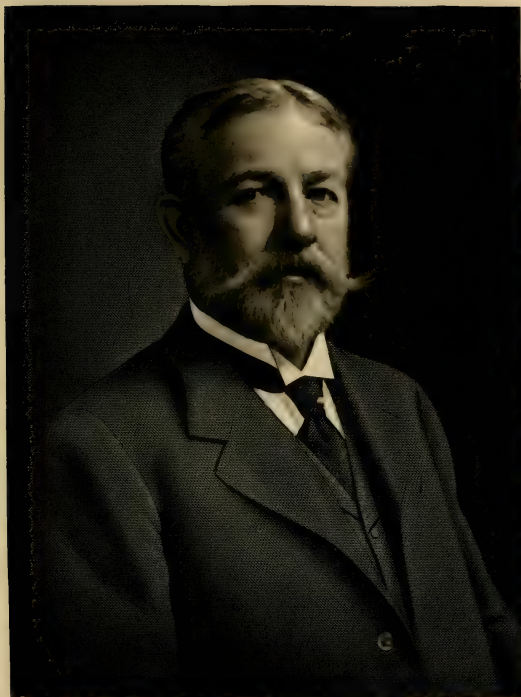
COOKE, Jay, Jr.

Financier.

The name of the late Jay Cooke, Jr., banker, is one of those accorded the tribute of wide recognition in his home city of Philadelphia and the far more valuable homage never given save to worth of character and rectitude of life.

Jay Cooke, Jr., son of Jay and Dorothea Elizabeth (Allen) Cooke, was born August 10, 1845, in old Congress Hall (a hotel), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. While he was still a youth the stirring events of the Civil War aroused in him the patriotic ardor which has always been characteristic of his race, and he enlisted in the Gray Reserves. Those were the days when General Lee carried the war into Pennsylvania, and Mr. Cooke was under fire at Carlisle very shortly before the battle of Gettysburg. On that famous field his regiment was not represented, but later did good service in the vicinity of Hagerstown.

Immediately after the close of the war Mr. Cooke became a partner in his father's famous banking house, and in 1869 became a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, maintaining his connection with that body to the close of his life. He also occupied a seat on the board of



Булгаковъ



The Best of Men, 1901

Charles D. Farney

directors of the Guarantee Trust Company. After the memorable financial crash of 1873, when even the great house of Jay Cooke & Company failed to weather the storm, Jay Cooke, Jr., formed the banking house of C. D. Barney & Company with Mr. Barney his brother-in-law. He later retired from partnership in this firm.

The same spirit of patriotism which had led Mr. Cooke, when a youth of eighteen, to enroll himself among the defenders of the Union made him, in his maturer years, a man truly civic-spirited, and active in all projects which in his judgment tended to further municipal reform and impart strength to the cause of good government. His political principles were those advocated by the Republican party. He was bountiful in his charities, but preferred that his benefactions should be bestowed with an entire absence of ostentation. He was a member of the Episcopal church. He belonged to the Union League, the Huntingdon Valley Country Club and several clubs of New York City. Mr. Cooke was a man of most attractive personality, quiet and somewhat undemonstrative, but revealing in the intercourse of daily life a rare capacity for friendship and a nature rich in those qualities which endear a man to all those of whatever class who are in any way associated with him.

On April 23, 1868, Mr. Cooke married Clara Alice, daughter of the late J. Barlow and Elizabeth (Hirons) Moorhead, of Philadelphia. On another page of this volume may be found a full account of the Moorhead family with a portrait of J. Barlow Moorhead and the Moorhead Arms. Mr. and Mrs. Cooke became the parents of two children: 1. Caroline Clara, born August 29, 1870; became the wife of Robert Wilder Bush, of Boston, Massachusetts, and has a daughter, Alice

Gardner Bush, born February 24, 1901. 2. Jay, born April 22, 1872; member of the banking house of C. D. Barney & Company, Philadelphia and New York; married Nina Louise Benson, daughter of the late Edwin North Benson, of Philadelphia, and has a son: Jay, born April 2, 1897, now a first lieutenant in the United States Army. Jay Cooke, Jr., was a man of strong family affections and had the joy of seeing in his son the development of those talents which he himself had inherited from his father. Jay Cooke, the third, is now a leader in the financial world of Philadelphia and manifests the patriotic spirit of his race by his activity in government work for the prosecution of the present war with Germany, being federal food controller of Philadelphia county.

In the latter years of his life Mr. Cooke withdrew from the turmoil of the financial arena, and on December 16, 1912, he passed away, being still in the full maturity of his powers. While inheriting his father's powers, he was not granted an equally conspicuous opportunity for their exercise, but in his own day, albeit not of such signal storm and stress, he stood forth as a man of the noblest motives and the highest purposes.

BARNEY, Charles Dennis,

Man of Affairs.

Among the solid business men of Philadelphia must be numbered Charles D. Barney, a prominent representative of the banking interests of that city, and officially connected with many other business institutions.

Charles Dennis Barney was born in Sandusky, Ohio, July 9, 1844. His father, Charles Barney, a native of New York, became a grain merchant of Sandusky, where he conducted an extensive business

until his death, which occurred at the comparatively early age of thirty-seven years, one of the victims of the cholera epidemic of 1849. He was well known for his charity and philanthropy. The ancestry of the family is traced back in direct line to Jacob Barney, who sailed from England in 1634 and settled at Salem, Massachusetts. The mother, Elizabeth Caldwell (Dennis) Barney, was a representative of an old New York family; her maternal uncle was a lifelong friend of Eleutheros Cooke, the father of Jay Cooke, and emigrated to Ohio with him. Mrs. Barney passed away December 16, 1908.

Charles D. Barney received his education in the public schools of Sandusky, and afterward spent two years in the hardware store of an uncle there, subsequent to which time he entered the University of Michigan. A year later, however, he left that school to enlist in the one hundred days' service, doing guard duty in Washington during that period. When mustered out he secured a position in the Second National Bank of Sandusky, the president of which was L. S. Hubbard, the first employer of Jay Cooke, the financier. Mr. Barney remained in the bank until September, 1867, as clerk and bookkeeper, after which he came to Philadelphia, and on September 18, 1867, entered the office of Jay Cooke & Company, bankers, with whom he remained until December, 1873, when in connection with Jay Cooke, Jr., he established the firm of Charles D. Barney & Company, bankers and brokers. In July, 1907, he retired from this firm, after thirty-four years' association with the business as its head. The business, however, is still continued under the old firm name with J. Horace Harding, Jay Cooke, the third, and others as the present partners.

Although practically retired, Mr. Barney still holds various directorships. He is trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, director of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad & Coal Company, and director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. He is president of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital. He is a member of the Union League, Huntingdon and Valley Country clubs, of Philadelphia; the Bankers Club of New York, Ohio Society of Philadelphia, Ohio Society of New York, and Pennsylvania Society in New York. He is rector's warden and one of the oldest vestrymen of St. Paul's Church (Cheltenham), Ogontz, where he succeeded Jay Cooke as rector's warden in 1905. He has also been actively identified with its Sunday school for many years and has been its superintendent since 1900. In politics Mr. Barney is a Republican, and everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of his city finds in him a warm supporter. As a progressive business man he is regarded as a safe adviser, his enterprise being tempered by a wise conservatism, and for the same reason his influence is potent in all boards upon which he serves.

On April 22, 1869, Mr. Barney married Laura E., eldest daughter of Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and they are the parents of the following children: Dorothea, wife of J. Horace Harding, of New York; Elizabeth, wife of John H. Whittaker, of Philadelphia; Katherine, wife of Joseph S. Bunting, of New York; Emily, wife of Baron Friederich Hiller von Gaertringen; Laura, wife of Henry M. Watts, of Ogontz, Philadelphia; and Carlotta, wife of Archibald B. Hubbard. A man of strong domestic tastes, Mr. Barney finds in his home the sources of his highest happiness.



John C. McCalumant

McCALMONT, John E.,
Lawyer.

The twentieth century lawyers of Pittsburgh, that is to say, those who have come in with the century and are therefore not beyond early middle life, constitute an increasingly influential class among representatives of the bar. Among them John E. McCalmont, now in the fifteenth year of a successful practice, holds a leading position. Mr. McCalmont is identified with the club life of the metropolis and also with her religious interests. John E. McCalmont was born November 29, 1878, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of James Proudfit and Mary Catherine (McFarland) McCalmont. The McCalmont family is of Scotch-Irish origin and has been for many generations resident in the United States.

The elementary education of John E. McCalmont was received in the public schools of his native county whence he passed to the Ingleside Academy at McDonald, Pennsylvania. He then entered Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, and in 1900 received from that institution the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It was in the Law School of the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh) that he pursued his legal studies, graduating in 1903 with the degree of Doctor of Laws. Immediately thereafter Mr. McCalmont entered upon the practice of his profession in the office of Henry A. Davis, remaining until the death of Mr. Davis, which occurred in March, 1910. Some years prior to that event Mr. McCalmont had established an independent reputation for the possession of those qualities which go to the making of a successful lawyer and this reputation has ever since

steadily increased. Since the death of Mr. Davis he has had no business associate and has become widely and favorably known as a general practitioner.

Deeply imbued as he is with the spirit of good citizenship Mr. McCalmont never loses an opportunity of co-operating in any cause which he deems calculated to promote municipal reform or in any way to further the best interests of the community. He belongs to the Allegheny County Bar Association, and his clubs are the Duquesne, University, Americus and Pitt Handball. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

The personality of Mr. McCalmont is that of a man of strength of character, tenacity of purpose and clarity of vision. All these are constantly brought into play in his work at the bar, as is also the tact which enables him to deal wisely and successfully with men widely differing in motive, disposition and environment. His appearance and manner are those of such a man as we have, in the foregoing outline, inadequately endeavored to describe. He is well liked and numbers many friends both within and without the pale of his profession.

Mr. McCalmont married, August 18, 1915, Sidney A., daughter of Matthew and Priscilla (McGinnis) Robinson, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of one child: Agnes Louise. Both Mr. and Mrs. McCalmont, the latter a woman of most attractive personality, are thoroughly domestic in taste and feeling, and find one of their greatest pleasures in the exercise of hospitality.

The record of John E. McCalmont, as it now stands, justifies the belief that, in its completed form, it will constitute a worthy chapter in the history of the Pittsburgh bar.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

SIMPSON, G. Wallace,

Mortgage Broker.

Well known among the younger generation of business men in Philadelphia is G. Wallace Simpson, mortgage broker, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1877, son of the late Lewis P. and Sarah (Price) Simpson. Lewis P. Simpson, father of G. Wallace Simpson, was one of Philadelphia's best known real estate dealers; his death occurred in May, 1908.

G. Wallace Simpson received his education in the public and private schools of Philadelphia, and then entered the real estate business, being associated with his father, the firm name being L. P. Simpson & Son. This continued until the death of the elder Simpson, in 1908, at which time Mr. Simpson changed his line of endeavor, and has since specialized as a mortgage broker. In this he has won a commanding position, and has placed mortgages on some of the city's finest buildings, among them being the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, the St. James Hotel, Lennox Apartments, Swarthmore Apartments, and the recently completed Medical Arts Building, corner Walnut and Sixteenth streets. The scope of Mr. Simpson's activities are not confined to Philadelphia, but extend as far as the Pacific coast, where he has been successful in placing many large mortgages. He is also vice-president and director of the Medical Arts Realty Company, of Philadelphia. In politics Mr. Simpson is a Republican, but has never held office. Among his clubs is the New York Athletic.

On October 4, 1900, Mr. Simpson married Charlotte E., daughter of Captain John and Frances Livers, of Boston, Massachusetts.

MILNE, Caleb Jones,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

If success is to be measured by industrial achievement, by distinguished effort in many public charities and benevolent projects, and by the holding of offices of responsibility and honor, the life of Caleb Jones Milne, of Philadelphia, conveys a lesson to those who would emulate his career.

The characteristics of his Scotch forebears, unceasing energy and insistent determination, were derived from his father, David Milne (1787-1873) who had come from Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1827; and through his mother, Beulah Thomas (Parker) Milne (1810-1887) of old English Quaker ancestry, he inherited those qualities of mind and heart that have made the Quaker sect respected and esteemed for its integrity and uprightness.

He was born January 4, 1839, at the family home, No. 7 Church street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, adjoining old Christ Church, the second son and third child of his parents. Even then, the boys' boarding school was popular, for at eight years of age he was sent with his brother, Francis Forbes, two years his senior, to "Inverary Farm," at New Britain, near Doylestown, Pennsylvania, where George Murray, a noted Scotch educator, had about thirty scholars. In 1850-51 he was a pupil at the Episcopal Academy. Having slight inclination to study, but being exceedingly industrious by disposition, he entered in 1855 the mill of his father, "The Caledonia Factory," Nos. 1818-1830 Lombard street, a manufactory of cotton and woolen goods, where now stands the Polyclinic section of the Medico-Chirurgical Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. The business had been established by his father in 1830, under the firm name of



Lewis & Clark

Copy by F. Williams of B. & N.

G. Walter Swifore



David Milne, changed to David Milne & Son in 1836 when his son, James Milne (1810-1865), became a partner. In 1859 David Milne retired and his three sons, James, Francis Forbes and Caleb Jones, continued the business as Milne Brothers. In 1865 James Milne died and upon the withdrawal of Francis Forbes Milne (1837-1912), in 1868, the firm name became C. J. Milne. About this time the mercantile office, which since the beginning had been at No. 21 Church alley (changed later to No. 227 Church street) was moved to No. 118 Chestnut street.

In 1886, eighteen years later, Mr. Milne took his two sons, David and Caleb Jones, Jr., the present members of the firm, into partnership and changed the title to C. J. Milne & Sons, under which style the business is continued by the third generation of the Milne family. During this long period of nearly eighty years a great variety of goods have been made, dress goods, shirtings, flannels, linings, tickings, bunting, cotton chevots, men's wear, silk goods and other classes of fabrics too numerous to mention.

During the Civil War, 1862-1863, Caleb Jones Milne engaged actively in the work of the United States Christian Commission. Valuable services were rendered by him at Falmouth, Virginia, City Point, Virginia, Nashville, Tennessee, and at other places, in caring for the sick and wounded soldiers both in the field and in the hospital. At the close of the Civil War his energies were directed again to the promotion and enlargement of his textile interests. He acquired an additional mill at Twenty-first and Naudain streets, and in 1883 leased part of the Bruner mill at Twenty-second and Hamilton streets, and also a mill in Frankford, Pennsylvania. In 1887 all of his textile interests were concentrated on the Brandywine creek, near Wilmington, Del-

aware, in what were then known as the "Brandywine Cotton Mills," where he continued to manufacture until 1895. In 1896 he occupied the extensive buildings he had built in Philadelphia on Washington avenue, extending from Tenth to Eleventh streets, on the ground formerly occupied by the Macpelah Cemetery.

His activity in commercial life led him to invest in numerous industrial, mercantile and financial corporations. He was president of the American District Telegraph Company, and for some years was president of the Peerless Brick Company of Philadelphia. This company was noted for the excellence of its pressed bricks and ornamental shapes which were manufactured on a large plot of ground (sixty-eight acres in extent) at Old York road and Nicetown lane. The ground is now occupied by the offices and car-barns of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. In 1872-73 he served as president of the Bank of America when it was located at No. 306 Walnut street. He had assisted in organizing that bank, and he was one of the founders of the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company of Pennsylvania. In addition he held directorships in the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, in the American Security and Trust Company, of Washington, D. C., and in the corporation of Finch, Van Slyck & McConville, of St. Paul, Minnesota, the leading wholesale dry goods firm of the Northwest.

Mr. Milne's philanthropy associated him with many charitable institutions. He was one of the incorporators and was president for thirty-three years (1878-1912), of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, the original institution of its kind in the United States; a trustee for thirty-seven years (1875-1912) of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; a manager of the How-

ard Hospital for forty years; and he was for ten years (1883-1893), president of the Southern Home for Destitute Children. He was a member of the advisory board of the Hahnemann Hospital, and was connected likewise with the Philadelphia Home for Incurables. While president of the Pennsylvania Prison Society he was appointed, in 1889, by Governor Beaver, one of the inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, at which time Richard Vaux was president of the board. In this executive position he assiduously aimed to accomplish the moral and social regeneration of prisoners that they might be reformed and rehabilitated. The same year he was appointed a commissioner to represent the State of Pennsylvania at the Universal Exposition held in Paris. In 1894 Governor Robert E. Pattison appointed him a delegate-at-large to represent the Commonwealth at the Congress of the National Prison Association of the United States.

Generous and liberal, his gifts to benevolent and charitable institutions were many, but the majority of his benefactions were unknown except to the recipients. There are records of free beds in perpetuity having been established by him in the following hospitals: The Hahnemann, the Medico-Chirurgical, the Pennsylvania, the Polyclinic, the Presbyterian and in the Philadelphia Home for Incurables. Numerous testimonials were passed after his death expressive of the esteem and regard in which Mr. Milne was held by the various boards of which he was a member. The following resolution, passed by the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, on July 24, 1912, is one of many:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors hereby record the loss the Institution has sustained by

the sudden death, in London, England, of Mr. Caleb J. Milne, a member of the Board since February 3, 1875. During Mr. Milne's long service as a member of the Board he was punctual in attendance upon his duties and took the kindest and most generous interest in the work of the Institution. After his election he was assigned to duty upon the then Executive Committee and served as a member of that Committee until February, 1879, when he was appointed a member of the Committee on Buildings and Repairs. He served upon this latter Committee until 1881, when he was appointed a member of the Committee on Household and upon this Committee he served continuously up to the date of his unfortunate death. As a member of the Board and of different Committees to which he was appointed, Mr. Milne was always a faithful member and ready and willing to do his utmost for the welfare of the Institution. Except when he was prevented by illness or absence from the City he never failed to perform the duties assigned to him, and during a period of more than thirty-seven years he gave freely of his time and means to help the Institution and make its teachers and pupils comfortable and happy. As a member of the Committee on Household he was especially scrupulous in the performance of his duty, and many of the little comforts that the pupils from time to time enjoyed were due to his forethought and liberality.

For nearly forty years he was a member and a bountiful contributor to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Nineteenth and Walnut streets, in which his memory is perpetuated by a handsome memorial window. His membership in social, patriotic and other organizations included the Union League, Rittenhouse Club, Art Club, Penn Club (a former director), Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Corinthian Yacht Club, Church Club, Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Albion Society, Swedish Colonial Society, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Academy of Political and Social Science, and he was a member of Union Lodge, No. 121, Free and Accepted Masons; Ka-



David Michie

dosh Commandery, No. 29, Knights Templar; a Thirty-second degree Mason. For fifty-two years a member of Saint Andrews Society of Philadelphia, at one time its president (1886-87), he took a deep interest in its welfare. This society, established in 1749, the oldest purely Scotch society in the United States, especially attracted him because it represented the land of his ancestors. He assisted in increasing its permanent funds and in many other ways was helpful to the society. Chiefly through his instrumentality its Historical Catalogue of 1907 was published, a volume of importance on account of the rare biographical records.

He traveled extensively both in the United States and in Europe. His first trip to the Continent was with his family in 1875. After that he crossed the Atlantic ocean eighteen times. One of the results of his travels was a choice collection of paintings and porcelains that adorned his town house, No. 2030 Walnut street. Genial and magnetic, cordial and companionable, travel was a source of great pleasure to him, and he was a welcome guest wherever he went.

In 1883 he acquired from the estate of Archibald Campbell, "Roslyn Manor," a country seat on School House lane, Germantown, nine miles from Philadelphia. The grounds, which include nearly fifty acres, border on the Wissahickon Drive of Fairmount Park and contain a large granite residence that almost overlooks the Schuylkill river. In 1858 he married Sarah Margaretta Shea, a daughter of John Shea (1800-1864) and Susanna Barbara (Wolff) Shea (1807-1886), of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They had two sons: David, whose sketch follows; and Caleb Jones, Jr., born 1861. Mrs. Milne died on July 30, 1896.

The summer of 1912 Mr. Milne went to Europe for recreation. The third day

after landing in Liverpool, in London, on June 30, he was knocked down by a taxicab at Trafalgar Square and was so seriously injured in the head that he died the day following at Charing Cross Hospital. After his remains were brought to the United States, services were held on July 13, 1912, at the family country place, "Roslyn Manor," and interment was made in his burial lot at West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MILNE, David,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

David Milne was born in Philadelphia, July 24, 1859, son of Caleb Jones and Sarah Margaretta (Shea) Milne, and grandson of David and Beulah Thomas (Parker) Milne. He received his preliminary education at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and was graduated with honors from the Department of Arts of the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of B. A. in 1881. In 1883 it conferred upon him the degree of M. A. and in 1885 the degree of Ph. B. He was treasurer of the class of 1881, rowed on various crews, and for some years was president of the College Boat Club.

He began his business career in the banking house of Robert Glendenning & Company in 1881-82. Since that time he has been connected with, a partner since 1886, and now is the senior member of the firm of C. J. Milne & Sons. The original firm was established in 1830 by his grandfather, David Milne, and is one of the most extensive manufacturers of textiles in Pennsylvania and one of the oldest in the United States. In addition to this mercantile interest he was until recently one of the directors of Finch, Van Slyck & McConville, of St. Paul, Minnesota, the largest wholesale dry goods corporation in the Northwest.

He was president of the board of trustees of the Medico-Chirurgical College and of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital when they merged with the University of Pennsylvania in 1916. They are now designated "The Medico-Chirurgical College and Hospital Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania." He is a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; is one of the past presidents of St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia; and for some years was secretary of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. He is a member of the boards of the University of Pennsylvania, the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, the United Security Trust Company, the Sanitarium Association of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Retreat for Blind Mutes and Aged and Infirm Blind Persons, the Polyclinic Hospital, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and is president of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Franklin Institute, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Athenaeum, the Photographic Society, the Philobiblon Club, the Pen and Pencil Club, the Zoological Society, the Geographical Society, the New England Society, the Swedish Colonial Society and other organizations. In 1917 he was appointed by the National Red Cross, treasurer of General Hospital No. 1, intended for Sailors of the United States Navy.

In lineage he extends in maternal lines to noted Colonial families of New England and Pennsylvania. He is ninth in descent from Nathaniel Sylvester in Long Island, 1652; eighth in descent from James Lloyd in Massachusetts, 1693; eighth in descent from John Hallowell in Pennsylvania, 1683; eighth in descent from Thomas Clark in New Jersey, 1692; sev-

enth in descent from Walter Newberry in Rhode Island, 1673; seventh in descent from Jedediah Allen in Massachusetts, 1646; seventh in descent through his grandmother, Beulah Thomas (Parker) Milne, from Richard Parker in Pennsylvania, 1684.

By right of his Colonial ancestors he holds membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, and in the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. Through the patriotic services of his great-great-great-grandfather, Joseph Parker, who was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1776 and of the Committee of Safety, he was made a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. His out-of-door clubs are the Corinthian Yacht, the Philadelphia Country, the Huntingdon Valley, the Germantown Cricket and the Merion Cricket, and his more purely social clubs are the University, Racquet, Union League, Art, Penn and the Metropolitan of Washington.

Mr. Milne married, April 29, 1896, Margaret Love Skerrett, daughter of Rear-Admiral Joseph S. Skerrett, United States Navy, and Margaret Love (Taylor) Skerrett, of Washington, D. C. He has four sons: Norman Forbes, born July 19, 1897; Sidney Wentworth, born January 10, 1900; Gordon Fairfax and David Dudley, born November 10, 1903, and reside at his beautiful and extensive country place, "Roslyn Manor," on School House lane, Germantown, Pennsylvania, an estate comprising nearly fifty acres.

FERENBACH, Carl,

Silk Manufacturer.

The passing of Carl Ferenbach, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, just in the full prime of his splendid manhood, was deeply regretted, not only by those who were near to him in family relation but by



Carl Farnbach



all who had known him through business association or friendly intercourse. He was intimately connected with silk manufacture, both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, but had other important business interests in Wilkes-Barre and elsewhere. He was a native son of New Jersey, and of immediate Scotch ancestry, his father born in Scotland, although the family originally came from the town of Ferenbach, situated on the border line between Switzerland and Germany. There the Ferenbachs were noted clock makers, the town being named in their honor.

Gregory Ferenbach, father of Carl Ferenbach, to whose memory this sketch is dedicated, was born in Scotland, and there lived until about his twentieth year, when he came to the United States, locating his home in Paterson, New Jersey. He later became a publisher in New York City, and for many years conducted that business very successfully. He married Martha Cushier, who comes of French ancestry, her grandfather a prominent ship builder of his day. They were the parents of Carl Ferenbach, of Wilkes-Barre.

Carl Ferenbach was born in Paterson, New Jersey, October 9, 1874, and died at his summer home at Glen Summit, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1918. He was educated in Paterson graded and high schools, finishing his education so far as school life was concerned with a course at the McChesney Business College. Paterson being the principal seat of the silk industry in the United States, he naturally gravitated into that line of business activity, becoming thoroughly familiar with all the details of silk manufacture and able to direct others. He remained in Paterson engrossed in the duties of the responsible positions which he held in the silk mills of the city until the year 1900, when he permanently located in Wilkes-Barre,

Pennsylvania. There he was manager of the Bamford Brothers' Silk Mill for the first six years of his residence in the city, but at the end of that period he formed a partnership with Henry Leon, of New York City, and himself became a silk manufacturer.

This last period of his life, 1906-18, was the most successful of his entire life and brought him prominently into the ranks of silk manufacturers. The partnership traded under the firm name, The Leon-Ferenbach Silk Company, and established their first mill in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Ferenbach was a practical mill man, and it was through their ability and energy that the company came to so proud a position. At the time of his death, twelve years after the forming of the partnership, The Leon-Ferenbach Silk Company was operating five silk mills, the parent mill at Wilkes-Barre, one at Sugar Notch, Parsons, and Bradford, all in Pennsylvania, and a fifth at Johnson City, Tennessee. Their business was immense, their employees being numbered by the thousands. In addition to this large business built up and developed in an almost miraculously short time, Mr. Ferenbach was a director of the Luzerne County National Bank, director of the J. E. Barbour Company of Paterson, New Jersey; and director of the Barbour Linen Thread Company of Allentown, Pennsylvania. His standing in these companies was very high, and at his death fitting testimonials of respect and appreciation came from the directorates.

A man of pleasing personality he possessed a wealth of friends whom he held to him in closest relation. He loved the sports of the open, and with rifle and rod usually spent his vacation periods where game and fish abounded. He was a member of the Hazleton Country Club, Hazle-

ton, Pennsylvania, Westmoreland, Franklin and Wyoming Valley Country clubs, member of the Chamber of Commerce, and Saint Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, all of Wilkes-Barre. He was broad-minded and liberal in his views, deeply interested in all that concerned the welfare of his city, and always ready to lend a hand in any movement for civic improvement. He joined heartily in the movements connected with the entrance of his country into the World War, and of great assistance in the various drives to secure funds.

Mr. Ferenbach married, in New York City, January 22, 1899, Evelyn Campbell, ward of Colin Campbell, of New York City. They are the parents of four sons: Campbell, born January 24, 1900, who died in childhood; Gregory, born February 2, 1901; John Cushier, born October 15, 1906; and Carl, born April 18, 1915.

Minutes of a meeting of the board of directors of the J. E. Barbour Company of Paterson, New Jersey, is as follows:

In the death of our fellow director, Carl Ferenbach, while yet in the fullness of his extraordinary powers, with great prospect of years of usefulness before him, this Company has suffered irreparable loss. Since the organization of our Company he has devoted his attention with great carefulness and foresight to the management and welfare of our affairs. In private character he was admirable. His companionship, adorned with graces, was a pleasure to those who shared it. In every walk of life he bore a noble part, and there is no page of his past that his friends can wish to seal. In token of our esteem for the man, this Company presents this brief memorial of our member who in the flesh men knew as Carl Ferenbach;

Be it Resolved: That this resolution be spread at length upon our minute book and a copy properly engrossed be sent to his family.

J. E. BARBOUR COMPANY,
FRANK S. HALL, Sec'y.

July 16, 1918.

Resolutions Adopted by the Luzerne County National Bank on the Death of Carl Ferenbach.

The president announced the death of Director Carl Ferenbach on Friday, June 21, and the following resolutions were duly adopted:

Whereas, Mr. Carl Ferenbach, a director of this bank, died at his Glen Summit residence on Friday last after an illness of several months.

And Whereas, It is the desire of this Board of Directors to place upon record an appreciation of his services as well as an expression of personal loss.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we extend to his widow and children our deepest sympathy in the death of a devoted husband and father, and that we commend them to the Father of All who alone can sustain them in their bereavement.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Ferenbach the bank loses one who was faithful in the discharge of duty and whose business judgment was of real value to the institution.

Resolved Further, That in the death of Mr. Ferenbach the community loses an upright citizen and one who by his cheerful disposition and kindly dealings endeared himself to his many friends and employees.

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the board and a copy sent to Mrs. Ferenbach.

ANTHONY L. WILLIAMS, Pres.
CHRISTIAN WALTER, Sec'y.

W. B. P.

Dated June 25, 1918.

IN MEMORIAM. CARL FERENBACH.

The silk industry was bereft of a prominent and progressive member in the death of Carl Ferenbach, of the Leon-Ferenbach Silk Company, Inc. Apparently healthy and robust since his recovery from a serious operation last November, his death came as a distinct shock to his family and numerous friends.

We mourn the passing of a most popular member, one especially endeared to his employees by the friendly spirit always prevailing in his contact with them.

Mr. Ferenbach was born October 9, 1874, in



George Weaver

Paterson, New Jersey, and educated in that city. He gave active support to all patriotic movements, was a regular attendant of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and a director of the Luzerne County Bank.

Since entering the Wilkes-Barre Silk Company as manager fifteen years ago, Mr. Ferenbach had thoroughly absorbed the details of the silk business and thereby made rapid strides in the industry.

Nine years ago, Henry Leon and Carl Ferenbach entered partnership, forming the Leon-Ferenbach Silk Company, and started a single mill. The company has since acquired four large mills and employs several thousand men and women.

At the time of his death Mr. Ferenbach was but forty-four years of age and a figure which commanded attention in the silk trade by reason of his practical experience as a throwster. He was the first man to change the present improved system of throwing orgazine.

His family and friends will feel keenly the breach caused by his absence.

Be it, therefore, Resolved, That we, the Board of Managers of the Silk Association of America, do hereby give utterance to our grief at the death of our esteemed member, Carl Ferenbach, and it is hereby voted that this resolution be entered in our minutes and copy thereof forwarded to the family of the deceased.

RAMSEY PEUGNET,
Secretary.

(Attest)

New York, September 11, 1918.

WEAVER, George,

Business Man.

Seventeen years have passed since George Weaver passed from earthly view, but his memory is green and there are many loyal hearts who recall him with affection and love. He won high position in the business world in which he moved, through his own untiring efforts and resourcefulness, backed by sound business principles and a genial, lovable personality. He was most kindly-hearted and charitable, never denying any reasonable demand upon his sympathies. He made many acquaintances and it was literally

true that "every acquaintance became a friend." He loved his home and there his genial hospitable nature was at its best. He was a son of John Weaver, who came to this country from Germany in 1837.

George Weaver was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1853, and died at his summer home at Harvey's Lake, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1901. After attendance at the public schools and private school established by Colonel Harvey, he later entered the office employ of the Diamond Colliery, and when that enterprise was abandoned he transferred his services to the Bailey Ice Company, a concern with which he was connected for some years. The experience gained with these companies was valuable, and when later he was taken into the employ of the Reichard Brewing Company, it was as a well-finished, capable young man, willing and able to perform managerial duty. He soon established a high reputation with the company, and as business increased rapidly through Mr. Weaver's efforts, he was admitted a partner in the year 1888. He threw himself heartily into the business, and later so thoroughly had he mastered every detail of the business and so well-satisfied was he with his own ability to manage it successfully, that when his partner, John Reichard, was willing to withdraw from the company, Mr. Weaver purchased his interests. He renamed the firm, the Reichard & Weaver Brewing Company, and injected so much of his own vigorous nature into the company that it became one of the most valuable brewing properties in the State. When the era of consolidation was organized the Reichard & Weaver Brewing Company was greatly coveted, and finally it was absorbed by the consolidation, but at Mr. Weaver's price. He was also elected vice-president of the new concern, The Central Brewing

Company, and held that position in the management until his death in 1901. He was also vice-president and director of the Anthracite National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and had other business interests of but little less importance. He continued a factor in the business world until the last and bore his part of every burden.

His warm-hearted, social nature delighted in the social side of club life, and he was a member of several of the clubs of Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, including the Westmoreland, West End Wheelmen Club (now the Franklin Club), and Elks of the first named, and the Scranton Club of the last named city. He was a member of St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Church, and in his political faith was a Republican. He knew no sect or creed in charities, but to know that help was needed always brought a ready and hearty response.

Mr. Weaver married, February 6, 1880, Frances Hartman, daughter of Eusebius and Catherine (Scheur) Hartman, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver were the parents of five children: Elizabeth, married A. R. Ely, of Norfolk, Virginia; Kathleen, married Robert E. Smith, of Wilkes-Barre, and has a son, Robert Weaver Smith; George P., vice-president of the Perma-Loc Manufacturing Company, a graduate of Harry Hillman Academy of Wilkes-Barre, Wyoming Seminary of Kingston, and Georgetown University, A. B., class of 1913; Frank J., educated in the public schools and at Wyoming Seminary, now (1918) in the United States service at Officers' Training Camp, Jacksonville, Florida; W. Walter, educated in the public schools and at Wyoming Seminary, now in the United States artillery service in training at Camp University of Pennsylvania, for overseas duty. Mrs. Weaver survives her husband and continues her residence in Wilkes-Barre.

BOYLE, Patrick Francis,

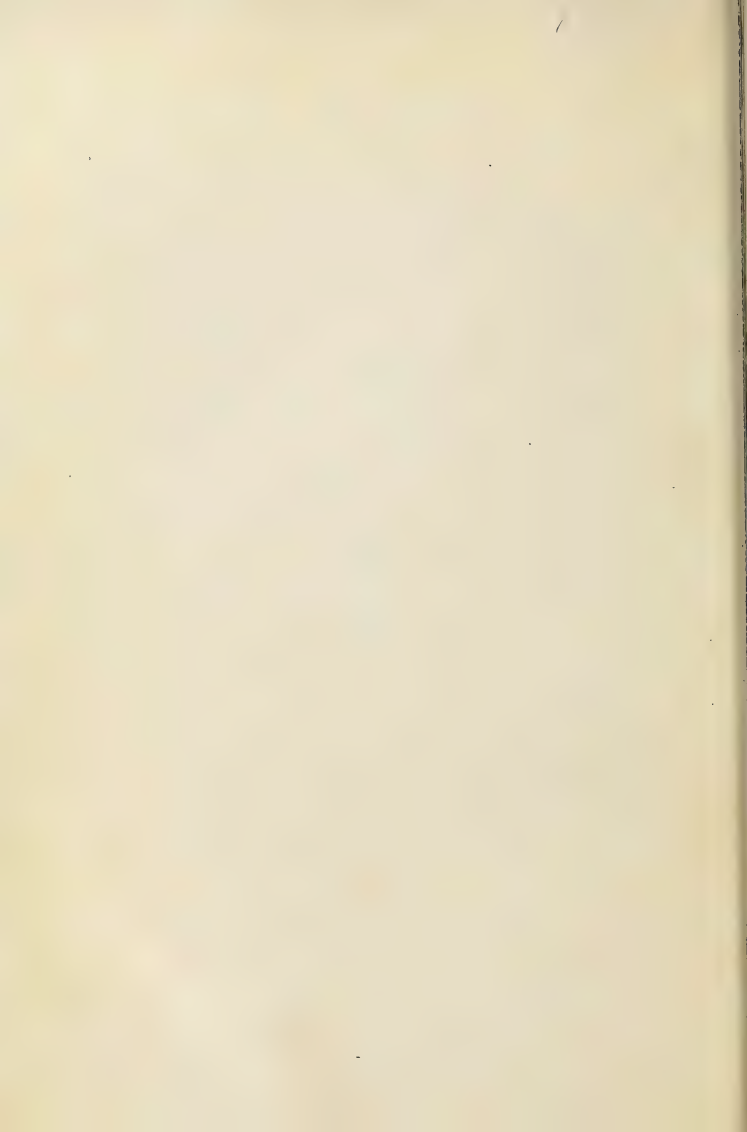
Contractor, Public Official.

Patrick Francis Boyle, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, one of the most prominent figures in the business and political life of this part of the State, head of a great contracting enterprise, and identified closely with municipal and State affairs, is a fine example of the best type of those Irishmen who have come to this country in early youth and made themselves by their talents and perseverance so important an element in our body politic. Pre-eminently a man of affairs, he has made his activities subserve the end of his own ambition and the welfare of his fellows. Hazleton, which has been the scene of his life-long work in connection with the enterprises so closely associated with his name, feels toward him as a community an esteem and positive affection that is rarely accorded to any man on so large a scale. Strong common sense, an invincible will, the latter tempered by unusual tact and good judgment, are the basis of his character and incidentally of his success.

Mr. Boyle is the son of Patrick and Ellen Kearney (Boyle) Boyle, both of whom were natives of Newtown, County Donegal, Ireland, where they resided until coming to the United States. Mr. Boyle, Sr., was reared in his native district, and for a time was engaged in agricultural pursuits, working a farm that had been in possession of the family for a long period. Eventually he sold this property in order to secure the money needed by him to come to the United States, after which he set sail with his wife, and landing at the harbor of New York, came immediately to Hazleton, Pennsylvania, where he settled and made his home for a time. He later removed to the town of Freeland, where the latter years of his life were spent and where he



Patrick Francis Boyle

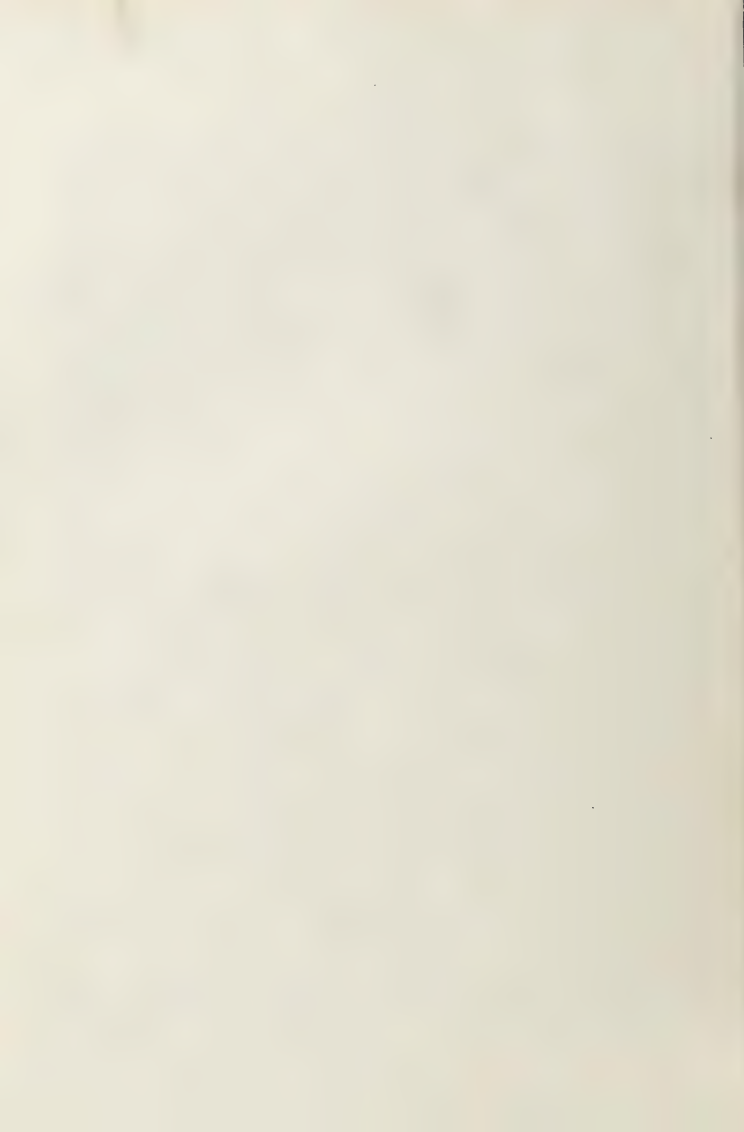


finally died. After coming to this country he followed coal mining as a business during the remainder of his life. He was a good citizen, and a faithful member of the Roman Catholic church. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: John, a Civil War veteran, who now resides in Brooklyn; Patrick Francis, with whom we are here specially concerned; James, a resident of Freeland, a Civil War veteran; Timothy, who makes his home at Hazleton, a Civil War veteran; and Mary, who became the wife of James Logan, of Freeland, Pennsylvania.

Born March 20, 1844, in County Donegal, Ireland, Patrick Francis Boyle, second child of Patrick and Ellen Kearney (Boyle) Boyle, spent his childhood in his native place. He attended as a child the local schools and there gained the major portion of his education. He did not accompany his parents to the United States, but in 1855 followed them to this country, and came at once to Hazleton. He attended for a time the public schools at Hazleton and here completed his studies, at the same time that he was working for his living. His first work was secured in the coal mines as a breaker boy, but he soon gave this up and followed the trade of cabinetmaker and carpenter. He was exceedingly ambitious and energetic, and possessed a great share of initiative, and where most other youths would have continued at work for an employer, he began for himself, and it was not long before he was taking and performing good sized contracts in this line. In 1867 he removed to Allentown and there continued his now growing contract business, erecting many important structures, and he gained a wide reputation for ability and strict observance of his obligations. He put up a large number of public buildings in

Allentown, as well as many handsome private residences and office buildings. In the year 1877 he returned temporarily to Hazleton, on account of some special work he had contracted for, but after its completion went once more to Allentown. He maintained, however, a strong affection for his first American home, and eventually, in 1885, returned here and took up his residence permanently. Since that time Mr. Boyle has continued to reside here, and until the year 1914 remained in active business. Among the prominent buildings erected by Mr. Boyle at Hazleton, Allentown and Freeland, should be mentioned the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Allentown; St. Patrick's Church and Parsonage at McAdoo, Pennsylvania; the Greek church at Hazleton and the German Lutheran church at the same place; the First Slavish Church, the borough building, the first silk mill and the Reinhart building, all at Hazleton. Besides these there have been a great number of school houses and private residences at Hazleton and other places in the vicinity. But Mr. Boyle has not contented himself by undivided application to any one business enterprise, however important. On the contrary he has, with public interest worthy of him, found an interest in many different aspects of the business and financial interests here and has become prominently identified with them. He is at the present time a director of the Markle Banking and Trust Company, president and director of the Diamond Water Company, and was for sixteen years in the past, president and director of the Hazleton Improvement Company, and is also president of St. Gabriel's Cemetery Association.

Mr. Boyle has for many years been most closely identified with public affairs in this region, and during his entire active





Wilson H. Rouse



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

life has been a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. He has exerted a potent influence in the councils of the party, and has been chosen many times as a candidate for public office on its ticket. In 1869 he was elected to the Select Council of Allentown, and was thereafter reelected until he had served three consecutive terms of two years each on that body, part of the time serving as president of the board. He also served as assessor, as a member of the Board of Control, and represented Allentown as a member of the State Legislature, 1881-82-83-84. Upon coming to live at Hazleton he continued his political activities, and in the two years from 1887 to 1888 was a member of the Borough Council and part of the time its president. When in the year 1890 Hazleton became a city, Mr. Boyle was selected as a member of the first Select Council and served as president of the same, and in 1897 and 1898 was elected to the House of Representatives by a flattering majority. Mr. Boyle is a staunch member of the Roman Catholic church and attends St. Gabriel's Church of this denomination. He is active in the work of the parish and is a member of the Holy Name Society here.

Patrick Francis Boyle married (first) in 1868, at Allentown, Rose McCauley, whose death occurred in 1897. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Rose, who became the wife of Michael Walsh, of Hazleton. 2. Frank P., who received his education at the University of Pennsylvania and graduated from the law department there; he is now successfully practicing as an attorney at Hazleton. 3. James A., who is now engaged in the same line of the contracting business as his father at Hazleton. 4. Hugh J., who received his educa-

tion at the Pennsylvania State College, from which he graduated; he is a chemist by profession, and at the present time resides at Hazleton. 5. Mary D., who became the wife of William K. Byrnes, of Philadelphia, where they now reside. 6. Genevieve, who became the wife of Dr. S. A. Quinn, of Allentown. 7. Alice N., who became the wife of Herbert Kudlich, of Palmerton, Pennsylvania. Mr. Boyle married (second) in 1901, Rose McCauley, a cousin of his first wife, and one child has been born to them, a daughter, Anita Dorothy Boyle.

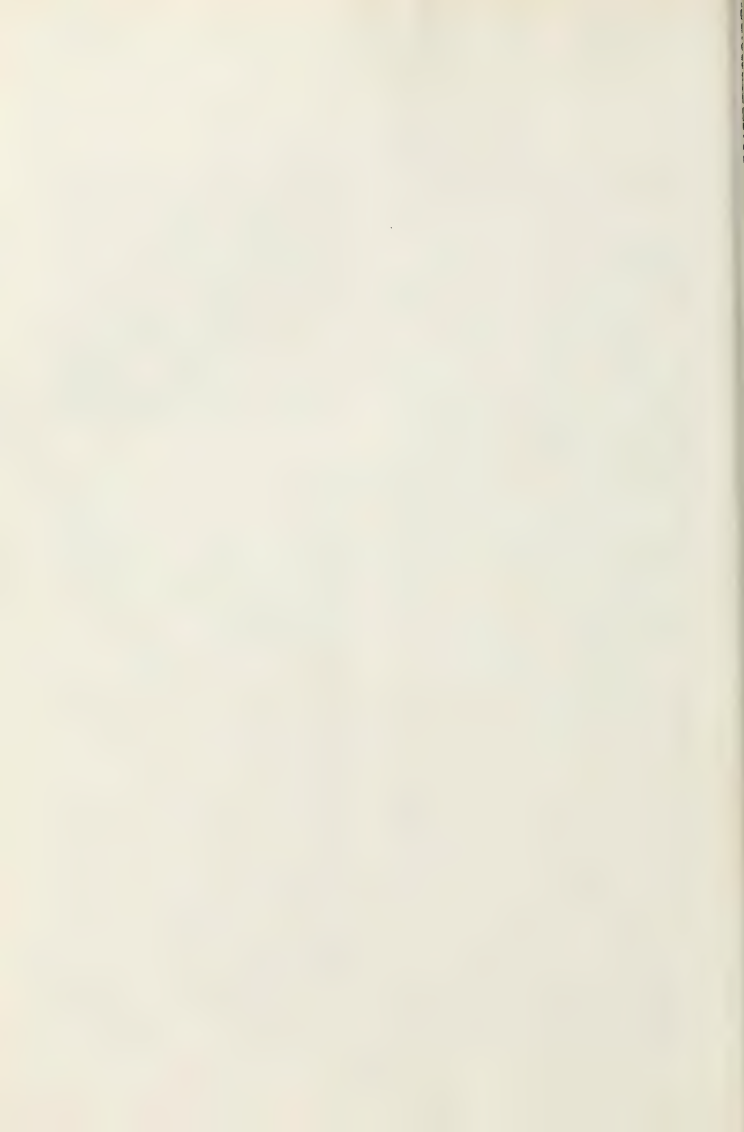
BROWN, Wilson H.,

Manufacturer, Leader in Civic Progress.

A leader among the manufacturers whose united efforts have won for Philadelphia her proud title of "The Workshop of the World" was the late Wilson H. Brown, president of the Continental Eiderdown Company, and Wilson H. Brown, Incorporated, officially connected with other business organizations, and widely known as a manufacturer of woolen yarns. Mr. Brown at one time held the office of sheriff and was a leader in the cause of civic progress and municipal reform.

Wilson Hare Brown was born January 27, 1862, in Philadelphia, and was a son of John Wilson and Susanna C. (Hare) Brown. John Wilson Brown was born November 23, 1832, and died April 16, 1891. He was a son of John and Hannah (Wilson) Brown. John Wilson, the father of Mrs. Brown, was of Leeds, England, and in 1803 came to the United States, settling at New Leeds, Cecil county, Maryland, where he became the first manufacturer of broadcloths in America.

The education of Wilson Hare Brown





Michael D. Brown

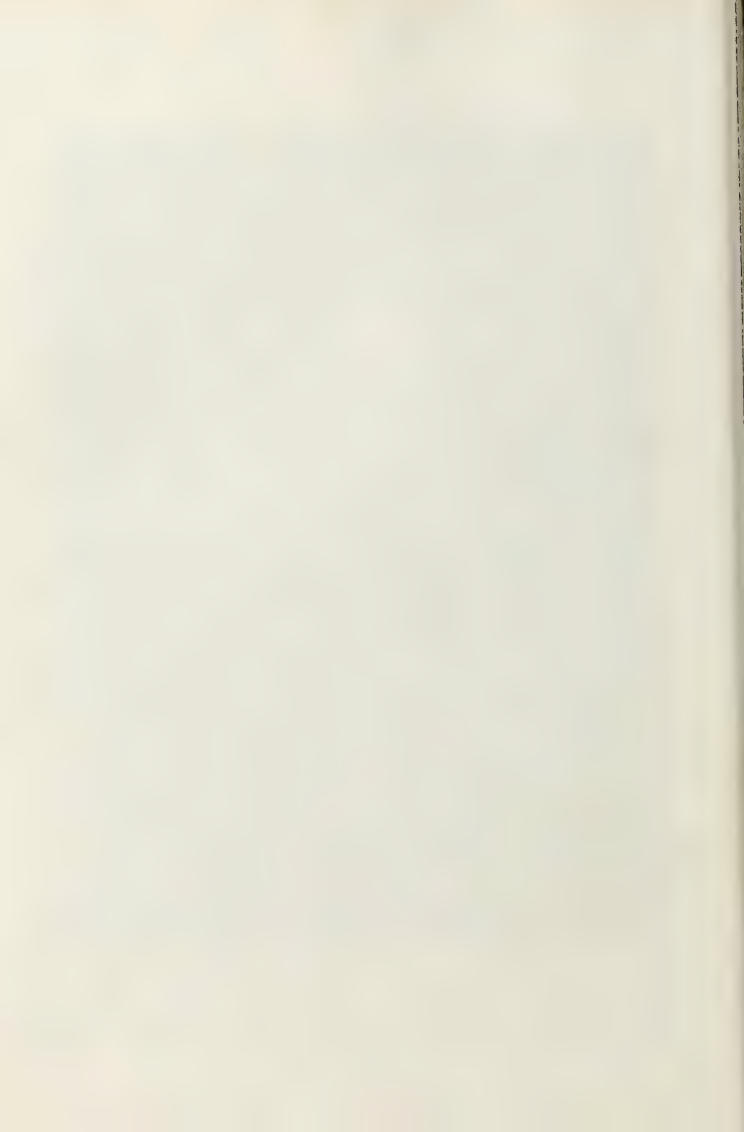
was received in public schools of his native city, and from early youth he displayed the aggressiveness which was always so marked a feature of his character, making the narrative of his business career one of steady progress from the humble post of office boy to the commanding position of one of Philadelphia's leading manufacturers. In 1876 he entered the service of J. Dalton & Brother, manufacturers of woolen yarns, and in 1884 formed a partnership with Joseph W. Hilton for the purpose of engaging in the same line of business. The venture was started in a little mill at 46th street and Girard avenue, and in 1886 Mr. Brown withdrew from the connection, establishing himself under the name of Wilson H. Brown, woolen yarn manufacturer. From a small beginning was developed, through his energy and enterprise, a business which grew, as the years went on, to proportions unforeseen even by its founder. It was not long before Mr. Brown was in circumstances to establish a mill in Germantown, where he employed thirty hands. After this the development was still more rapid, and during the last years of the life of this man with whom success was a "foregone conclusion," he found himself at the head of a force of several thousand men. In 1891 the firm name was changed to Wilson H. Brown & Brother, and in 1898 the business was incorporated as the Leicester and Continental Mills Company, Mr. Brown being vice-president, treasurer and general manager.

In 1907 he withdrew from this concern and in 1910 became president of Jonathan Ring & Son. In 1911 Mr. Brown founded the Continental Eiderdown Company, becoming its first president, and in 1913, withdrawing from Jonathan Ring & Son, he founded the concern known as Wilson

H. Brown, Incorporated, manufacturers of woolen yarns. At the time of his death he was president of this organization, and also of the Continental Eiderdown Company. He was likewise a director of the Kent Manufacturing Company, the Royal Ascot Knitting Mills, and the Arizona United Mining Company. All these concerns received safe guidance from his wise counsel and additional impetus from his vitalizing energy.

Always an ardent advocate of political betterment, Mr. Brown, in 1905, having been a member of the Common Council since 1895, was among the first of its independent members to oppose the lease of the city's gas works to the United Gas Improvement Company, a measure which he had previously fought in 1897. The boldness of his initiative on this important question stimulated public interest to a high degree and resulted in the defeat of the proposition. It was largely through Mr. Brown's opposition that the Schuylkill Valley water lease was defeated in the Common Council, as was also the ordinance leasing the Dock street wharf to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He opposed the electric light franchise without concessions to the city, and throughout the ten years of his membership in the Common Council he was the strenuous and uncompromising opponent of everything detrimental to good government and the best interests of the municipality.

As a result of the issue raised against the gas lease fight in 1905, Mr. Brown was chosen as the City party's standard-bearer, being nominated for sheriff and elected by a large majority on the Reform ticket. The reform of the sheriff's office received his first attention, the office, for the first time in the history of Philadelphia, being placed on a sound



business basis. Mr. Brown was sheriff from 1905 to 1908.

So busy a man as we have endeavored to describe could hardly be expected to have much time for social intercourse or any other form of recreation, but Mr. Brown was too wise a man to disregard this essential side of life, and was a member of numerous organizations, including the Manufacturers' Club, in which he was chairman of the house committee. His other clubs were the Union League, White Marsh Valley Country, Seaview Golf, Philadelphia Cricket and Lincoln. He affiliated with Oriental Lodge, No. 385, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was master in 1886-87, and he was also a Knight Templar. He occupied a seat in the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, was president of the board of trustees of the Philadelphia Commercial Museums, and belonged to the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association and the State Old Age Pension Commission of Pennsylvania.

Never was there a man of whom it could be more truly said that his face was an index to his character, than of Wilson Hare Brown. The strongly expressive and finely moulded features bore the stamp of an aggressive disposition, quick to take the initiative, but also tenacious of purpose to a degree which never relaxed until the goal was reached. The kindness and geniality which radiated from his whole aspect explained the fact that at every step of his progress through life this man made friends. Quiet and unassuming but forceful and fearless, his many unobtrusive charities were seldom known to any save the recipients and himself.

Mr. Brown married (first) June 13, 1881, Haidee, daughter of James and Sarah Jane (Jonson) Dalton, of Philadel-

phia, the former a manufacturer of woolen yarns. By this marriage Mr. Brown became the father of one son: Millard Dalton Brown, whose biography follows. Mr. Brown married (second) May 25, 1886, Bessie K., daughter of Elias B. and Alice K. (King) Crane, of Newark, New Jersey, of the old New Jersey family of that name. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were the parents of three daughters: Haidee; Beatrice; and Bessie, wife of William Whitney Ball (son of William H. Ball, secretary to ex-Governor Brumbaugh) and mother of a son, William H. Ball, 2nd.

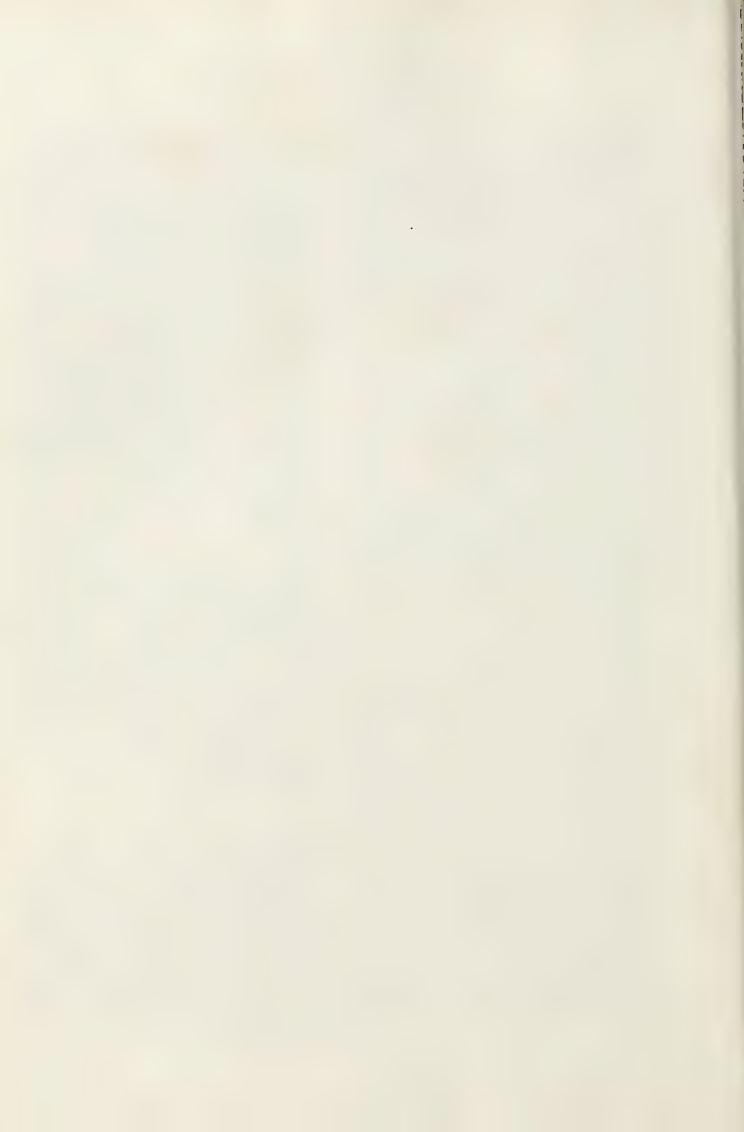
While still in the prime of life, Mr. Brown was summoned to relinquish his many activities, and on October 16, 1918, he passed away, sincerely mourned by the large body of his fellow-citizens, to whose best interests he had ever been so true and leaving a void not to be filled in the hearts of those nearest and dearest to him.

As a manufacturer of prominence, who, while most effectively serving the business interests of his city, responded to the call of his friends and neighbors to stand for the cause of good government, but who ever kept steadfastly before him the preëminence of his life-work as a captain of industry, the name and memory of Wilson H. Brown will be held in lasting respect and gratitude by all true Philadelphians.

BROWN, Millard D.,

Manufacturer, Soldier in the World War.

Among Philadelphia's typical twentieth century business men must be numbered Millard Dalton Brown, president of the Continental Eiderdown Company and the Wilson H. Brown Company, Incorporated. That Mr. Brown is coming to the front as an executant is a self-





HIRES

evident fact, but a most honorable record of service in France testifies that, as a soldier, he has already arrived.

Millard Dalton Brown was born August 8, 1882, in Philadelphia, and is a son of Wilson Hare and Haidee (Dalton) Brown, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Brown, who was one of Philadelphia's most aggressive manufacturers and public-spirited citizens, is represented by a biography and portrait which appear on preceding pages in this work. The preparatory education of Millard Dalton Brown was received at the Germantown Grammar School, after which he attended successively the North East Manual Training School and the Philadelphia Textile School, eventually completing his studies at the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania. At the end of this thorough course of preparation for business, Mr. Brown associated himself with the widely known concern of which his father had been the founder and was then the head. Acquiring the most comprehensive and detailed knowledge of the industry, he developed at the same time an aptitude for administration and a skill in management which promised to make him in the course of time one of the leading manufacturers of his native city, a promise which appears now to be in process of fulfillment.

From a very early age Mr. Brown manifested a deep interest in military matters, enlisting in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and in 1916 serving on the Mexican border with the rank of captain and then major of the First Pennsylvania Infantry. Later Major Brown saw much active service in France, first as lieutenant-colonel and afterward as colonel, holding the former rank in the First Pennsylvania Infantry and the latter in the 109th Infantry. He participated in

the Second Battle of the Marne near Chateau-Thierry and in the battles of the Ourqa river and the Aisne, and served as adjutant to General Harres, acting chief of staff, Base Section No. 5, American Expeditionary Forces, with headquarters at Brest.

But this career of brilliant service and rapid promotion was cut short by the death, on October 16, 1918, of Colonel Brown's father. Resigning his commission on November 16, 1918, Colonel Brown returned home to take charge of the great business which his father had left and which then became the trust of the son. Mr. Brown is now a partner in the firm of Brown & Bowers, yarn manufacturers, and president of the Continental Eiderdown Company and the Wilson H. Brown Company, Incorporated. These concerns employ several thousand men and are among the most widely known textile organizations in Philadelphia.

In politics Mr. Brown is a Republican, but has never mingled actively in the affairs of the organization though ever ready to do his part as a good citizen in working for betterment of conditions. His clubs are the Union League, Manufacturers', Lincoln and Pelham. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

HIRES, Charles Elmer,

Manufacturer.

Among Philadelphia's best known business men is Charles E. Hires, head of the Charles E. Hires Company, and officially connected with various other business and financial institutions. The Hires family originally was of Wales, where the name was spelled Hyer. Their arms are as follows:

Arms—Gules, a porcupine argent collared or.



Charles V. Hires



The progenitor of the family in America was John Hires, who came to New Jersey in the ship "Shibe." He purchased a large tract of land in New Jersey and there passed his life.

John D. Hires, father of Charles E. Hires, and a descendant of John Hires, was born in Hopewell, Cumberland county, New Jersey, February 17, 1817. He received his education in the schools of his section, and for a time lived in Salem county, but later returned to Cumberland county. He pursued farming and the buying and selling of cattle and other stock in a large way. For eleven years he was a prominent resident of Salem county, but in 1862 settled in Roadstown. In politics he was a Democrat and held various local offices. He married Mary Williams, of Port Elizabeth, New Jersey, and they were the parents of ten children. Both he and his wife were members of the Cohansey Baptist Church, and for many years Mr. Hires served as a deacon. His death occurred in January, 1878, and his wife passed away January 8, 1880.

Charles Elmer Hires, son of the late John D. and Mary (Williams) Hires, was born near Salem, Salem county, New Jersey, August 19, 1851, and his early education was acquired in the schools of New Jersey. He then served a four-year apprenticeship in a drug establishment in Cumberland county, New Jersey, after which he came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and established a retail drug business, which he conducted for seven years. He then founded a wholesale botanic drug house on Market street, Philadelphia, where in 1877 he commenced the manufacture of root beer of a superior quality, which has since become famous all over the world. In addition to this business, in 1899, Mr. Hires became interested in the manufacture of condensed

milk. In 1900 he erected in Chester county, Pennsylvania, a quarter-of-a-million-dollar plant, which has since been greatly added to. His novel methods of advertising his products has made the name "Hires" known internationally. The headquarters of his enterprises are in Philadelphia.

The thorough business qualifications of Mr. Hires have always been in good demand on boards of directors of various institutions, and his public spirit has led him to accept many such trusts. In addition to being president of the Charles E. Hires Company and of the Hires Condensed Milk Company, he is president and director of the Ithaca Condensed Milk Company; president and director of the Maple Leaf Condensed Milk Company of Canada; president and director of Lake Odessa Milk Company Michigan; president and director of the Hudson Condensed Milk Company; president and director of the Federal Packing Company of Vermont; president and director of the Page Milk Company of Michigan; director of the Drug Exchange, of which he was president for a time; and a director of the Merchants' Bank of Philadelphia. Mr. Hires is a Republican in politics, but has never accepted office. He belongs to the Society of Friends. Among his clubs are the Manufacturers' and Merion Cricket.

On January 5, 1875, Mr. Hires married (first) Clara Smith, daughter of Charles Sheppard and Rebecca J. (Keyser) Smith, of Philadelphia, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Linda Smith, born September 24, 1878. 2. John Edgar, born February 8, 1885; married Thura Truax, and has children: Charles Edgar, born August 3, 1911; Emma Jacquelin, born January 21, 1913; and Thura Truax, born April 15, 1916. 3. Harrison Streeter, born May 31, 1887;

married, October 25, 1911, Christine Leland, and has children: Claramary, born June 3, 1915, and William Leland, born July 5, 1918. 4. Charles Elmer, Jr., born April 27, 1891; married, June 12, 1918, Ilse Keppelmann. 5. Clara Sheppard, born April 8, 1897. Mrs. Hires' birth occurred September 3, 1852; her death October 6, 1910. Mr. Hires married (second) December 28, 1911, Emma Waln, daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Kirby) Waln, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Hires family is socially popular, and their home at Haverford is one of the attractive residences of suburban Philadelphia.

WORDEN, Thomas Davis, M. D.,

Physician.

The professional life of Dr. Thomas D. Worden centered in Albany and Saratoga, New York State, although he spent a few years of his life in Wilkes-Barre. He was a physician of learning and skill, but his own health was very poor, and he was constantly thwarted in his professional career by spells of sickness. He was highly-esteemed by his brethren of the profession, and by all who came within the influence of his cheerful, optimistic nature. Dr. Worden was the only son of Darwin B. and Matilda (Davis) Worden, of Trenton, Oneida county, New York.

Thomas Davis Worden was born in Trenton, Oneida county, New York, January 18, 1853, and died in Fort Plain, New York, April 19, 1888. In 1866 the family moved to Fort Plain, New York, where the parents resided until death. After completing public school study in Fort Plain, he entered Cazenovia Seminary, passing thence to Syracuse University, whence he was graduated Ph. B., class of '77. The same year he began the study

of medicine with Dr. Albert Vander Veer, of Albany, then entered Albany Medical College, whence he was graduated M. D. and was valedictorian of the class of 1880. He at once began to practice in Albany, but was stricken with a severe illness the following year, and in November, 1881, he sailed for Europe as special physician to ex-Attorney-General Martindale, believing that the ocean voyage and travel abroad would build up his own health. Dr. Worden returned to Albany in March, 1882, after General Martindale's death, his health greatly improved. He resumed practice in Albany, but shortly afterward he became associated with Dr. Strong in his Remedial Institute at Saratoga Springs, New York, continuing with him until 1885, when ill health again compelled him to change his plans. In that year he withdrew from the institute and removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he entered business life with his father-in-law, Lewis C. Paine. Two years later his health again broke and he gave up business and sought the healthful climate of Colorado, but his health gradually failed and he was removed East and passed away at the home of his father in Fort Plain, New York, April 19, 1888. During the last two years that Dr. Worden was in Saratoga he completed for publication a translation of the medical work of Beni Borde, an eminent French physician. He was a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County Medical Society, and Albany County Medical Society, and was a musician of some note.

This is the brief life story of a Christian gentleman of many rare mental and social qualities. He was self-possessed and at ease under every condition or position in which placed, was naturally buoyant in disposition, with an infectious qual-

ity of humor that made him a charming companion. He was a thorough student and had the faculty of making most practical applications of his knowledge. He has long since passed to his reward, but he has left behind him the memory of work well done. He was truly mourned by his many friends, and when the news of his death went abroad the Medical Society of Albany County, New York, met in special session and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the Medical Society of the County of Albany, having learned of the death of our esteemed member, Doctor Thomas D. Worden, would express our regret for his untimely death, and also our appreciation of the many excellent qualities which endeared him to us and gave promise of so useful and successful a career.

Resolved, That the sketch of his life and character together with these resolutions be entered on our minutes.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the afflicted family, and direct our secretary to send copies of our action to them.

Dr. Worden married, in the autumn of 1883, Anne Scott Paine, eldest daughter of Lewis C. and Anne E. (Lee) Paine, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Lewis C. Paine was a son of Captain Jediah Paine, and a descendant of Thomas Paine, an Englishman, who arrived in Plymouth, Massachusetts, at an early date, eventually settling in Yarmouth, where he was made a freeman in 1639, and was still residing there in 1650. Mrs. Worden was a life member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, member of the Society of Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, Society of Mayflower Descendants, and was noted for her philanthropy and her charity, also highly esteemed. She died February 18, 1914. Dr. and Mrs. Worden were the parents of a

daughter, Anne Lee Worden, who married Harry L. French, of Wilkes-Barre, and has a son, Livingston Paine French. They reside in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

GRIFFITH, Jacob K.,

Metallurgist, Inventor and Steel Expert.

The Griffith family first settled in America when two brothers and three sisters came to Philadelphia, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The brothers Robert and William were the sons of William and Grace Griffith, who settled at Nurey, Ireland, having removed from Belfast, Ireland, to which city, tradition says, their ancestors fled from France to escape the Huguenot persecutions. The two brothers were by occupation house carpenters.

William Griffith, the founder of the branch of the family in which this narrative deals, married for his second wife, Mary Chapman, of New Egypt, New Jersey, November 20, 1805. Soon after his marriage he purchased a house in Philadelphia county, at the falls of the Schuylkill, where he made his residence until 1828, when he removed to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He and his family were members of the Baptist Society, and he was the principal organizer and builder of the First Baptist Church of Harrisburg.

William and Mary (Chapman) Griffith had a family of twelve children. Their fifth child, William Robert Griffith, was born April 2, 1815, and died in New York City, June 14, 1876. He was one of the foremost pioneers of the anthracite coal industry. He organized and was president of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and came to the Wyoming Valley in 1848, where he made extensive purchases of



J. R. Griffith

valuable coal lands about Pittston and vicinity. This company constructed a gravity railroad from Pittston to Hawley, and became one of the largest and most successful companies in the coal region.

The youngest child of William and Mary (Chapman) Griffith, Andrew Jackson Griffith, was born in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1828. His education was limited to a school at Lititz, Pennsylvania, and on his becoming of age he came to the Wyoming Valley as an assistant to his brother in the development of his extensive mining enterprises and in the construction of the gravity road to Hawley. After the completion of the railroad, he purchased a farm on Scovel's Island, in the Susquehanna river, above Pittston, Pennsylvania. This farm he afterward sold and invested the proceeds in real estate in West Pittston, where he had built himself a residence in 1854. After the sale of his farming lands, he retired from active business. Mr. Griffith was an ardent Republican, and was one of the incorporators of West Pittston borough, and held the office of burgess, councilman and other offices at various times. An enthusiastic sportsman, he took great delight in hunting, fishing and trapping. Another of his enjoyments was the collection of coins and Indian relics, which after his death was presented to the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He married Jemima Ellen Sax, daughter of John and Rebecca (Parrish) Sax. The Saxs were of German ancestry, and Jacob Sax with his brothers George and William founded the family at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, and Conrad Sax, the grandfather of Mr. Griffith, was born at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, and married Mary Beers. He kept a tavern on the Wilkes-Barre and Eastern turnpike, near Sax pond, several miles eastward of the former place. On her maternal side she

was descended from Sergeant John Parrish, of Groton, Massachusetts, whose son John removed to Preston, Connecticut. The third generation was represented by Lieutenant Isaac Parrish, of Windham, Connecticut, whose son, Archippus Parrish, settled in North Mansfield, Connecticut. Their son Abraham had a daughter, Rebecca Wright Parrish, who married John Sax. The children of Andrew Jackson and Jemima (Sax) Griffith were: William; Jacob K., mentioned below; Gertrude N., married Charles D. Sanderson, and two children who died in infancy. Mr. Griffith died at West Pittston, June 18, 1889.

Jacob K. Griffith, the second son of Andrew Jackson and Jemima (Sax) Griffith, was born in West Pittston, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1857. His boyhood days were spent in his native town where he received his early education in the public and private schools. He then became a student at Lafayette College of Easton, Pennsylvania, pursuing a course of studies as an analytical chemist. He graduated in June, 1878, and in the spring of the following year he entered the employ of the Midvale Steel Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was connected with this company over ten years, and young as he was his advancement was rapid and while only a short time in their employ he was placed in charge of the melting and molding department. At this time there was only three open hearth steel furnaces in the country and Mr. Griffith had charge of two of them. This was the day of active pioneering in the development of the steel industry of the country.

On the organization, in 1888, of the Latrobe Steel Company by parties formerly interested in the Midvale Company, Mr. Griffith refused offers of all kinds to remain with his former employers. He

had given his promise to the competitive company and could not be influenced to break it. The value of his services can be estimated by the fact that for three months he was an employee of both companies, though they were competitive, so loath was the Midvale Company to let him go. Mr. Griffith went to Latrobe, Pennsylvania, in 1889, as superintendent of the Latrobe Steel Company. The corporation was taken over in 1905 by the Railway Steel-Spring Company, in whose employ he remained until 1910, when he removed to West Pittston, Pennsylvania. At the time when Mr. Griffith took charge of an infant company in the industrial world, its capital was the determination and perseverance of the men who fathered the enterprise, and when he resigned after twenty-two years of faithful service, it had grown into a gigantic industry largely due to the time, skill and devotion of its superintendent. The original projectors of the Latrobe Steel Company at the time of the disposal of their interests to the Railway Steel-Spring Company received several millions of dollars.

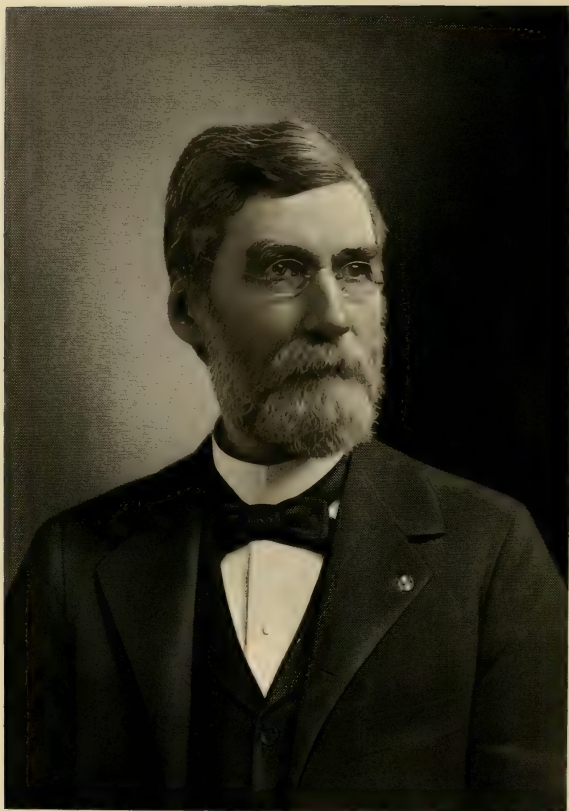
Mr. Griffith's remarkable personality is best evidenced by the close bond of friendship that existed between him and the employees that worked under him. Of the many thousands of men in his thirty-two years service, the love and respect that was held by them toward him is illustrated by the fact that he never had a strike or labor disagreement of any kind, and at the time of his resignation at Latrobe there was widespread regret among the employees of the establishment.

As a practical steel man, Mr. Griffith was looked upon as one of the best experts on high carbon steel in the country. He was not only a metallurgist, but an inventor. While connected with the Midvale Steel Company, before the Bethle-

hem Steel Company was organized, there came under his supervision the making of the steel for practically all the ordnance for the United States Army and Navy. He directed the making of the steel for the first all steel ship and for the first projectiles made by the United States Navy. He also made certain parts of the machinery that installed the first electric power plant at Niagara Falls, and the greater part of the steel work in the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge was manufactured under his direction. His records show that he invented and was using Manganese Steel at Midvale, three years before Haddfield, the English inventor, claimed credit for it. Mr. Griffith was sent for by the Department of Ordnance of the United States Navy, in April, 1918, to come to Washington to supervise practical experiments being made by the Government, in connection with recent patents he had obtained in the manufacture of armor plate.

Mr. Griffith married, October 9, 1883, Winifred, daughter of William J. and Mary Frances (Brown) Kerr, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her parents were descended from old Revolutionary stock and connected with many of the old Philadelphia families. By this marriage there were three children: 1. Mary Frances, who married Early McIlhenny Johnson, of Steelton, Pennsylvania; they have two children, Charles Griffith and Robert Early Johnson. 2. Andrew Jackson. 3. Winifred von Ronckendorff.

Mr. Griffith was a member of Trinity Episcopal Church of West Pittston, Pennsylvania, and a former vestryman. He was a man of liberal ideas, unostentatious in his manners, and both in his business and home circles was noted for his hospitality. He passed away July 28, 1918, in the home in which he was born.



Robt E. Stewart

STEWART, Robert Ekin,

Lawyer, Civil War Veteran.

Robert Ekin Stewart, late of North Braddock, was born April 2, 1841, at Stewart Station, North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and traced his ancestry to a Scotch lineage.

(I) John Stewart, great-grandfather of Robert E. Stewart, was a native of Scotland, and the old family register shows that he was born on the 27th day of April, but the figures for the year have been obliterated. It is believed, however, to have been in the third decade of the eighteenth century, and about the middle of that century the family crossed to the north of Ireland. A few years later the younger branch of the family, of which this John Stewart and his wife Elinor were the united head, emigrated from Londonderry to the province of Pennsylvania. About the close of the War of the Revolution this family crossed the mountains and settled in what is now Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, having purchased there a large tract of land at Round Hill, on which he erected the first shingle-roofed house in that township. He assisted in the organization of the Presbyterian church of Round Hill, and was an active and devoted member thereof. He was described by one that knew him as being "a well-to-do farmer, a square-built, good-looking man." He and his wife Elinor were the parents of eight children—four sons and four daughters.

(II) John (2) Stewart, second son of John (1) and Elinor Stewart, and grandfather of Robert E. Stewart, was born December 26, 1766. He was a man of good physique, generous-hearted, a captain of militia, and followed the occupation of his father, farming. He married Jane Cavett, whose father, John Cavett,

a miller, was the first settler at the place now known as Cavettsville, but originally Cavett's Mill, and was of the third generation of Cavetts born in this county. John Cavett removed from Dauphin county to Western Pennsylvania in 1770, and purchased from Ephraim Blaine, in 1771, a large tract and the lands embracing what was later known as the Cavett's Mill tract and the Stewart Station property, of which John Yearl was the original warrantee. John Cavett divided this land between his sons, John and James, the latter taking the Stewart Station tract which he afterwards exchanged with his brother-in-law, John Stewart, for a mill site, part of the Stewart homestead in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county. John (2) Stewart died seized of this land, intestate, leaving two sons—John and Alexander—and five daughters. John Stewart purchased from his brother and sisters their interests in said land, and upon his marriage removed thereto and lived thereon until his death.

(III) John (3) Stewart, son of John (2) and Jane (Cavett) Stewart, was born September 15, 1796, at the Stewart homestead, at Round Hill, Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He was a prosperous farmer and added to the tract from his father's estate, as above stated, a tract adjoining, the same purchased from his cousin, James Cavett, one of the heirs of the younger John Cavett, above named, making the total area of his homestead property about three hundred and seventy acres, a considerable part of which lay in Allegheny county, the mansion house, however, being in Westmoreland county. He had, besides, acquired valuable farms in other places. He was a Whig until the dissolution of that party, when he became a Republican. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church. On January 16, 1821, Mr. Stew-



Portrait of James Collord

James Collord

Carnegie Steel Company. A biography and portrait of Mr. Dinkey appear elsewhere in this work. 2. John McMasters, M.D., born June 9, 1871; educated at Westminster College, graduated from the medical department of Western University, Pittsburgh; is now (1918) in practice at Homestead, Pennsylvania; resides on William Pitt Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 3. Harry McMasters, born November 23, 1873; a graduate of the State College, class of 1896; is now superintendent of furnaces at the Duquesne Steel Works, Duquesne, Pennsylvania; he married Camille Hawthorne, June 28, 1900, and resides at Duquesne. 4. Robert E., Jr., born January 23, 1876, died October 23, 1890. 5. Leonora Markle, born May 5, 1878; educated at Pennsylvania College for Women and Wilson College; married, October 5, 1905, Edward R. Williams, of Homestead. 6. James Sterrett, born October 13, 1880; a graduate of North Braddock high school, spent one year at Westminster College, and one year in the medical department of Western University. 7. Caroline, born January 11, 1883; a graduate of North Braddock High School, and a graduate of Westminster College; married Dr. J. H. Johnson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1869, the year following his marriage, Mr. Stewart removed from his boyhood home at Stewart Station to Turtle Creek, Allegheny county, and later purchased property in North Braddock, whither he removed in October, 1875. His law office was at No. 424 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Robert Ekin Stewart died March 30, 1910, at Braddock, Pennsylvania.

COLLORD, James,

Metal Broker.

The typical Pittsburgh business man is not always born within the limits of the

Iron City. Not infrequently from distant portions of the Union come men who exhibit in a striking manner traits popularly supposed to be the birthright of those who first saw the light in the Industrial Capital. Prominent among this notable class of citizens was the late James Collord, head of the well-known metal brokerage firm of James Collord & Company, and officially identified with a number of the financial institutions of the city. Mr. Collord was for the greater portion of his life a resident of Pittsburgh and was intimately associated with her most essential interests.

James Collord was born August 22, 1835, in New York City, and was a son of the Rev. James and Mary (Thorn) Collord, the former a Methodist Episcopal minister of the Metropolis. The boy was educated in schools of his native city, and on completing his course of study became the assistant of his father who then had charge of the Methodist Book Concern of New York City. As a youth Mr. Collord came to Pittsburgh, first being employed as a clerk by Alexander Bradley, one of the pioneer iron manufacturers of the city. After filling this position for some years he entered the service of Hillerman & Company, hat manufacturers, eventually, in association with Robert Loomis, forming the firm of Loomis & Collord, metal brokers. From its inception the enterprise was successful, largely in consequence of the acute and sagacious apprehension and the clear and far-sighted judgment of Mr. Collord. After some years he purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone under the name of James Collord & Company, with offices at the corner of Market and Fourth streets. For many years he was recognized as one of those intimately connected with the business organizations most essential to the welfare and progress of the city. By associates and subordi-

ates he was regarded with respect and affection by reason of his loyalty to principle and kindness of disposition. The business career of Mr. Collord was interrupted in his early manhood by the outbreak of the Civil War. He was among those who responded to the first call for troops, enlisting in the "Pittsburgh Rifles" and serving until after the battle of Fredericksburg. In that engagement he lost an eye, and for gallant and meritorious conduct was promoted on the field to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

As a public-spirited citizen Colonel Collord stood in the front rank, never withholding aid and influence from any measure which, in his judgment, tended toward betterment of existing conditions. He adhered to the Republican party, but took no active share in politics and steadily refused to accept office. Widely but unostentatiously charitable, the full number of his benefactions will, in all probability, never be known to the world, for his philanthropy was of the kind that shuns publicity. He was a director of the Bank of Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh Insurance Company, and was interested in a number of other financial institutions of the city. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and belonged to Post No. 259, Grand Army of the Republic, the Legion of Honor and the Duquesne Club. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Of strong mental endowments, generous impulses and a chivalrous sense of honor, Colonel Collord was a man nobly planned. He was of fine personal appearance, his tall, well-formed, slight figure always retaining something of the soldierly air acquired during his period of military service. His massive head, crowned with silvery hair, high forehead, and strongly-marked features, accentuated by white moustache and beard, all gave the

impression of great energy of mind and elevation of character. Ever dignified,* genial and courteous, and in his attachments ardent and loyal, his friendships were quickly formed and of life-long duration.

Colonel Collord married (first), in Pittsburgh, Anna, daughter of Michael and Emmeline Dravo. He married (second), April 24, 1873, Sarah, daughter of Dennis and Jane (Martin) Leonard, the former a pioneer lumber merchant of Pittsburgh, whose death occurred December 8, 1872. Colonel and Mrs. Collord were the parents of three children: 1. Grace C., who became the wife of Howard Meredith Hooker, and has one child, Meredith C. 2. Augusta V. 3. George Leonard, who is associated with the Shenango Furnaces, at Sharon, Pennsylvania, married Clarissa, daughter of Simon and Laura (Norton) Perkins, of that place, and they are the parents of one child, Laura Norton. George L. Collord is a prominent business man, inheriting a large share of his father's ability. Mrs. Hooker and Miss Collord are extremely popular in Pittsburgh society. In his domestic relations Colonel Collord was singularly fortunate. Mrs. Collord, a woman of rare wifely qualities, and admirably fitted by her excellent practical mind to be his true helpmate in all his aspirations and ambitions, caused him ever to find in his home a refuge from the storm and stress of the business arena. Colonel Collord was devoted to his family and delighted in the exercise of hospitality. Mrs. Collord's death occurred May 29, 1913.

The death of Colonel Collord, which occurred December 16, 1898, removed from Pittsburgh a man whose business capacity was of a high order and who was ever true to the highest ideals of honor and integrity. His was, indeed, a



Archibald Blakeley

career singularly complete, presenting as it did to his community an example of every public and private virtue. Burdened with the handicap of partial blindness, incurred in the service of his country, this brave and faithful man ran the race of life, and left a record which is best epitomized in the three words, "Success with Honor."

BLAKELEY, Archibald, Colonel,

Civil War Veteran, Lawyer, Author.

Colonel Archibald Blakeley, a veteran of the Civil War, was for more than half a century a member of the Allegheny county bar, and one of the organizers of the Republican party. What an image will these simple sentences invoke before the mental vision of three generations! Notable at the bar, distinguished on the battlefield and eminent in politics, Colonel Blakeley, now gathered to his fathers, rendered to his country three-fold and never-to-be-forgotten service.

(I) Joseph Blakeley, grandfather of Archibald Blakeley, was born about 1773, in Ireland, and received a fair English education. On reaching manhood he emigrated to the United States, settling in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Allegheny county. In 1796 he purchased a farm of eighty acres in what is now Forward township, Butler county, and on this estate made his home during the remainder of his long life. He was a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Blakeley was accompanied to the United States by his wife, whom he had married in Ireland and whose maiden name was Harvey. The following children were born to them: Jane, married William Mellis; Delilah, married Alexander Steel; Mary, married Jesse Rolls; Lewis, mentioned below; Harvey, and Joseph. Joseph Blakeley, the father,

died in 1858, his wife having passed away about 1838.

(II) Lewis Blakeley, son of Joseph and ——— (Harvey) Blakeley, was born in 1793, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and grew to manhood in Forward township, Butler county. He established a distillery on the farm subsequently owned by his son Andrew, and for many years carried on that business in connection with agriculture. Mr. Blakeley married, in 1815, Jane, born March 7, 1797, in Washington county, daughter of Archibald McAllister, a native of Ireland, who settled, in 1801, in Forward township, Butler county. Mr. and Mrs. Blakeley were the parents of the following children: John, Andrew, Jesse, Isaac, Joseph, Archibald, mentioned below; Lewis, Harvey, William, Hannah J., married Edward Cookson, of Cranberry township; Thomas G., and Mordecai G. The father of the family died September 3, 1845, leaving to his widow the care of such of their twelve children as had not yet attained maturity. Mrs. Blakeley, who was a woman of remarkable discretion, strong will power and great industry, possessing both moral and physical courage, performed well the duties that fell to her lot, giving her children every advantage which the times afforded. Inspired by their mother's patriotic devotion and loyalty five of the sons entered the Union army, and one, William Blakeley, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, laid down his life in defense of the flag: Mrs. Blakeley survived her husband nearly thirty-seven years, passing away on June 15, 1882, at the home of her daughter. Both Mr. and Mrs. Blakeley were members of the Union Church which was organized in their neighborhood.

(III) Colonel Archibald Blakeley, son of Lewis and Jane (McAllister) Blakeley,

was born July 24, 1827, near the confluence of Glade Run and the Conoquenessing, in Butler county, Pennsylvania, and received his education in local schools and at Marshall Academy, Virginia. After completing his course of study he became an instructor in the schools of his native county, reading law, meanwhile, under the preceptorship of George W. Smith. On November 10, 1852, he was admitted to the Butler county bar. The standing which the young lawyer speedily attained is sufficiently indicated by the fact that the following year he was elected district attorney of Butler county, an office in which he served with credit until he resigned to join the army. He early began to take an active part in politics and was one of the men who met, on February 22, 1856, in old Lafayette Hall, Pittsburgh, and took steps which resulted in the formation of the Republican party in the United States. In consequence of what was done at this meeting a national convention met in Philadelphia and nominated for president, John C. Fremont, of California, and for vice-president, William L. Dayton, of New Jersey. At this convention Mr. Blakeley, then a brilliant young lawyer, and already taking his place among political leaders, was a conspicuous figure. Sixty years later he remained the sole and honored survivor of the historic gathering in Pittsburgh.

A few years later the guns bombarding Fort Sumter thundered throughout the land the dread announcement of civil war, and among those who responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops was Archibald Blakeley. Distinguished in law and politics by native ability, he was a soldier by inheritance. His earliest paternal American ancestor, his great-grandfather, John Blakeley, who came from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania, was killed in the battle of Brandywine in

the Revolutionary War; the maternal grandfather, Archibald McAllister, whose name he bore, had been a brave soldier of the Revolution, captain of Company A of the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, having been killed in the battle of Brandywine, and after the lapse of eighty years the spirit of '76 still burned. Archibald Blakeley entered the military service of his country as lieutenant-colonel of the Seventy-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and for a time did duty as recruiting officer in Butler county. In October, 1861, Colonel Blakeley's regiment was transported by river from Pittsburgh to Louisville, and there united with other Union troops in the attempt to prevent the Confederates from occupying that city. Colonel Blakeley fought with his regiment throughout the campaign which ended the war in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama and Georgia, participating in the battles of Mill Springs, Fort Donaldson, Stone River, Shiloh, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Orchard Knob, and all the engagements from Chattanooga to Atlanta. In March, 1862, Colonel Blakeley was detailed by General Buehl and made president of the general court-martial and military commission in Nashville, and many men of national reputation were brought before him, his legal training making him an ideal man for the position of president of the court.

After the battle of Stone River the colonel of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment was transferred to another command, and Colonel Blakeley was in charge of the regiment during the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, which resulted in the defeat of the Confederates and the ultimate capture of Atlanta. After the victories which resulted in the control of Chattanooga and the surrounding territory had demonstrated the good fighting

qualities of the Seventy-eighth, Colonel Blakeley was placed in charge of the troops on Lookout Mountain, retaining this command until April, 1864, when, at the opening of the Atlanta campaign, serious illness in his family compelled his resignation. When Andrew Johnson became president he nominated Colonel Blakeley as brevet brigadier-general, but the nomination was held up in the Senate during the exciting times in Congress.

After Colonel Blakeley's return from the front he again became interested in the practice of law and was engaged in many important cases in Allegheny and other counties. He was the author of "Bench and Bar of Allegheny County," and his personal knowledge of the best-known and oldest Pittsburgh attorneys and jurists renders the work one of the most useful books of information regarding the subject of which it treats. He was president of the Pennsylvania commission for the erection of monuments to the seventeen Pennsylvania organizations which took part in the battle of Chickamauga and other fights in and around Chattanooga. He also served as president of the National Park Association at Lookout Mountain. In the ranks of the Union Veteran Legion Colonel Blakeley was always prominent, and one of his many distinctions consisted in the fact that he was elected national commander of that body. At the time of his death he had been for many years a vestryman of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

All who ever had the privilege of meeting Colonel Blakeley, or even passing him in the street, know that he was a man who looked what he was. His military bearing proclaimed the soldier, and his finely-cut features bore the stamp of the intellectual vigor which gained for him his place at the bar and his influence in the political world. His dark blue eyes, keen,

steadfast and compelling, showed him to be a leader of men. In his latter years a crown of abundant white hair and a full beard of the same hue imparted to him an air of singular distinction, an appearance at once venerable and commanding. A representative of one of the most momentous epochs in our national history, no one who beheld him, though but for a few moments, ever forgot that noble face and form.

Colonel Blakeley married, in 1854, Susan Drum Mechling, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of three sons: Frederick J., of Roseburg, Oregon; William A., of Pittsburgh, former district attorney of Allegheny county; and Archibald M., an attorney of New York City. In his wife, "a perfect woman nobly planned," Colonel Blakeley ever found an ideal helpmate, a true comrade and the sunshine of his home.

Until within two years of his death Colonel Blakeley was engaged in the active practice of his profession, and almost to the very end he retained his keen and broad-minded interest in the affairs not of his own community and nation alone, but of the world-at-large. On August 27, 1915, he passed away, "full of years and of honors," able lawyer, brave soldier, patriotic citizen, upright and warm-hearted man. In every class of society and in every walk of life friends rose up to honor his name and offer tributes to his memory.

One of the Pittsburgh papers, the "Telegraph," said, in part:

In the fullness of years Colonel Archibald Blakeley passed from this life yesterday evening. Had he done nothing more than assist in the organization of the Republican party he would have earned the esteem of his fellowmen; but he did much, much more, for the honor of his country and his State. In his declining years, as in his prime, he was distinguished for his integ-

city and his devotion to the best interests of the community. And so it is that his memory will be cherished by all who knew him.

By triple links which were as "hooks of steel," the life of this noble man connected the present with the past. He represented sixty years' history of the Pennsylvania bar, and his presence was a perpetual reminder of the war which resulted in the birth of a nation. But he linked us with events more remote than that. As one of the great *ante-bellum* group which helped to prepare the way for the war and its results, he stands before us not only as one of the actors in a mighty drama, but in a sense, as one of its creators. His figure looms large in history, and the mists of time will have little power to obscure its heroic proportions.

(The Mechling Line).

(I) Jacob Mechling, the first ancestor of record, was a native of Germany, and not many years prior to the Revolutionary War emigrated to the American colonies, settling in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and removing thence to Westmoreland county, where they passed the remainder of their lives. The words "they" and "their" are used not without reason, for Jacob Mechling was accompanied in his wanderings by his wife, whom he married in Germany and whose name was Catherine. They died, respectively, on November 1, 1827, and August 18, 1832, each having attained the age of eighty-four years.

(II) Jacob (2) Mechling, son of Jacob (1) and Catherine Mechling, was born December 8, 1770, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and enlisted in the United States army. In 1792 he was sent with his company to Chambers' Station, Westmoreland county, to guard the settlers against the Indians, and in 1796, after the Indian troubles had subsided, he

went to Butler county and purchased a tract of land in what is now Washington township. Later he removed to the borough of Butler and engaged in the hotel business, also becoming one of the pioneer merchants of the town. Though a Democrat in politics, Mr. Mechling voted for Washington in 1792, but from Jefferson to Buchanan always cast his presidential vote for the candidate of his party. In 1803 he was elected county commissioner, and in 1804 justice of the peace. The same year he was chosen a member of the Legislature, serving continuously by re-elections until 1808. In 1809 he was appointed prothonotary, an office which he retained nine years. He served several terms in the Council, and for three years was chief burgess of the borough. He was a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Mechling married, December 30, 1794, Mary Magdalene Drum, and their children were: Jacob, mentioned below; Susanna, born July 8, 1797, married (first) John McCleary and (second) Judge Cole, of Peru, Indiana; George, born June 3, 1799; Simon, born September 16, 1801; Philip, born August 20, 1803; Catherine B., born March 3, 1806, married Judge Joseph Buffington; Christian, born January 24, 1808; Benjamin, born March 28, 1810; Henry, born March 22, 1812; Samuel, born June 21, 1814; and Thomas, born August 30, 1816. Jacob Mechling, the father of the family, died January 10, 1861.

(III) Jacob (3) Mechling, son of Jacob (2) and Mary Magdalene (Drum) Mechling, was born October 20, 1795, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and succeeded to the hotel business of his father which he conducted until 1865, when he retired. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving as lieutenant of a company from Butler which was stationed at Black Rock, on the Niagara

river. He was successively a Whig and a Republican, and held the offices of associate judge, prothonotary and treasurer of Butler county, also serving in 1849 as chief burgess of Butler. In early life he was connected with the Lutheran church, but in later years united with the Protestant Episcopal church of Butler in which, for many years, he served as vestryman and senior warden. Mr. Mechling married Jane, daughter of John Thompson, and sister of the late Chief Justice James Thompson, and their children were: Mary J., married L. L. Lord, and is now deceased; Susan Drum, mentioned below; William T., deceased, graduated from West Point, was a colonel in the regular army; Jacob J., of California; Simon S., deceased; and Joseph B., of Butler township. Mrs. Mechling passed away in May, 1872, and her husband did not long survive her, his death occurring September 11, 1873. Colonel William T. Mechling, of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, son of Simon Mechling, is now postmaster at Butler.

(IV) Susan Drum Mechling, daughter of Jacob (3) and Jane (Thompson) Mechling, became the wife of Colonel Archibald Blakeley, as stated above.

BLAKELEY, Frederick J.,

Representative Citizen.

A varied and eventful record is that of Frederick J. Blakeley, now of Roseburg, Oregon, but belonging by birth and ancestry to Pennsylvania. For a number of years Mr. Blakeley was closely associated with railroad interests in Ohio, and subsequently he took, for a time, a prominent part in the political life of Detroit, Michigan. Since becoming a resident of Oregon, Mr. Blakeley has been actively identified with the elements most essential to the upbuilding and progress of that State.

Frederick J. Blakeley was born November 4, 1855, at Butler, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Colonel Archibald and Susan Drum (Mechling) Blakeley. One memorable event stands out distinctly in the boyhood of Frederick J. Blakeley. He accompanied his mother when she went to visit his father at the front, arriving at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where Colonel Blakeley was stationed, two days after the battle of Stone River. When the army was commanded to move forward they returned home, but the time spent at the camp was a never-to-be-forgotten episode in the life of the boy.

After the close of the war the family moved to Franklin, Pennsylvania, where Frederick J. attended school, later going to Kenwood School, at New Brighton, Pennsylvania. In 1867 the family took up their abode in Pittsburgh and there Frederick J. attended the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), afterward finishing his education at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. On leaving this institution he studied law with his father, but before he had completed the course decided to abandon the idea of a professional career and to identify himself with railroad interests. His first step in this direction was to enter the engineering department of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway, the headquarters being at Norwalk, Ohio. Subsequently he associated himself with the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railway in the capacity of paymaster, with headquarters at Toledo, Ohio. After holding this position about one year he was recalled to the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway to assume the office of assistant managing director, in charge of the right of way department.

After his marriage, Mr. Blakeley lived for a time on a stock farm in Michigan, near Toledo, but after several years re-

turned to that city, having secured a large railroad contract with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

It was about this time that Mr. Blakeley became prominent in the political field, his abilities as an organizer having attracted special attention. In consequence of this he was solicited to conduct the campaign for the nomination of Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, Michigan, for governor of the State. When he took charge of this campaign Mr. Blakeley found that the mass of the people were with Pingree, but that they had no organization and were opposed by the old guard, who had been in the harness for years, had a good organization, were well equipped financially, and seemed to have everything in their favor. The campaign was one of the most bitterly contested in the history of the United States, but ended triumphantly, not only in the nomination of Mr. Pingree, but also in his election by the largest majority ever received by any gubernatorial candidate in Michigan. Mr. Blakeley was justly awarded great credit for the management of this campaign and was induced to remain in Detroit, residing in that city until 1901.

In that year Mr. Blakeley, who was associated with Eastern capitalists in Western timber, went to Oregon to look after their holdings, and in 1905 decided to make his home in Roseburg, in that State, where he has resided continuously ever since. He has become active in the up-building and development of Oregon, and has taken a leading part in the political affairs of the State. Not only there, but also in the other places where he has resided, he has served as president and director of a number of corporations. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. As may be inferred from his record Mr. Blakeley is a man of aggressive energy, much foresight and gifted both as an executant and administrator.

Another of his endowments is his capacity for making friends, and also for keeping them. Loyal himself, he inspires loyalty in others. He looks like what he is, a successful man of affairs and a man of race, true to the traditions of a noble ancestry.

Mr. Blakeley married, June 15, 1882, Ada, daughter of Dr. W. W. and Adaline (Knaggs) Jones. Dr. Jones, who was mayor of Toledo, Ohio, was a lineal descendant of Captain Jones, of the "Mayflower." Mrs. Jones was a great granddaughter of Jonathan Carver, and a granddaughter of Whitmore Knaggs, who was Indian agent with General Lewis Cass of Detroit, Michigan, and in association with whom he helped to negotiate some of the most important Indian treaties. Mr. and Mrs. Blakeley became the parents of a son and two daughters: 1. William J., whose biography follows. 2. Adeo Sue, born December 31, 1885, died May 8, 1910. 3. Grace Jones, born October 15, 1889; married, February 10, 1915, H. J. Hildeburn, of Roseburg, Oregon. Care for the welfare of those nearest and dearest to him has ever been the dominant motive of Mr. Blakeley's life and his home was always to him a place of rest and refuge from the turmoil of affairs. The wife and mother, who was the center and source of the happiness of that home, passed away on February 23, 1917, the event calling forth a spontaneous and touching proof of the place she had held in the hearts of the people of Roseburg. Her funeral services were conducted, by public request, at the Armory, and at the hour appointed all business houses were closed and all courts adjourned. The services were conducted by the Grand Army of the Republic and the Women's Relief Committee, in conjunction with the rendering of the last rites of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Frederick J. Blakeley has played an



W. A. Bradley

active and influential part in the industrial development and political affairs of no fewer than three states of the Union, but never does Pennsylvania forget that he is her son. With the pride of possession she has watched each successive step of his career, and in any history of her representative men she claims the appearance of his biography and portrait as one of her inalienable rights.

BLAKELEY, William Augustus,

Lawyer, Public Official.

The career of the late William A. Blakeley, former district attorney of the city of Pittsburgh, furnishes a striking refutation of the popular belief that it is more difficult for the son of a successful man to make for himself a name and place in the world than it is for him who enters the arena unheralded. Comparison with his eminent ancestors shows a balance in Mr. Blakeley's favor, the distinction which he attained in his private practice being surpassed only by the richly-merited honor which attended him in his official life.

William Augustus Blakeley was born February 24, 1866, in Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Colonel Archibald and Susan Drum (Mechling) Blakeley. While he was still an infant his parents moved to the old city of Allegheny (now North Side, Pittsburgh), and it was in the public schools of that neighborhood that he received his early education. Later he attended the Sewickley Academy, where he was prepared for the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), whence he proceeded to the University of Michigan. From that institution he graduated in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately after this event Mr. Blakeley returned to Pittsburgh, where he at once engaged in

newspaper work, becoming a reporter for the "Commercial Gazette" and the "Pittsburgh Press." While thus busily engaged he did not lose sight of his ultimate object which was the profession of the law. His spare hours were devoted to legal studies in the office of Major A. M. Brown, and on June 13, 1891, on motion of Judge Charles S. Fetterman, he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. Almost on the threshold of his career the young lawyer rose into prominence. In 1893 he was appointed deputy district attorney under District Attorney Clarence Burleigh, retaining the position until his resignation at the expiration of the first year of the incumbency of John C. Haymaker. Thereafter for a number of years Mr. Blakeley devoted himself to private practice, making a record which brought him conspicuously and favorably into public notice. He was connected with many of the most important of the civil and criminal cases which were tried in the courts of Allegheny county, meeting with unusual success in conducting them to a satisfactory conclusion. Among those which added greatly to his prestige were the J. McD. Scott cases. In the matter of obtaining favorable verdicts Mr. Blakeley could scarcely be said to have a superior. One of the best known instances of his ability in this direction is the case of J. C. Robinson, secretary of The Cash Industrial and The Globe Building and Loan associations, who was charged with having embezzled sixty-three thousand dollars of the funds of these corporations. Another instance is the case of Joseph L. and Susan L. Miller, for whom Mr. Blakeley obtained a verdict of ninety-seven thousand dollars, this sum being within one thousand dollars of the highest verdict ever obtained in Allegheny county, and creating considerable comment throughout the entire State. In 1901 the

course of his private practice was interrupted by his appointment as assistant city solicitor under City Solicitor Thomas Carnahan, serving until the election of Mayor William B. Hays. He then resumed private practice, and in March, 1905, formed a partnership with ex-Judge Eliot Rodgers and George H. Calvert, the firm name being Rodgers, Blakeley & Calvert. On January 1, 1908, Judge Rodgers withdrew from the partnership and Mr. Blakeley became senior member in the firm of Blakeley & Calvert.

On December 14, 1908, Mr. Blakeley was appointed by the unanimous consent of all the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, district attorney of Allegheny county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry L. Goehring. In 1909 he was elected to the office by an overwhelming majority. The period of his administration forms the climax of his career, for in it he stood before the public not only as the eminent lawyer but also as the fearless champion of the people's rights, the uncompromising foe of treachery and fraud. He labored diligently in untangling the conspiracy in the City Council and in prosecuting the offenders. Councilmen and bankers were convicted and sent to the penitentiary or jail. It was while he served as district attorney by appointment that this episode, which has been graphically called "the clean-up of Pittsburgh," occurred, and it was his aggressiveness in behalf of right and justice which won for him the unanimous Republican nomination for the full term and victory at the subsequent election. In 1913 Mr. Blakeley received the tribute of the offer of a renomination, but expressed his refusal of the honor in the following words:

Upon the expiration of my present term, January, 1914, I shall have occupied the office of district attorney for a period of five years. The first four were exceedingly busy ones and called

forth the best efforts and attention of everyone connected with the office. What things were done and how they were done are matters entirely within the knowledge of the public, and I need not make further comment. I hope that we may be able to close the eleven remaining months of service with as much satisfaction to ourselves and the public generally as rewarded our work of the previous years of our administration.

Mr. Blakeley's conduct of the office of public prosecutor has been a refreshing exhibition of what a man with a conscience and a good stiff backbone can do. His disregard of his own future at the hands of the dominant political machine has won him the admiration of every right thinking man and woman in the community. He deserves the greatest credit for the manner in which he has handled the entire situation. He has undoubtedly had to resist tremendous influences which would have put an end to all further prosecutions. He has even had to institute proceedings against some of his old friends' and associates. Yet through it all he has stood true to his duties as state's attorney. There are many things in his present attitude that point to real greatness of character, a thing too seldom found in a public official these days.

Among the professional organizations in which Mr. Blakeley was enrolled were the Pennsylvania Bar Association, of which he was at one time vice-president, and the Allegheny County Bar Association, in which he served on the committee of offenses. He also belonged to the American Bar Association, the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, and was at one time a member of the faculty of the Pittsburgh Law School. His clubs were the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Allegheny Country, Pittsburgh Country, Union, University, and last but not least, the Automobile Club of Pittsburgh, for he was a most enthusiastic



William J. Blakeley.

motorist. He also belonged to the Art Society of Pittsburgh, the Church Club of Pittsburgh, and the Civic Club of Allegheny County.

There was, as has been well said, nothing narrow nor petty in the character of Mr. Blakeley. No one, however, who had once met him, would need to be assured of this fact, for a glance at his countenance, which bore the stamp of a large nature and a candid disposition, would have inspired the strongest conviction. His expression, keen and searching as it was, was tempered by a kindliness which gave evidence of a warm and sympathetic heart. He was a man of profound beliefs and his exceptional power in impressing his beliefs upon others was due in great measure to his tenacity and capacity for concentration.

On his retirement from the office of district attorney Mr. Blakeley resumed private practice. He was in the prime of life and it seemed not improbable that he might again be unanimously summoned by his fellow-citizens to serve them in a place of honor and responsibility. But it was not to be. On May 26, 1917, he passed away, his death depriving the bar of Allegheny county of one of its brightest ornaments and the metropolis of Pennsylvania of an ideal citizen. It is thus that William Augustus Blakeley will be remembered. His name will live in the annals of his profession and his city as that of an able and high-minded lawyer whose powers were consecrated to the righting of wrongs, the vindication of the innocent, and the incorruptible and invincible maintenance and defense of good government and civic virtue.

BLAKELEY, William J.,
Lawyer.

Among those Pittsburgh lawyers who have, within the last five years, taken

their places as members of the Allegheny county bar, William J. Blakeley has already won merited recognition. Mr. Blakeley was until recently a member of the well-known firm of Blakeley & Blakeley, but has practiced alone since the death of his uncle, William A. Blakeley, senior partner, and one of the most distinguished members of the Pittsburgh bar.

William J. Blakeley was born October 25, 1883, at Toledo, Ohio, and is a son of Frederick J. and Ada (Jones) Blakeley, and a grandson of Colonel Archibald and Susan Drum (Mechling) Blakeley. The Blakeley family has been resident in Western Pennsylvania since the latter part of the eighteenth century, and for sixty years and upwards has been represented in Pittsburgh. Biographies and portraits of Colonel Archibald Blakeley and his son, William A. Blakeley, both deceased, precede this.

The preparatory education of William J. Blakeley was received in the public schools of Toledo, and the Toledo Central High School, from which he graduated. He then spent two years at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and at the end of that time entered the law school of the University of Pittsburgh, graduating in 1912 with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He then became a law student in the office of Blakeley & Calvert, Mr. William A. Blakeley, of this firm, being his uncle and acting as his preceptor. In 1913 he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. Immediately thereafter Mr. Blakeley began practice in association with the firm of Blakeley & Calvert, giving, as the years went on, increasing evidence that he had made no mistake in the choice of a profession. In January, 1916, his uncle, William A. Blakeley, withdrew from the firm of Blakeley & Calvert, forming the partnership of Blakeley & Blakeley. This association of uncle and nephew was main-

tained until the death of the former, which occurred May 26, 1917. Since that time he has practiced alone. Mr. Blakeley is a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. He is the descendant of men who have made the family name synonymous in Pittsburgh with military distinction and professional eminence.

PRICHARD, Frank Perley,
Lawyer.

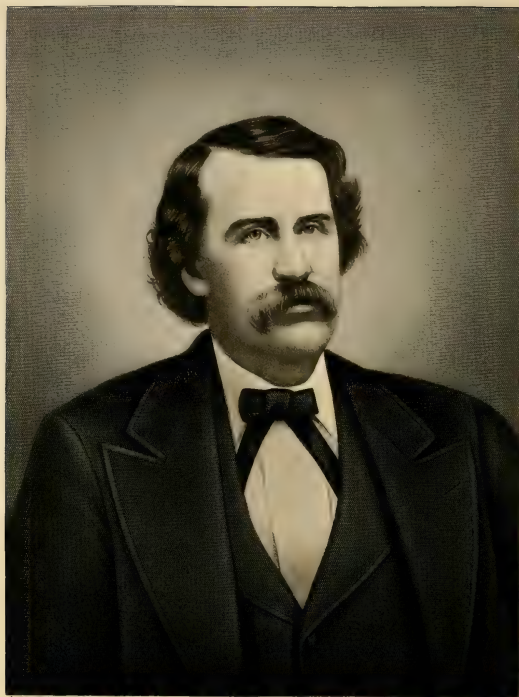
For more than a quarter of a century the Philadelphia bar numbered among its leaders the late Frank P. Prichard, for many years the legal associate of the late John G. Johnson, and afterwards head of the well-known firm of Prichard, Saul, Bayard & Evans, until the time of his death. With eminence in his profession Mr. Prichard combined noteworthy activity as a citizen, taking a foremost part in all that concerned municipal reform and the cause of public progress.

Frank Perley Prichard was born May 30, 1853, in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and was a son of Abraham P. and Frances A. (Sawyer) Prichard. Frank P. Prichard attended the public schools of Philadelphia, and in 1870 graduated from the Central High School. After reading law for a time with the late Arthur M. Burton, Mr. Prichard entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the class of 1874. On June 1, of that year, he was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia. Entering without delay upon the active practice of his profession, Mr. Prichard won speedy recognition both for native ability and devotion to duty. These qualities, combined with comprehensive equipment, soon built up for him a very high and firmly assured reputation. For over thirty-five years he was associated with the late John G. Johnson. In 1878 Mr. Prichard was elec-

ted president of the Law Academy, becoming one of the best-known lawyers in Philadelphia. He was editor of the "Weekly Notes of Cases" and of the "American Law Register." During the years 1915, 1916 and 1917 he served as chancellor of the Law Association of Philadelphia.

In all that made for civic betterment Mr. Prichard was an enthusiastic worker. In November, 1904, in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of citizens, he was appointed chairman of a committee of seven citizens to recommend some plan for the improvement of existing municipal conditions, and as a result of the report of this committee the Committee of Seventy was formed, Mr. Prichard acting as a member of its executive committee. Suggestions and plans for placing in the field a full list of independent candidates for magistrates and councilmen were discussed and it was, eventually, through the work of this committee that the project was carried out. In addition to the literary work already mentioned, Mr. Prichard wrote and published a number of addresses on political and legal subjects. In 1910 he was appointed by the Governor of the State chairman of the Committee to Codify and Revise Pennsylvania Election Laws and on this committee he served until 1913. He was a director of the Land Title and Trust Company and of the Philadelphia Company for Guaranteeing Mortgages. Politically Mr. Prichard was a Republican. He was one of the trustees of the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Institute Society, and his clubs were the Rittenhouse and University.

The personality of Mr. Prichard was complex and at the same time singularly attractive. Profoundly learned in his profession, and possessing broad general culture, he was also endowed with the qual-



Alex Chambers

ities which win and hold friends. His bearing was dignified, and while his habitual expression was that of gravity he manifested, in the company of his intimates, a geniality and a sense of humor, the charm of which will be long remembered by those privileged to enjoy it.

Mr. Prichard married, April 14, 1898, Florence Newell, daughter of Henry N. and Annie M. Tilton, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and they became the parents of three daughters: Margaret T., Elizabeth P., and Anne Perley.

At the zenith of his career and in the full maturity of his powers this able and gifted man was suddenly summoned from the scenes of his labors and successes, passing away on August 29, 1918, at Grand Canyon, Yellowstone National Park. In Philadelphia the announcement of the sad event was received by the bar and judiciary with the deepest regret, and carried to the hearts of Mr. Prichard's personal friends a sense of inexpressible bereavement. Among the many tributes offered to the character and work of this eminent lawyer and public-spirited citizen the following extracts from an editorial which appeared in a Philadelphia paper express with peculiar felicity the universal sentiment:

The Philadelphia bar and a representative section of the public will to-day pay the last tribute of respect and esteem to the late Frank P. Prichard. News of his death in Wyoming, while seeking a rest abundantly earned by the labors devolving on him after the demise of John G. Johnson with whom he has been associated for thirty-five years, brought a shock to the profession and the wide public to whom he was known as a distinguished lawyer.

Mr. Prichard owed his advancement to sterling manhood. He stood for the same lofty ideals of professional service as his chief. He never practised the arts of personal advertisements, but acquired authority by devotion to public and private duty. * * * Above all he was a high-minded man, with winning personal qualities and earnest-

ness of purpose in discharging his duties both as a lawyer with a highly responsible practice and as a private citizen.

When a man is thus portrayed by those of his own community nothing remains to be added. The last word of appreciation has been spoken.

CHAMBERS, Alexander,

Glass Manufacturer.

Among the men who have given Pittsburgh a high reputation as a glass manufacturing center, and especially among those who have aided in developing the industry and making it what it is, Alexander Chambers must be awarded a high and honorable place. He has departed from the scene of labors, but his memory is held in grateful affection in many hearts, and perpetuated in the great establishment he founded. He was naturally equipped for a successful contest with circumstances, having in his Scotch-Irish ancestry a foundation of pluck, energy, and courage of the most substantial kind.

James Chambers, father of Alexander Chambers, came from the North of Ireland, and settled in what was then Bayardstown, but is now a part of Pittsburgh. He was a useful citizen in his day and generation, filling for over twenty years the position of alderman from the Fifth Ward.

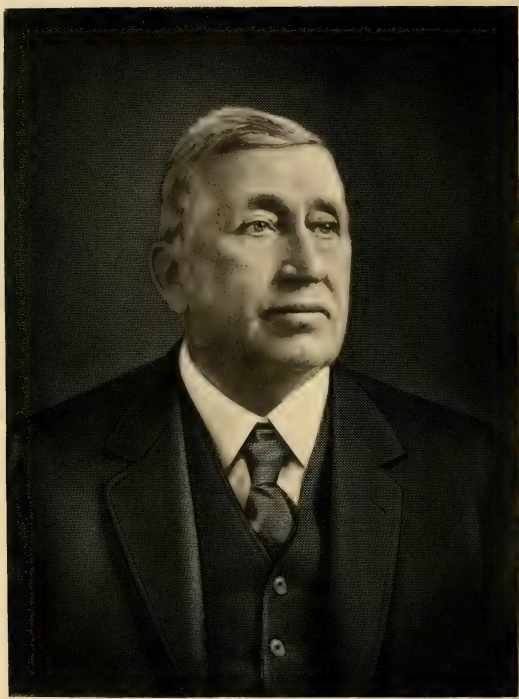
Alexander Chambers was given a fair education for the day in the common schools of Pittsburgh, and at the proper time, and in accordance with the almost universal custom of the time, was set to learn a trade. That chosen for him was the glass blowing. He faithfully served his apprenticeship, working with his head as well as his hands, and making himself master of the business in all its branches, with a fair idea as to its possibilities. Therefore he was prepared, when starting

for himself, to take such steps and only such as were to the best advantage. His first venture was made in company with a brother, David H. Chambers, in 1843. They located in the old Fifth Ward, and were engaged in the manufacture of vials and green and black bottles. They remained in this locality, gradually extending their business and building up a trade until 1853, when they removed their works to what was then called South Pittsburgh, but is now a part of the city and known as the South Side. Here they continued in the manufacture of vials and bottles and added window glass thereto. The site occupied was where the establishment of A. and D. H. Chambers was located and remained for over thirty years. When the two brothers commenced on the South Side they employed less than fifty men, but so greatly had the business grown that now five hundred are required. David H. Chambers died in 1862, but the business was continued by his brother without the addition of any new partners or change in management.

Alexander Chambers was one of the best known glassmen the country over, and was one of the leading spirits therein. His mind was active and always seeking out new avenues of development and improvement in the manufacture of glass. He was one of the first in the country to increase the size of window glass, and he was very successful in his ventures in that direction. He was recognized for many years as the leader in his line of manufacture. He gave his chief thought and attention to the glass business, and allowed no other interests to divert him therefrom; that was while he was actively engaged in it, although in the later years of his life he gave it only a general oversight, and left it in charge of those who have so worthily conducted it since his death. He was financially and personally

interested in a number of outside enterprises for the development and upbuilding of Pittsburgh, among them being the Exchange National Bank, of which he was director, while he held stock in many of the other banks and insurance companies of Pittsburgh. He represented his home ward in the City Council for a number of terms, and while there was noted for his good common sense and business prudence. He was one of the pioneers of the South Side, and always took an active interest in anything relating to its material or moral improvement. He was a member of its borough government for a time, and one of the influential men thereto. His heart was moved by any worthy or humane cause. During the Civil War for the Union cause, he was an earnest and practical friend to his country, generously equipping several companies, and aiding in all possible ways in his power.

The business and personal character of Mr. Chambers are somewhat outlined in the above, but much more can be truthfully said concerning him. He was one of the most generous-hearted men that could anywhere be found, and with him the instinct to give was followed by the act itself. He made no large donation, but his alms were continuous and did daily good in many directions. He could hear of no cause of want or trouble without wishing to become one of the means of relief. A day did not pass that did not see some chance for generosity laid at his door, and to his honor let it be said that no worthy applicant was ever sent away empty-handed. He gave liberally to the church and to the organized forms of charity of Pittsburgh. He was noted for his steady industry and indomitable pluck, while his uprightness of character was recognized and acknowledged by all. His word was all that any man required,



Jaehamberg

and when that was once given it was sacred. He had, in a wonderful degree, the faculty of being fair and just to all men, and could fairly arbitrate on a case in which he had an interest, giving to all sides a hearing, and deciding against himself if the facts led to such conclusion. His mind was acute and active, suggesting methods in the manufacture of glass calculated to lessen the cost and improve the quality.

Alexander Chambers married Martha Jane, daughter of Henderson Wightman, of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers were the parents of the following children: 1. James A., the only son, a biography and portrait of whom follows. 2. Olivia, who married Hartley Howard, of Pittsburgh, becoming the mother of three children: Alexander Chambers Howard, Hartly Howard, Jr., who married Mary Painter, daughter of the late Park Painter, of Pittsburgh, and Martha. Mr. Howard died and Mrs. Olivia Howard married (second) ——— Warren, who is now deceased, leaving one child, Innis Warren. 3. Maria H., who married Calbraith Rodgers, captain of the Fifth Artillery, United States army; Captain Rodgers was killed in the Indian War; they had three children: i. Calbraith Rodgers, Jr., who became an aviator and was the first and only one to fly from New York City to Los Angeles, California; he met his death a few years ago while flying in Los Angeles. ii. Perry Rodgers. iii. Martha Rodgers, who married Albert Pease, of New York City. 4. Elizabeth B., who married Admiral John A. Rodgers, of the United States Navy, a brother of Captain Calbraith Rodgers, who married her sister; Admiral Rodgers is now a retired Admiral of the United States Navy, and is living in his old family homestead near Havre de Grace, Maryland; they are the parents of three children: John A. Rodgers, Jr., a commander in the United States Navy; Alex-

ander, deceased; and Robert, who is also in the United States Navy. Admiral Rodgers' mother was Miss Perry, of the family of the late Commodore Perry, United States Navy. Mrs. Chambers was a descendant of the Carroll family of Carrollton, forever famous in our history and a scion of a very ancient and illustrious Irish family transplanted to Maryland by Sir Macilroona O'Carroll, who received a grant of sixty thousand acres of land in the colony. The other Carrolls of Maryland came from Spain by way of the West Indies. Both branches use the following arms, crest and motto:

Arms—Argent, two lions combatant gules, supporting a sword proper, hilted and pommelled or.

Crest—On the stump of an oak sprouting new branches proper, a hawk of the last, belled or.

Motto—*In fide et in bello fortis.*

Mr. Chambers made several visits to Europe, and in other ways used the leisure of his later years in recreation and travel that were not possible to him when in the cares of an active business life. He was a man in the possession of good health almost up to the close of his life, and the end came after only a few days of sickness. When his death, which occurred on March 28, 1875 was announced, the feeling of grief throughout Pittsburgh was universal, and he was lamented as one who had accomplished a large share of good in the world, and who had faithfully served his day and generation. His impress on the glass business of Pittsburgh was of lasting character, and the great manufacturing house he created serves as the most fitting monument to his memory.

CHAMBERS, James A.,

Leader in Glass Industry.

Glass making, one of the most ancient of arts, is but little more than a century

old in Pittsburgh. Nevertheless, today, whatever it may be in the glass line that the prospective buyer is seeking, it is to Pittsburgh that he resorts for its purchase. The men who first developed the industry were the originators of a phenomenal work and those who maintain it at the present time have upon their hands a task of still greater magnitude. Prominent in this latter class is James A. Chambers, former president of the Chambers & McKee Glass Company; also the Chambers Window Glass Company and the American Window Glass Company. Mr. Chambers is distinguished not only as a manufacturer and one of the recognized leaders of the glass industry, but also as a man of initiative and origination, whose pioneer work in the introduction of the tank melting furnace for window glass, together with his development of machines for the manufacture of cylinder window glass, has given him an international reputation.

James A. Chambers, son of Alexander and Martha Jane (Wightman) Chambers, was born February 28, 1849, in Pittsburgh, and received an education adapted to fit him for the part he was to play in life. After attending the public schools of his native city he entered the Pennsylvania Military Academy at West Chester, Pennsylvania, and on leaving this institution entered the service of the old firm of the A. and D. H. Chambers Window Glass Manufacturing Company, which firm was a partnership, the members being Alexander Chambers and his brother. James A. Chambers was at this time only a lad and so may be said to have grown up in the glass business. For this business he showed himself, at the very beginning of his career, so well fitted that after being in the office only a short time he was made general manager, which position he retained until 1877, when he

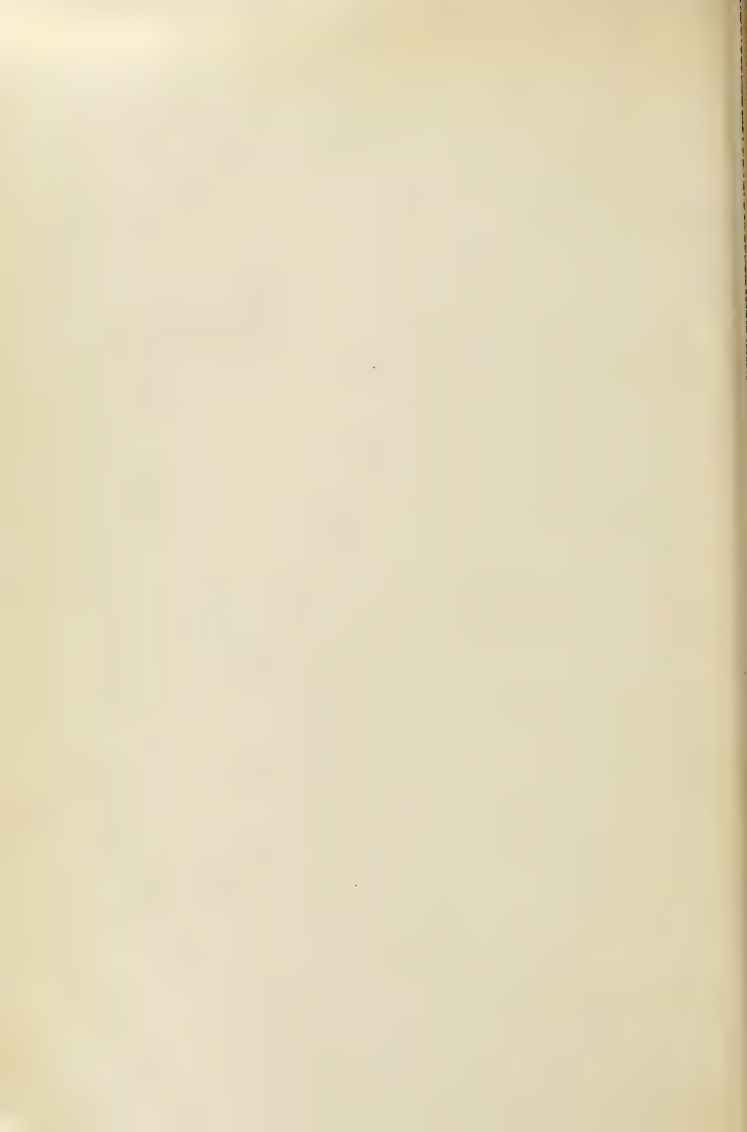
closed the business of the firm of A. and D. H. Chambers Window Glass Manufacturing Company.

At this period of his life it became evident that Mr. Chambers possessed not only sound judgment, but also initiative, that he was distinctly a man of progressive ideas. In 1877 he selected a site on the Pennsylvania Railroad, twenty-eight miles from Pittsburgh, and in co-operation with M. Sellers McKee, at that time one of the leading tableware manufacturers of Pittsburgh, built the first window glass melting furnaces ever put up in the United States. This bold and decisive action marked an epoch in the history of a great industry.

In the course of time a desire to go into business for himself prompted Mr. Chambers to organize, as we have seen, the firm of Chambers & McKee. Their plant was situated where Jeannette now stands, and Mr. Chambers is justly regarded as the founder of that flourishing and progressive community. The plant was at that time the largest in the world for the manufacture of window glass, and when the firm was incorporated as the Chambers & McKee Glass Company, Mr. Chambers became president. Subsequently Mr. Chambers founded the Chambers Window Glass Company, building a plant in Arnold, a suburb of New Kensington. This plant was constructed and operated along the same lines as that of the Chambers & McKee Glass Company. These plants are the finest of their kind in the United States, and are the finest equipped window glass plants in the world. They manufacture all kinds of cylinder window glass, making the celebrated "Chambers Eagle Brand," "Chambers Columbia Brand," the "Chambers Crystal Picture," and the "Chambers Select 26-oz" Mr. Chambers was the first president of this company, retaining the office until the



Carroll



consolidation in 1900, and to an extent which it is impossible to estimate this widely-known organization is the creation of its founder.

Some years later the spirit of enterprise which is so dominant a factor in Mr. Chambers personality found expression in the organization of the American Window Glass Company, which was a consolidation of the Chambers & McKee Window Glass Company, the Chambers Glass Company and all the more important window glass manufacturing companies in the United States. Mr. Chambers was, in this venture, the ruling spirit, and became the first president, remaining in office until 1910, when he retired. The Chambers & McKee Glass Company is still in operation as a part of the American Window Glass Company. Until retiring he was president of the tariff committee of the Window Glass Association, also holding the presidency and active leadership of all the important window glass manufacturing associations.

Among the many proofs of Mr. Chambers progressive spirit and inventive genius there is one which should stand beside his introduction of the tank-melting furnace. This is his development, in association with Mr. Lubbers who was employed by him, of machines for the manufacture of cylinder window glass. While president of the American Window Glass Company he turned over all his patents to this company. This is today the most successful method for the manufacture of window glass and is used almost exclusively in that manufacture in the United States, England, Canada, France and Japan.

Public spirit is something in which Mr. Chambers has never been found wanting, but for the excitements of political life he has no taste and office seeking and office holding are alike repugnant to him. The

only public position which he ever consented to hold was that of a member of the Lake Erie & Ohio River Ship Canal Commission. He belongs to the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Club, the Allegheny Country Club, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and has for years been conspicuous in the club life of Pittsburgh. He is a member and attendant of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

Perhaps the clearest possible idea of Mr. Chambers personal appearance can be conveyed by saying that he looks like a man of deep reflection, wide experience and decisive action. A glance at his face reveals the fact that he is pre-eminently one of the world's doers, that his part in life is accomplishment and that he leaves to others the recital of his deeds. His nature, though somewhat undemonstrative, is warmly social as the number of his friends bears eloquent testimony.

A man who lived through, albeit only as a boy, the momentous period of the Civil War, must hold in his memory many things possessing the most intense interest for those of a later generation. Perhaps the most thrilling of all Mr. Chambers' recollections and the one invested with the greatest historic value is that of the assassination of President Lincoln. On that ever-memorable night the boy, then a student at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, was taken by his father to Ford's Theater, and not long since, in relating the incident, said:

I can still recall how the house was draped with American flags in honor of the President's presence. Mr. Lincoln was sitting in the upper box. The lower box, as the theatre was built, was on a level with the stage, and the upper box was not much more than seven or eight feet above the stage level. The president was in the upper box. I can see his face now as he sat there shortly after the curtain arose. Just below his box was a big American flag, draped down.

Suddenly we heard a shot—I looked up toward the box and then I saw Booth jump from the box. He had boots and spurs on, and his spurs caught in the folds of the flag and he nearly fell headlong on the stage. He had a large bowie knife in his hand, and as he rallied himself after his tangle with the flag he walked across the stage facing the audience waving the knife in his up-lifted hand and made his celebrated declaration—"Sic Semper Tyrannis," but I cannot recall that he made the aftermath declaration: "The South is Avenged," so often attributed to him. Father and I waited and saw President Lincoln carried out of the theatre on a stretcher. His face was white as a sheet. They took him across the street, and then father and I went to Willard's to wait for news. We had hardly reached there when we heard that Seward had been assassinated and that Grant had been waylaid at Havre de Grace. Grant was on his way to Washington at the time and his adjutant was at the hotel. This officer soon allayed our fears by telling us that he had absolute information that Grant was all right. My father went to Stanton, secretary of war, and got passports for us to go to City Point, where Grants' headquarters were at that time. Father had known General Grant before. I was in my cadet uniform from the military school in Pennsylvania. Our uniforms were gray, modeled after those of West Point, and I recall how a sentry stopped us and wanted to know if I had though I was, were a Confederate soldier. We met General Grant at City Point and later went on to Petersburg, where we saw the soldiers' underground quarters occupied by them before the final assault that wound up with the occupation of Richmond.

Such a narrative from the lips of a man who has but recently withdrawn from the turmoil of the business arena must have made the listeners feel that they were participants in an event which had for half a century belonged to the dominion of history, and that they were at the same time living amid the rushing progress and startling developments of the ensuing hundred years.

Mr. Chambers married, December 10, 1874, Maria, daughter of James, Jr. and Elizabeth (Micheltree) Patton, of Allegheny, now North Side, Pittsburgh. Mr.

and Mrs. Chambers are the parents of four children: 1. Alexander. 2. Elizabeth, married William N. Murray, of Pittsburgh, and they had one child, Elizabeth; Mrs. Murray is now deceased. 3. Marion, married George C. Wilson, Jr., of Pittsburgh, and they have one child, Maria; Mr. Wilson is a son of George C. Wilson, a prominent attorney of Pittsburgh, whose biography and steel portrait appear elsewhere in this work. 4. Martha Jane, married Thomas J. McKay, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of four children: James Chambers, Thomas J., Jr., Elizabeth and Lawrence.

Factories in England, France, Japan and Germany are equipped with machines developed and introduced by James A. Chambers. As a son of a pioneer in the upbuilding of one of the greatest industries of Western Pennsylvania he brought to that field of activity the fruits of his father's experience and the wealth of his own ability and determination. The City of Pittsburgh, the State of Pennsylvania, the United States and the World-at-large bear witness to the results.

FERREE, Clifford B.,

Business Man.

Among the business men of Pittsburgh must be numbered Clifford B. Ferree, member of the firm of W. W. Mudge & Company, of Pittsburgh.

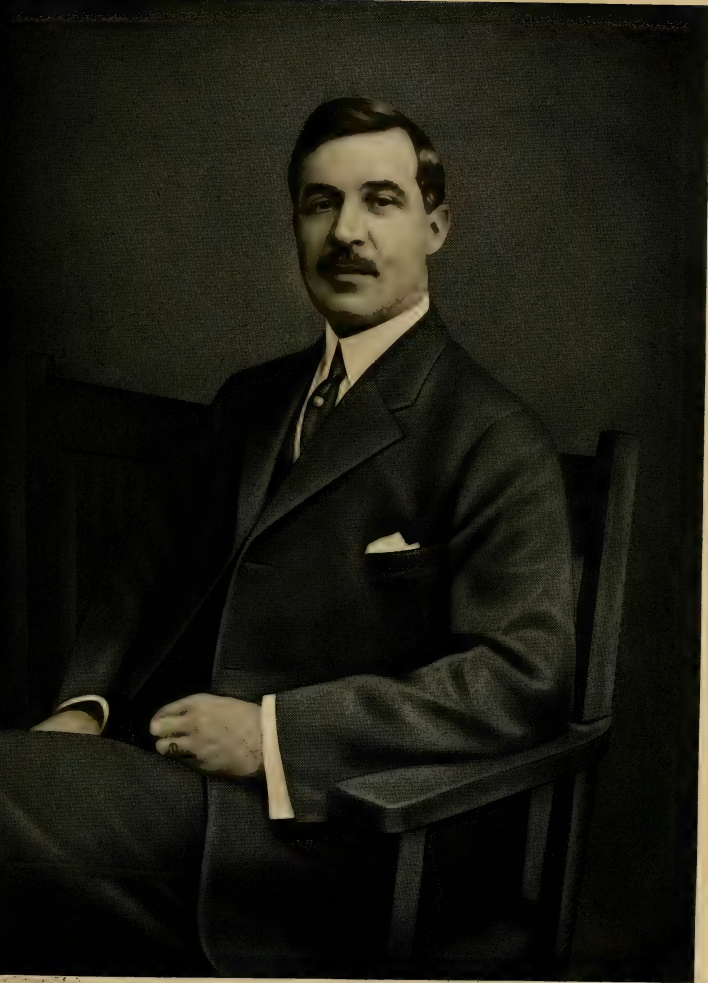
The family of Ferree is of French derivation, and the coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Azure, three plates, a bordure chequy argent and azure.

7 John Ferree, with whom this record has its inception, having fled his native land under religious persecution, finding asylum in the Palatinate of Germany, where he died. He belonged to the class known in history as Huguenots, his widow Mary,



Herree



C. B. Serrey





Du Bois

in 1709, coming to America, accompanied by her six children: Daniel, Catherine, Mary, Philip, of whom further; Jane, and John.

(II) Philip Ferree, son of John and Mary Ferree, married Leah, daughter of Abraham Du Bois (who was born in 1659, died in 1731), and granddaughter of Louis and Catherine Du Bois, who immigrated to America in 1660. Children of Philip and Leah (Du Bois) Ferree: Abraham, Isaac, of whom further; Jacob, Philip, Joel, Elizabeth, Magdaline, Leah, and Rachel. The arms of the Du Bois family is as follows:

Arms—Sable, an eagle displayed or.

(III) Isaac Ferree, son of Philip and Leah (Du Bois) Ferree, was born 1752, married, and had a son, Jacob.

(IV) Jacob Ferree, son of Isaac Ferree, married Rachel, his first cousin, daughter of Joel Ferree, and had children: Jacob, of whom further; Joel, Jane, Rebecca, and Elizabeth.

(V) Jacob (2) Ferree, son of Jacob (1) and Rachel (Ferree) Ferree, born 1750, died September 5, 1807, was a farmer on Peters creek in the southern part of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, whither he had moved from Chester county, later becoming the owner of land on the present site of Coraopolis, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, securing more than three hundred acres of government land. This extended from what is now Montour street along the southern bank of the Ohio river to the eastern boundary of Coraopolis. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. He married (second) in the year 1783, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, Alice Powell, born January 12, 1760, died July 21, 1846, both being buried on the George Ferree farm in Coraopolis, Pennsylvania. By his first marriage he had the following children:

Joel, Leah, Rebecca, Jane, and Elizabeth. Children of Jacob and Alice (Powell) Ferree: Rachel, born May 29, 1784, died in girlhood; Isaac, born January 9, 1786; Olaf, born January 10, 1788; Mary, born May 6, 1790, married Samuel Marks, and lived in Chester, West Virginia; Anna, born May 31, 1792, died in girlhood; Lida, born July 2, 1793, died young; Jacob, born July 17, 1795, held military rank of colonel, being stationed at Fort Meigs; William Powell, see below; Lavinia, born June 6, 1803, married Benjamin Jackson, and lived in Coraopolis, Pennsylvania.

(VI) William Powell Ferree, son of Jacob (2) and Alice (Powell) Ferree, was born on Peters creek, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1798, and died February 3, 1863. He inherited one hundred acres of land from his father, and to this tract he added two hundred and twenty-five acres, purchased in small lots as they appeared for sale. He was a surveyor by profession, and performed a great deal of work of that nature in all parts of Allegheny county. In politics a Whig, later an Abolitionist, and afterward a Republican. On the slavery question he held opinions and views of the most decided nature, and his was an important and busy station on the "Underground Railroad" that was so strong an institution in *ante-bellum* days. He supported his convictions with his life, enlisting in the Union Army and being killed in battle, February 3, 1863. His religion was the Presbyterian. He married Mary Stoddard, born in Moon township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1798, died December 23, 1888, and had children: 1. Jacob. 2. Margaret O., born March 10, 1826, died about 1863; married Andrew Shaffer, proprietor of a fulling mill. 3. Robert M., born April 21, 1830, died in September, 1906; married Rachel Curry. 4. William K., born January

22, 1833, enlisted in the Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, in 1861, and was discharged for disability, his death occurring January 1, 1865. 5. Sanford Harrison, see below.

(VII) Sanford Harrison Ferree, son of William Powell and Mary (Stoddard) Ferree, was born May 28, 1835, died January 29, 1914, in Coraopolis, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He enlisted, August 9, 1862, in John J. Young's Independent Battery, Union Army; appointed lieutenant in Pennsylvania Fifth Heavy Artillery; discharged June 30, 1865, at close of war. He married (first), December 26, 1867, Anna R., daughter of John and Mary (Johnson) Mathews; she was born September 17, 1845, died November 15, 1881. Mary Johnson Mathews was the daughter of Joseph Johnson, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, and lived at Nobles-town, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Children of Sanford H. and Anna R. (Mathews) Ferree: Clifford Byron, see below; Mary Corinne, married Charles A. Martin, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Lulu L., deceased; Joseph Johnson, died in early infancy. He married (second), May 1, 1884, Phoebe S. Gealy; she was born September 3, 1847. Sanford H. Ferree was a Presbyterian in religion, and a Republican in politics.

(VIII) Clifford Byron Ferree, son of the late Sanford H. and Anna R. (Mathews) Ferree, was born in New Bedford, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1869. He received his education in the schools of New Bedford and at Mt. Union College. He then entered the employ of the Second National Bank of Youngstown, Ohio, remaining there for three years. He was next employed by the Monongahela Furnace Company, at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, for eight or ten years, after which he entered the brokerage business, dealing in pig iron, steel and

coke. In 1905 he helped form, along with E. W. Mudge and Robert G. Campbell (whose biographies and portraits are on other pages of this work) the iron and steel firm of W. E. Mudge & Company, of Pittsburgh, of which he is still a member. Mr. Ferree is also vice-president, treasurer and director of the following concerns: Claire Furnace Company, Ella Furnace Company, Reliance Coke Company, Westmoreland-Connellsville Coal & Coke Company, Fort Palmer Supply Company, of Ligonier, Pennsylvania, Denbeau Supply Company, of Denbeau, Pennsylvania. In politics he is a Republican, but has never accepted office. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh Country Club, Oakmont Country Club, Pittsburgh Field Club, life member of the Americus Club, and Civic Club; member of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity.

Mr. Ferree married, May 29, 1900, Nell B., daughter of John M. and Sarah (Young) Davis, of Pittsburgh. The Davis coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Gules, a chevron engrailed between three boars' heads erased argent.

Crest—On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a boar passant argent.

Motto—*Virtute duce comite fortuna* (With valour my leader, and good fortune my companion).

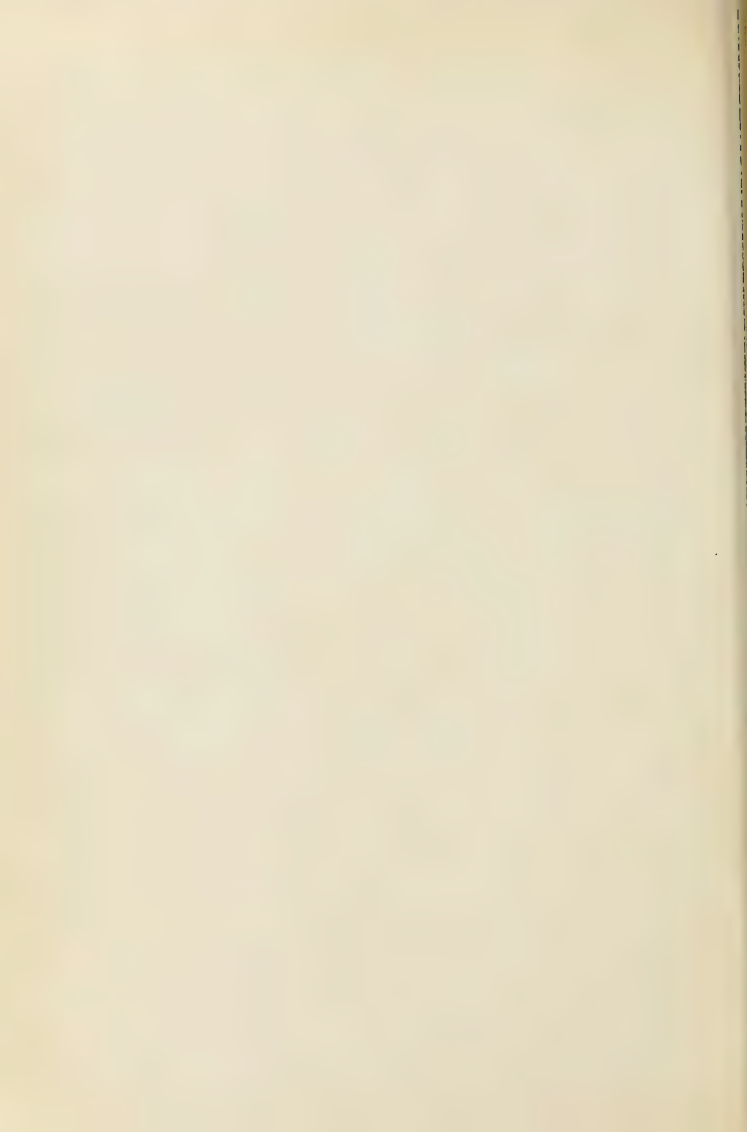
FERREE, Robert B.,

Surgeon.

Throughout the history of Pittsburgh her physicians and surgeons have been of the highest standing, and prominent among those who, during the quarter of a century just elapsed, most ably sus-



Davis





Edgar Allan Poe

tained the prestige of the profession was the late Dr. Robert B. Ferree, long a leading member of the surgical staff of the Presbyterian Hospital. In addition to professional eminence Dr. Ferree possessed the social distinction to which, as a man of noble ancestry, he was justly entitled.

(VII) Jacob F. Ferree, son of William Powell and Mary (Stoddard) Ferree, (q. v.) was born in Robinson township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and died in that county aged seventy-three years. He was first a resident of his native township, later acquiring title to more than five hundred acres of land in Moon township, bordering on the Ohio river for more than one-half mile, and extending back from the water front to three-quarters of a mile. For almost a quarter of a century he was justice of the peace of Coraopolis, and he was an active worker in the activities of the Presbyterian church, being a member of the session thereof. His entire life was spent in farming operations. At the time of the Civil War he was a member of the Home Guards. He married Nancy Phillips, born in Robinson township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, died —, aged seventy-four years, and had children: 1. John W., deceased, was a retail furniture dealer of Allegheny City (Pittsburgh, North Side); lived on Stockton avenue. 2. Jennie E., born 1855, died April 6, 1902; married James E. McCague. 3. Harry W., general foreman of the car repair shops of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad at McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania; resides on State street, Coraopolis. 4. William A., a foreman in the shops of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad; resides on State street, Coraopolis. 5. Sarah, unmarried, resides on State street, Coraopolis. 6. Robert B., whose biography follows. 7. Lillie E., married T. Edward Cornelius;

resides on State street, Coraopolis, her husband an architect. 8. Frank, died young.

(VIII) Robert B. Ferree, son of Jacob F. and Nancy (Phillips) Ferree, was born August 31, 1863, in Coraopolis. After a thorough literary education the youth, when the time came for him to choose a profession, selected that of medicine, a choice which the results most abundantly justified. His medical course was begun at the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, and completed at the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. Immediately thereafter Dr. Ferree entered upon the active practice of his profession. Innate ability and thorough equipment, joined to enthusiasm for the work and self-sacrificing devotion in the performance of duty, soon gained for the young physician a large and constantly increasing clientele and gave him an assured standing in the medical fraternity. His eminence as a surgeon was attested by the position he held in the Presbyterian Hospital, and as a private practitioner he possessed the implicit confidence not only of his own patients, but also of the general public, inspired by his well-merited reputation for profound knowledge and exceptional skill. The demands of duty left Dr. Ferree little time for affiliating with organizations other than those of a professional character, but he was never unmindful of the obligations of citizenship and was ever ready to assist with his means and influence any project which, in his judgment, had a tendency to promote betterment of conditions in the life of the community. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. With commanding talents Dr. Ferree combined a most attractive personality. By his patients he was not only trusted as a physician but loved as a friend. His professional work

was peculiarly congenial to him by reason of the fact that it was essential to the welfare of humanity. It could truly be said of him that he was "one who loved his fellow-men." His appearance and manner marked him unmistakably as the man of race. He was the high-class physician and the true and perfect gentleman.

Dr. Ferree married, April 5, 1892, Sadie, daughter of George W. and Margaret (Wallace) Ramsey, and they were the parents of one son, Robert B., Jr., who is now an ensign in the United States Navy. Mrs. Ferree is a woman of charming personality with a mind and heart which admirably fitted her to be a true mate for her gifted husband, the ruling motive of whose life was devotion to the ties and duties of the household. It was in the home that the beauty of his character was most distinctly manifested, but that phase of his life belongs not to the biographer but only to those who stood to him in the nearest and dearest relations.

In the full tide of usefulness and the perfect fruition of his powers, Dr. Ferree was summoned from the scene of his activities, passing away October 15, 1917. The loss to the profession was great and keenly-felt and the sense of personal bereavement widespread, being, in his home city, well-nigh universal. We mourn that the career of such a man should have been, as it seems to us, prematurely terminated, but in his thirty-three years of practice he had accomplished more than many achieve in half a century. A certain radiance attaches to the memory of one who, like Dr. Ferree, is summoned hence when scarcely beyond the prime of life. Most truly could it be said of this noble and gifted man, "his sun has gone down while it is yet day."

(The Ramsey Line).

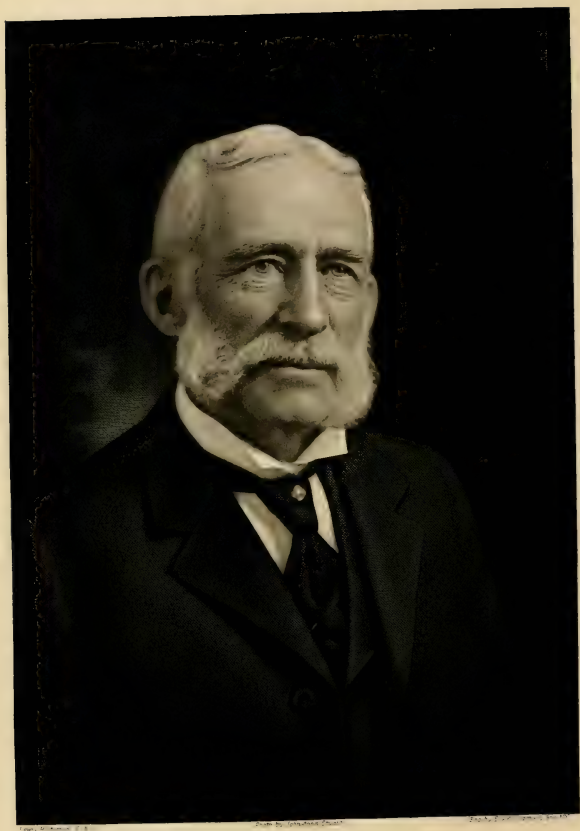
(I) Robert Ramsey, the first of the line herein recorded, was born in Mary-

land. He traveled across the mountains in the early pioneer days of the State of Pennsylvania, and located in Washington county, which at that time extended as far north as the Ohio river. He married Mary Michel, who bore him fifteen children, six sons and nine daughters, all age of more than sixty years. The oldest son, Rev. James Ramsey, D.D., was a professor in the Seceder Theological Seminary at Canonsburg and pastor of the Canonsburg Seceder Church for forty years. Robert Ramsey was one of the founders of the Kings Creek Seceder Church, also one of its elders.

(II) Robert (2) Ramsey, son of Robert (1) Ramsey, was born in Maryland, in 1780, and removed with his parents to Pigeon creek, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1789, and they later settled in Hanover township, same county, on the farm later owned by Thomas Ramsey, now deceased. After his marriage Robert Ramsey, Jr. moved to near Youngstown, Ohio, and subsequently returned to Pennsylvania and settled on the farm now owned by James and Joseph Ramsey. He married (first) Susannah Leeper, (second) a widow, Mrs. Deborah (Stephens) Whitehill. Children: Robert, lived on the homestead until his death, unmarried; James; William, died on his farm near Hookstown; Mary, married Robert Cross, and died in Washington county, Pennsylvania; Eliza, married (her husband's surname being the same as her own), and died in Hanover township; Eli; James, the owner of a farm near Hookstown, where he died.

BAUERSMITH, William,
Contractor, Builder.

During the half century recently ended the contracting and building interests of Pittsburgh had no abler or more conspicuous representative than the late William



Robert Stewart Smith

Bauersmith, who was highly respected as a citizen, and was particularly active in the promotion of church work and the support of charitable undertakings.

William Bauersmith was born February 8, 1838, in Hesse Cassel, Germany, and was a son of George Frederick and Susanna Maria (Hefner) Bauersmith. When the boy was twelve years old the family emigrated to the United States and settled in Pittsburgh, the city which, during the remainder of his life, was the home of William Bauersmith and the center of all his interests. Mr. Bauersmith was engaged in business as a contractor and builder. He was very successful, developing an extensive trade and acquiring an enviable reputation for ability and integrity. He was instrumental in building up much of the finest part of the East End, Pittsburgh's leading residential district. The last large contract on which he was engaged was the residence of Herbert Du Puy. Possessing all the essential qualifications of a good citizen, Mr. Bauersmith could always be counted on to do his part toward promoting any plan having for its object the welfare and progress of Pittsburgh. He was a member of the Oakmont Presbyterian Church, and in an official capacity had been for many years connected with the Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church, afterwards with the Forty-third Street Presbyterian Church. He always took an active and earnest interest in the progress and maintenance of the church. The character of Mr. Bauersmith is easily read in the narrative of his career. There we see him as the energetic, honorable business man, the public-spirited citizen, the man of irreproachable private life, and his face gave evidence of the fine qualities which made him what he was.

Mr. Bauersmith married, February 9, 1864, in Pittsburgh, Sarah Ann, daughter

of James and Nancy (Hood) Calhoun, and they were the parents of the following children: Kate B., married James J. Campbell, auditor of the Carnegie Steel Company; Anna J., married W. S. Campbell, traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific; Samuel M., cashier of Pennsylvania National Bank; Maria C., married Charles E. Satler, secretary of the United Engineering and Foundry Company; William R., connected with the Carnegie Steel Company. Mrs. Bauersmith died twenty years before the death of Mr. Bauersmith.

On November 17, 1917, Mr. Bauersmith's long and useful life ended. He was mourned as such a man deserved to be, for as a business man, citizen, friend, and neighbor his career was without blemish and his memory is unsullied. He added to the prosperity of his city by his aggressive and successful conduct of an extensive business, and was always faithful to all her best interests. This is the record of William Bauersmith, and it is one which his descendants may well desire to preserve and in which they may take a wholly laudable and honest pride.

SMITH, Robert Stewart,

Financier.

The name and record of the late Robert Stewart Smith, president of the Union National Bank, are conspicuous in the history of Pittsburgh as those of a man who, for the space of more than half a century, was associated with her financial interests, and during half that period stood as one of the pillars which upheld them. Mr. Smith was closely identified with the church work and religious interests of the Metropolis, and was respected as one of her most valued citizens.

(I) Thomas Smith, grandfather of Robert Stewart Smith, was born in 1755, in

Ireland, graduated at the University of Glasgow, and in 1776 was licensed to preach by the First United Presbyterian Church of the North Side, Pittsburgh. After holding, for twenty-three years, the pastorate of a church at Ahaughel, County Antrim, Ireland, Mr. Smith came to the United States, and in 1801 was called to the Tuscarora church, York county, Pennsylvania, where he remained to the close of his life. His death occurred in 1832. He was the father of seven sons and five daughters, all of whom survived him.

(II) Thomas (2) Smith, son of Thomas (1) Smith, was born January 16, 1796, in Ireland. He learned the silversmith's trade, and about 1820 came to Pittsburgh. He was first a Whig, later a Republican, and prior to the Civil War a fearless Abolitionist. He was one of the founders of the First Associate Reformed (now the First United Presbyterian) Church of North Side, Pittsburgh. Mr. Smith married, in 1826, Margaret Harris, born in June, 1796, daughter of Robert Stewart, a sickle manufacturer, who came to Pittsburgh in 1814. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of six children. In 1880 Mr. Smith passed away, and his widow survived him for the short space of three years.

(III) Robert Stewart Smith, son of Thomas (2) and Margaret Harris (Stewart) Smith, was born August 18, 1836, in Allegheny, and at the age of fourteen his school days came to an end. Very shortly after he entered upon the financial career which was destined to be life long, obtaining a position with the Allegheny Savings Bank, which then stood in Federal street. This had been preceded by a brief period of employment in a hat store, but the young man's inclination for finance was too strong to be resisted, and in November, 1853, he became a clerk in the Alle-

gheny Savings Bank. From this position he was advanced, successively, to those of bookkeeper and teller, remaining until he was offered the position as cashier of the Union Banking Company. On September 1, 1859, the Union Banking Company opened its doors for business, the building being situated at Market street and Fourth avenue. On December 30, 1864, under the National Banking Organization, the institution became the Union National Bank, being one of the first companies to take advantage of the act of Congress creating national banks. On July 4, 1905, the Union National Bank took possession of its present quarters at Wood street and Fourth avenue.

The position of cashier was continuously retained by Mr. Smith until January, 1888, when he succeeded John R. McCune in the presidency of the institution. This was the first change in the official staff which had occurred since its organization. In January, 1910, Mr. Smith retired from active business. During the half-century of his connection with the bank he held but two offices, those of cashier and president, and it is impossible to estimate fully and accurately the value of his work in developing and maintaining the activities of the institution. Of the fact that it was appreciated he received most gratifying evidence when, on the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the bank, he was given a dinner and presented with a loving cup by the board of directors.

Always a good citizen, Mr. Smith never mingled in politics, but concentrated his energies on the discharge of his official duties and in church work and philanthropic enterprises. In 1853 he joined the First United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, and for the long period of forty-eight years was one of its most active members. In 1901, when he became a



H. P. Bauman

resident of the East End, he transferred his membership to the Shadyside United Presbyterian Church, having for eighteen years held the office of elder in the Allegheny church. His political affiliations were with the Republicans. He was a member of the Duquesne Club.

Inscribed on Mr. Smith's strong features and radiating in the benevolence of his aspect might be read the record of a man who had given his life to worthy ambitions and to work which resulted in material and lasting benefit to his fellow-citizens. His portrait will never cease to be of interest as that of one of the leading bankers of the Pittsburgh district. To his sterling qualities as a friend and neighbor very many could testify, and he might "take him for all in all" be truly regarded as an all-round man of the finest type.

Mr. Smith married, April 16, 1872, Mary Ann, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Jean (Wilson) McCaslin, of Venango county, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of the following children: Roy, died at the age of eight years; Helen, died in her first year; Bertha H., wife of Marcus W. Stoner, of Edgeworth; Jessie C., married Colonel C. F. Armistead, United States Army; Homer D. and Lloyd W. All these are of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Smith, a woman of amiable disposition and intelligence above the average, was her husband's sympathizing companion and the presiding genius of his happy home.

To Mr. Smith was granted the privilege, after his retirement, of three years' repose and relaxation in the society of his friends, and on December 29, 1912, he passed away, mourned even as a man who had lived such a life deserved to be. The memory of the just is blessed. The narrative of the career of Robert Stewart Smith forms part of the financial his-

tory of the Metropolis. He is one of the group entitled to be called "Makers of Pittsburgh."

PATTERSON, Frank P.,

Lawyer, Journalist.

Frank P. Patterson, now in the eleventh year of his practice at the Pittsburgh bar, is a man who, after achieving success as a journalist, has found his true place and his true work in the profession of the law. Mr. Patterson has thus far loyally made his native city the scene of his career, and in all that he has accomplished has kept ever in view the promotion of Pittsburgh's progress and welfare.

Frank P. Patterson, son of James W. (2) and Margaret (Campbell) Patterson, was born September 17, 1876, on the South Side of Pittsburgh, and is a descendant of old residents. His father, in addition to other work in behalf of the city, supervised the construction of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad, also holding the offices of president and general manager of that road.

The early education of Frank P. Patterson was received in the Morse and St. Clair public schools and St. John's parochial school. In 1891 the family removed to the East End and he attended the high school class in the Liberty school, entering the Pittsburgh High School in 1892 and graduating in 1896. Immediately thereafter Mr. Patterson threw himself into the arena of journalism, obtaining a position as reporter on the "Pittsburgh Post." During the ensuing two years his work was of exceptional value, showing an inherent aptitude for the profession he had chosen and an ability to rise into prominence in that field. This was proved by his resigning as reporter of the "Post" in order to become dramatic editor of the "Pittsburgh Times," a position which

he retained for a year and a half. At the end of that time the offer of the post of dramatic editor of the "Pittsburgh Dispatch" was made to him by Eugene O'Neill, then principal owner of that paper. Mr. Patterson accepted the offer and retained the position under the ownership of Colonel C. A. Rook. During the latter years of his journalistic career the conviction grew and strengthened in Mr. Patterson's mind that, successful as he had been in newspaper work, his true sphere of action was the legal profession. Acting on this conviction he applied himself, during the years of his connection with the "Dispatch," to the study of the law, resigning his position in 1906. In 1907 he passed the state law examination and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. Since that time Mr. Patterson has assiduously devoted himself to the requirements of a large and constantly increasing general practice. His work has lain principally in the field of real estate, and in the Orphans' Court, where he has been connected with some very important litigation, one of the chief of these being the defeat of the actress, Laura Biggar, in her attacks upon the estate of Henry M. Bennett and Peter J. McNulty. It is beyond all question that Mr. Patterson made no mistake in applying for admission to the bar. His record as a lawyer has long since carried conviction to the minds of his legal associates and to the intelligence of the general public.

As a good citizen Mr. Patterson is earnestly devoted to the advancement of all that, in his opinion, has a tendency to conduce to the best interests of his native city. With the literary equipment of the journalist he combines the personality of the astute, sagacious, far-sighted attorney, accustomed to dealing with men, to penetrating their motives and tracing

their actions to their sources. Of the possession of all these qualities his countenance is expressive and it also indicates a latent sense of humor and a kindliness and generosity of disposition which never allows him to be unduly harsh in his judgment of his fellows and which wins friends irrespective of creed, profession or nationality. Mr. Patterson is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association, the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Pittsburgh Press Club. He is also enrolled as a member of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Patterson married, June 7, 1900, Bertha, daughter of Edward G. and Sarah Mooney, of the East End, and they are the parents of the following children: Helen, Elizabeth, Virginia, Martha, and two sons, Frank P., Jr., and William R. Mrs. Patterson is a woman whose qualities of mind and heart render her the congenial companion of her husband and the presiding genius of a home where he passes his happiest and most restful hours.

Doubtless it was said when Mr. Patterson abandoned journalism for the law that the latter profession had gained at the expense of the former. Time has proven the fallacy of this idea, showing beyond the possibility of controversy that the mental endowments and traits of character which belong to an ornament of the fourth estate have combined with those which go to the making of an acknowledged leader of the Pittsburgh bar.

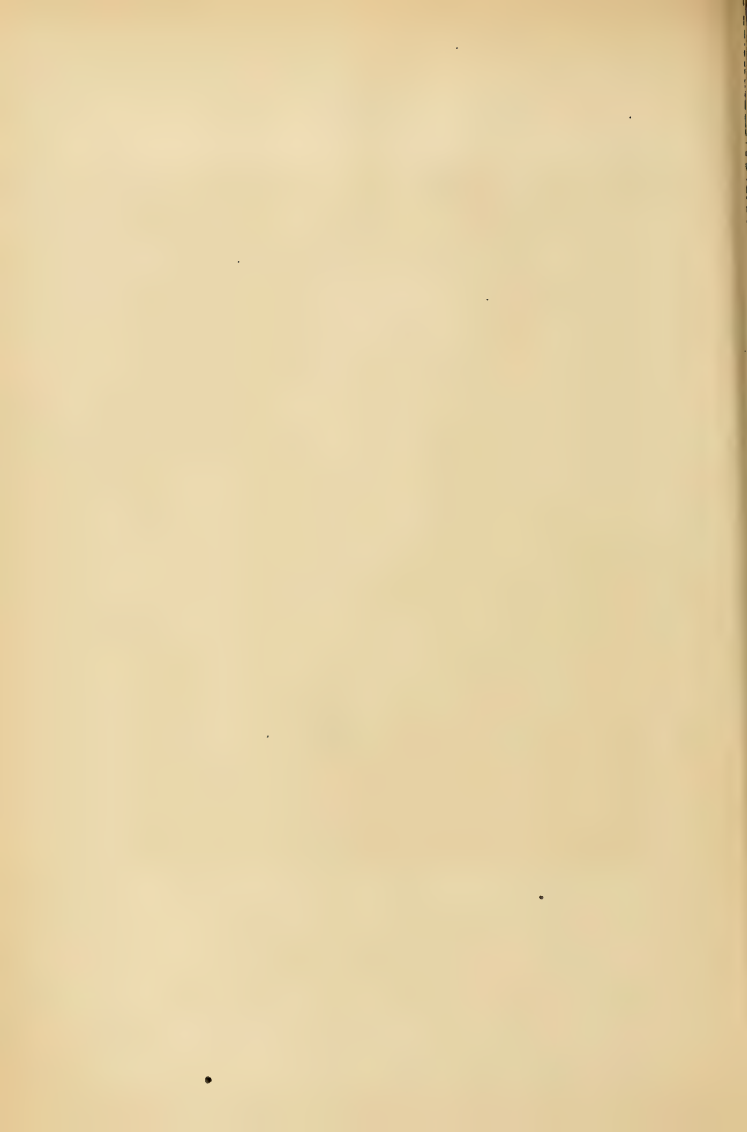
JOHNSTON, George W. C.,

Leader in Business Affairs.

Many Pittsburghers whose memories cover a range of forty years and a still larger number whose recollections belong to a period much less remote will in-



G.W. Johnston,



stantly recall the name of the late George Washington Crawford Johnston, president of the Keystone Commercial Company and secretary and treasurer of the Pittsburgh Terminal Warehouse and Transfer Company. Mr. Johnston was prominently identified with a variety of interests, and was always numbered among the respected and public-spirited citizens of the Metropolis.

George Washington Crawford Johnston was born July 19, 1858, at California, Ohio, and was a son of Alexander and Harriet (Purcell) Johnston. The boy was educated in local public and high schools, and at the age of fourteen graduated from a business college. For a time thereafter he was variously employed in minor capacities, but very shortly became connected with a Cincinnati wholesale clothing house as their Southern representative. This responsible position Mr. Johnston retained until he was nineteen years old, when he entered the service of Fairman, Henderson & Company, dealers in grain, hay and feed, Mr. Henderson being his brother-in-law, and their place of business being situated on Water street, Pittsburgh. Thus, before attaining his majority, Mr. Johnston became a resident of the Iron City which was destined to be the scene of his successes and his home during the remainder of his life. His position with Fairman, Henderson & Company was that of a clerk, but later, when Mr. Fairman retired, Mr. Johnston was received into partnership, the style becoming the Henderson-Johnston Company. Subsequently the partners bought out a line of boats and founded the Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Packet Company. Still later Mr. Johnston alone bought out a packet company and, in association with John W. Hubbard, founded the Ohio & Mississippi Navigation Company. In the course of

time the Henderson-Johnston Company abandoned their old site on Water street and purchased property on the South Side, where they erected buildings, at the same time changing the firm name to the Keystone Commercial Company, with Mr. Johnston as president and owner of the controlling interest. As a leader in the business world he was known for executive talents of a high order and no less for his strict and unwavering adherence to the highest standards of honorable dealing, possessing a humanity seldom evidenced in business men.

Initiative was always a salient feature in the character of Mr. Johnston and found expression in his leadership of various enterprises. He was one of the founders and incorporators of the Pittsburgh Terminal Warehouse and Transfer Company, becoming its secretary and treasurer and a member of the board of directors. The concern erected large warehouses and carried on a flourishing business, Mr. Johnston being in all its affairs the active worker and the leading spirit. He was vice-president of the Pittsburgh Transfer Company, and a director of the Pittsburgh Industrial Commission and the Keystone National Bank. He was a member and at one time president of the Pittsburgh Grain Exchange, and he was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

While never active in the arena of politics, Mr. Johnston was keenly alive to all that affected in any way the welfare and progress of Pittsburgh, and in philanthropic and charitable work he was deeply interested, sedulously avoiding, however, in the bestowal of his benefactions aught that savored of publicity. He affiliated with Fellowship Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and his clubs were the Duquesne, Americus, Pittsburgh Golf and Pittsburgh Traffic, and he also

belonged to the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He was a member and trustee of the Sixth Presbyterian Church.

The foregoing outline, limited and unsatisfactory as it must of necessity be, makes clear, at least, two points: first, that Mr. Johnston was a man of strong intellect and commanding ability, and second, that he possessed a remarkably attractive personality. He was a man who drew men to him, inspiring in them the steadfast loyalty in which he was never known to fail. In the darkest hour he discerned the star of hope and always believed the best of his fellows, making allowance for their weakness and retaining faith in their virtues. His face was a reflex of his nature, and his manner, dignified, courteous and genial, was that of the true and perfect gentleman.

Mr. Johnston married, January 16, 1896, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Emma Townley, daughter of William E. and Ella (Hubbell) Townley, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were the parents of three children: Edward Townley, Genevieve, and Elizabeth. Mrs. Johnston, a woman of lovely personality, made her husband's home the place where he passed his happiest hours, and with Mr. Johnston, devotion to wife and children was ever paramount, the ruling motive of his entire life and the mainspring of all his actions.

When scarcely beyond the prime of life this gifted and lovable man was summoned to rest from his labors, passing away on October 20, 1915. All classes of his fellow-citizens mourned for him. In business circles it was felt that a place which it would be extremely difficult to fill had been left vacant, in the society in which he moved all were conscious that an ever-welcome presence had been withdrawn, and in his own household the sense of loss was such as it is not for the biographer to describe.

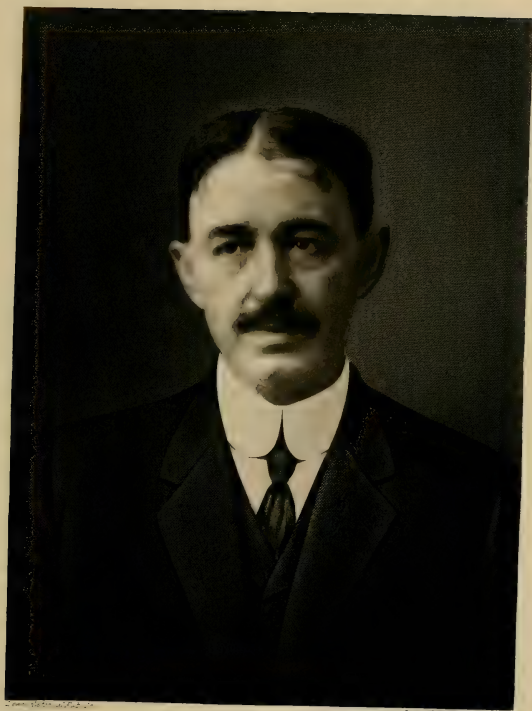
George W. C. Johnston was a successful man and a man of many friends. He has left a record which is worthy of preservation because it contains an example to be emulated. Admired for his exceptional ability and respected for his unbending integrity, he was loved for his kindness of heart and true nobility of nature. The memory of such a man is long kept green. In the hearts of those who knew him while he was still among us the thought of him is tenderly and abidingly cherished.

ELLIOTT, Frederick Beatty,
Physician, Surgeon.

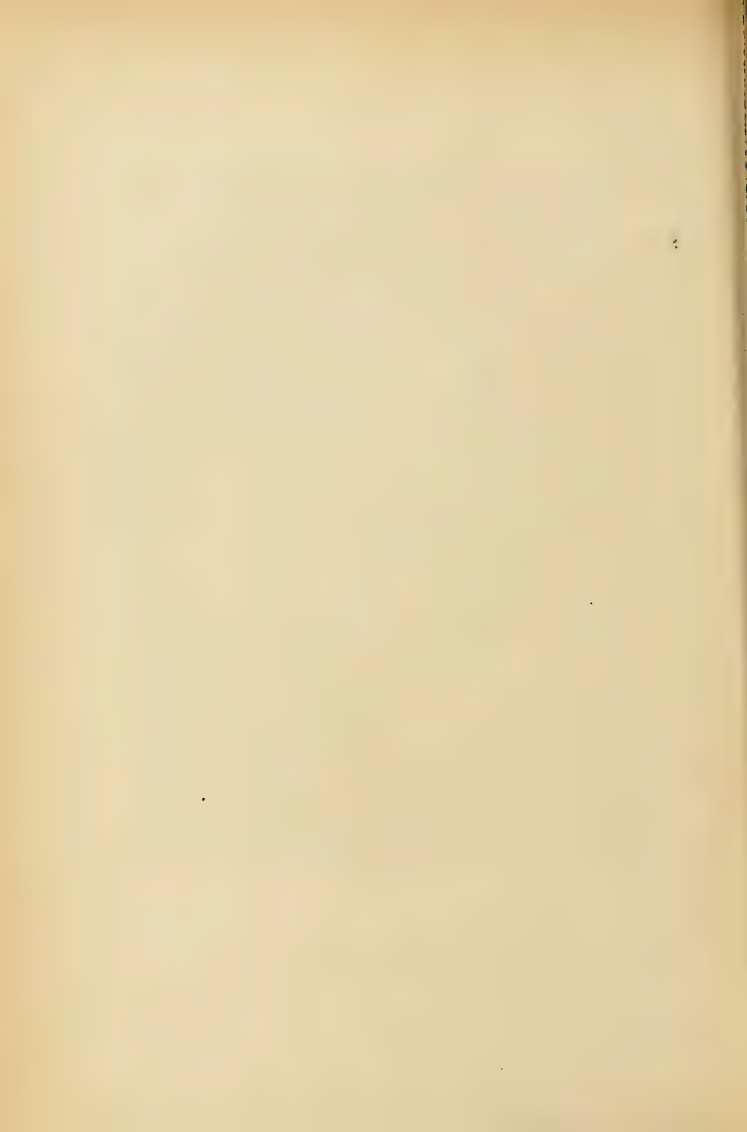
The profession of medicine is essentially altruistic. The world can show no body of men more thoroughly consecrated to the service of humanity than the physicians and surgeons who carry help and healing to multitudes of their fellows. In the noble work of their calling the physicians of Pittsburgh have always taken a leading part, and among the foremost for a score of years was the late Dr. Frederick Beatty Elliott, whose comparatively early death, but a few months since, was mourned as a distinct loss to the profession and the public. Dr. Elliott was active in municipal affairs, and prominent in Masonic circles and fraternal organizations.

(I) William Elliott, great-great-grandfather of the late Frederick Beatty Elliott, M. D., was of West Nantmeal township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and married Mary ——. The will of Mr. Elliott was probated May 19, 1769.

(II) Samuel Elliott, son of William and Mary Elliott, was of Carernarvon township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and during the Revolutionary War served as captain of a company of the Fifth Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, Penn-



H. B. Elliott M.D.



sylvania troops. He married Susannah Hughes. From 1759 to 1786 Captain Elliott was a vestryman of Bangor Protestant Episcopal Church, at Churchtown, Lancaster county.

(III) James Elliott, son of Samuel and Susannah (Hughes) Elliott, was born in 1772. He was a farmer of Raccoon creek, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and later moved to the neighborhood of Ohioville, in the same county. He also lived at one time in Allegheny county. He married Elizabeth Laughlin, whose family record is appended to this biography, and their children were: Laughlin, mentioned below; Samuel; Ferguson, a physician of Ohioville, Pennsylvania; Wilson, of Ohioville, Pennsylvania; James, of the same place; Barbara; and Rebecca. Both the daughters are of Ohioville. Mrs. Elliott passed away in 1832, and the death of Mr. Elliott occurred in 1847.

(IV) Laughlin Elliott, son of James and Elizabeth (Laughlin) Elliott, was born in 1839, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. He received a public school education, and served an apprenticeship at the trade of millwright. At the age of nineteen he removed to Beaver county with his parents who purchased a farm there, and it was in that county that he learned his trade, which he followed until his marriage. He then turned his attention to farming, and it was on his farm that the first producing oil well was drilled in Beaver county. The estate, which comprised three hundred acres, is still in possession of the family. Mr. Elliott was an uncompromising Democrat and always remained a loyal advocate of the principles of the party. In religion he was a Covenanter. He married Matilda, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Dawson, the Dawsons being one of the old and prominent families of the county. Among the ten children of Mr. and Mrs.

Elliott was Frederick Beatty, mentioned below. The death of Laughlin Elliott occurred in 1903. He was a man of the strictest integrity, a devout church member and one who showed his faith by his works.

(V) Dr. Frederick Beatty Elliott, son of Laughlin and Matilda (Dawson) Elliott, was born October 25, 1872, at Smith's Ferry, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and spent his boyhood on the farm, attending the local public schools, and in 1891 graduating from the Beaver High School. After studying for a time at the Clarion State Normal School, he chose medicine as his profession and began reading under the guidance of his brother, Dr. George B. McClellan Elliott. In 1892 he entered the Western University Medical College (now the Medical Department of the University of Pittsburgh) and in 1896 graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving one year as resident physician at the West Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, Dr. Elliott entered upon a career of practice and was not long in winning the recognition which his native ability, complete equipment and conscientious devotion alike merited. His clientele increased and he became firmly intrenched in the confidence of the general public. In 1907 he established himself on Wylie avenue, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life, and where he built up an extensive practice in general medicine and surgery. To the close of his life he was surgeon for the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. At various times he was an interne in the West Pennsylvania Hospital, and staff surgeon in the Allegheny General Hospital.

In accordance with his political traditions Dr. Elliott was a Democrat and an

active one, serving one term on the seventh ward school board, and taking a keen and helpful interest in all matters which, in his opinion, tended toward betterment of conditions. His charities were numerous, but quietly bestowed. He was one of the organizers and a director of the Land Trust Company, and a director of the Great Eastern Building and Loan Association.

Among the professional organizations to which Dr. Elliott belonged were the Allegheny County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons; Shiloh Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar; Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Allegheny Grotto, Veiled Prophets. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

Progressiveness and humanity might be termed the keynotes of Dr. Elliott's character. His enthusiasm for science went hand in hand with his love for his fellow-men, thus imparting two-fold devotion to his professional ardor and bringing him not only triumphs of skill but the love and gratitude of those to whom he ministered. The expression of his countenance revealed this combination of qualities, and his manners were those of the true physician and the true gentleman.

Dr. Elliott married, January 30, 1900, Mary, daughter of James and Mary Egan, of Pittsburgh, and they became the parents of four children: Mary O'Mara, Frederick Beatty, Jr., J. Laughlin, and Louisa Matilda. In his union with an amiable and intelligent woman whose tastes and sympathies were thoroughly in harmony with his own, Dr. Elliott found the crowning happiness of his life. No spot on earth was as dear to him as his

home, and never was he so content as in the company of the members of his household and the circle of his chosen friends.

Of Dr. Elliott's death, which occurred November 4, 1917, it is difficult to speak, so sudden was it, so entirely without warning that even now it is hard to realize that he will be no more seen among us. The profession mourns the loss of one of its brightest ornaments, Pittsburgh is deprived of a valued citizen, and those nearest and dearest to him are bereaved of a devoted husband and affectionate father. At the time of his departure Dr. Elliott was in the prime of life and, being the man he was, all who knew him were justified in believing that, rich in results as his record was, the years to come would witness still greater achievements on his part. Mourning as we must the nonfulfilment of this promise we should, nevertheless, rejoice in the remembrance of a life which, ere it had reached its zenith, shone with such steady and beneficent radiance.

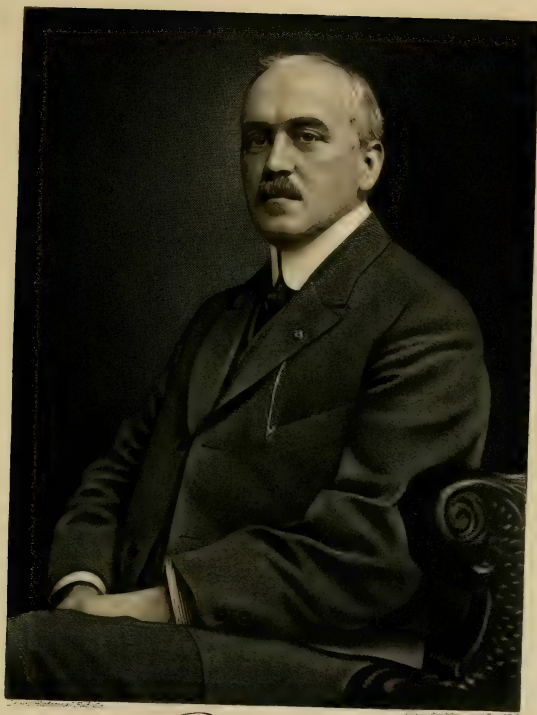
(The Laughlin Line).

James Laughlin was of Washington county, Pennsylvania. He married, and his children were: William B.; Wilson, born in 1791, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, died in 1868, in Rush county, Indiana; and Elizabeth.

William B. Laughlin, son of James Laughlin, served an apprenticeship of seven years learning the hatter's trade, and meanwhile embraced every opportunity for making up for his educational deficiencies. By the time he had finished his apprenticeship he was fitted to enter Jefferson College, where he took a full course, graduating at the end of six years. In 1812 he migrated to Scott county, Kentucky, and in 1816 settled in Franklin county, Indiana, where he entered upon the study of medicine. In 1820 he removed to Rush county, with the early



Gardner



L. J. Gardner

settlement of which he was prominently identified, naming the county and its chief town in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia. He studied law in Pennsylvania, and was elected judge soon after settling in Franklin county. In 1818 he became a member of the Indiana Legislature, which met at Corydon, then the capital of the State. He owned the land upon which the greater portion of Rushville now stands, and in 1822 he donated twenty-five acres of this land to the county for the purpose of having the county seat established thereon. Judge Laughlin died January 1, 1836.

Elizabeth Laughlin, daughter of James Laughlin, became the wife of James Eliott, as stated above.

GARDNER, Emmons Johnson,

Oil Operator.

Among well-known business men of Philadelphia is Emmons J. Gardner, oil operator. Mr. Gardner is a descendant of the old family of Gardner of New England. The name Gardner is of Latin origin; in Latin it is Gardianis; in Italian Gardena, in French Des Jardine. A knight, Des Jardins, came into England with William the Conqueror, and the name has been known there from that time. The surname Gardner and Gardiner have the same origin, and the spelling Gardener is also found. This family in New England have been most prominent and influential there from the beginning of American history. The name Gardner and Gardiner may be derived from two Saxon words, "gar," signifying a weapon, dart, a javelin, armed, and "dyn," signifying a noise, alarm. "Gardyn," a martial sound, a clashing of arms. A characteristic of the family in New England is its "silent" quality; they have never been known as talkers, but have

been noted for great shrewdness, and in proportion to their number with that of other families of their section, have always held more official or executive positions. The arms as used are:

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three bugle-horns stringed gules.

Crest—An arm in armor, proper, hand grasping the broken shaft of a lance.

In 1128 there was a Sir Osborn Gardner, Knight, then head of the family in England, who was Lord of the Manor of Orell, on the Douglas river, Wigam Parish, West Derby Hundred, County Palantine of Lancaster, England. Members of the family took part in the various crusades. The family in America are descended from three brothers who came to New England at an early period in its history. From New England the family spread to various parts of New York and other states.

Emmons Johnson Gardner was born at Cattaraugus, New York, April 3, 1873, son of the late Thomas S. and Emily (Johnson) Gardner. Thomas S. Gardner was the son of Deacon Artemas and Penilla Gardner, both of whom lived and are buried at Ellicottville, New York. Penilla Gardner was the daughter of Thomas Shankland, a pioneer resident of Cooperstown, New York. Thomas Shankland was the son of Robert Shankland, a native of Enniskillen, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent, who emigrated to America about 1760; he settled at Cherry Valley and was active in the stirring events of the American Revolution, gaining distinction for his valor; he is mentioned in Stone's "Life of Brant."

Emmons J. Gardner was educated in public and high schools, and then entered The Bank of Cattaraugus, New York, remaining five years. He then was in Buffalo, New York, in the real estate

business for four years, trading under his own name. His next venture was in the oil business, going to Chipmunk oil fields, and later to the oil fields of Oklahoma, in which State he has large holdings. He is president of the Penn-Wyoming Oil Company, president of the Navajo Oil Company, and is interested as a stockholder in the McCoach Oil & Gas Company, the Sheppard Oil Company, Reservation Gas Company, of Buffalo, and others. The head offices of his various companies are in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Gardner is widely known as a specialist in oil and gas properties. In politics he is a Republican. Among his clubs are the Art Club of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Cricket, White Marsh Valley Club, Germantown Automobile Club, all of Philadelphia. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Chapter, Commandery, Shrine and Lu-Lu Temple. He is also a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.

On August 26, 1896, Mr. Gardner married Charlotte, daughter of Albert and Louise Ten Eyck, of Albany, New York, of the old family of that name, and they are the parents of the following children: Robert Ten Eyck, born November 27, 1899; and Albert Thomas, born April 26, 1910.

JUNKER, J. A. Herman,

Leather Manufacturer.

Junker is a name inseparably identified with the leather business of Pittsburgh, and among those who have been most successful in developing its possibilities is J. A. Herman Junker, a man who has given nearly fifty years to the study of the problems which it constantly presents. Mr. Junker is very prominent in Masonic circles, carrying into that sphere of action

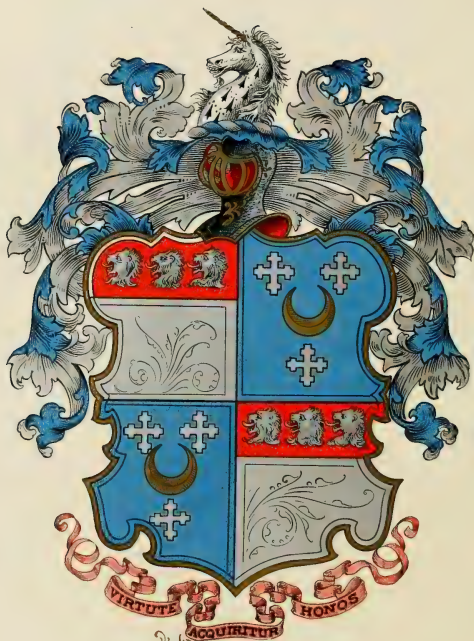
the same traits of enterprise and executiveness which have stamped his work in the world of business.

J. A. Herman Junker was born in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, in 1852, a son of William B. and Katherine (Maurer) Junker. William B. Junker died February 7, 1918, at the age of ninety-one years. J. A. Herman Junker was educated in the public schools of his native place, and at an early stage learned the tanner's trade under the supervision of his father. In 1869, after three years' work in the tannery, the youth came to Pittsburgh, the father opening a leather store on Liberty street. So well did the enterprise succeed that in 1872 more commodious quarters were necessary, and the business was moved to Smithfield street. Twelve years later the firm took its new abode on Water street and First avenue, where it continues to present an over-impressive example of the results of well directed progressiveness and good business judgment. In 1887, Mr. Junker, in partnership with his brother, Bernhart L. Junker, succeeded to their father's business, and in 1897 J. A. Herman, by purchasing the interest of his brother, became sole owner. During the twenty years that have since elapsed Mr. Junker has conducted the business in a manner which gives proof of business abilities of no common order.

In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Junker is a conspicuous figure, holding extremely responsible offices. He is a Shriner, has attained to the thirty-third degree, is a member of the Supreme Council, chairman of the ways and means committee, and a past officer of the many Masonic bodies including the office of past grand commander, Knights Templar, of Pennsylvania. As a Knight Templar Mr. Junker planned and carried to a successful termination the remarkable pilgrimage to San Francisco, 1904, regarded by mem-



J. H. Drake



Ritchie



Living Ritchie



bers of the order the world over as the most notable trip of its kind ever undertaken by anybody in the history of the United States. Nearly three hundred pilgrims were taken to every large city in the West in thirty-one days without a single mishap. The man who accomplished this feat looks like one capable of it. His expression is that of mingled boldness, forethought and determination. Coolness of judgment is written on the features and keenness of vision looks out of the dark eyes. He has shown himself to be a born administrator. Evidence of this may be found in many phases of his business career, the most striking proof being, perhaps, his conduct of that wonderful Western pilgrimage.

J. A. Herman Junker does not belong among the pioneers. Succeeding to the leadership of an enterprise already established on permanent foundations, he has reared on those foundations a fair and imposing structure. In continuing the work begun and largely developed by another he has amplified its design and extended its scope. He has caused to more than fulfill its promise and has assured to it a future of increase and prosperity.

RITCHIE, Craig,

Representative Citizen.

Hon. Craig Ritchie, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, December 29, 1758. He was of the well-known family of Ritchie, of Scotland. The arms of the Ritchie family, as given by Burke, are as follows:

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, argent on a chief gules, three lions' heads erased of the field; 2nd and 3rd, azure, a crescent or, between three cross-crosslets argent.

Crest—A unicorn's head couped ermine, horned or.

Motto—*Virtute acquiritur honos.*

Hon. Craig Ritchie came to America in 1772, and in 1782 settled at Canonsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania. He was one of the purchasers of the first twenty-eight building lots which led to the establishment of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and there he carried on a successful mercantile enterprise for years. He was also active in public affairs, was elected justice-of-the-peace in 1784 and served in the State Legislature from 1793 until 1795. His energy of character, business habits and general intelligence, secured to him a widely extended reputation. During the "Whisky Insurrection" he took a decided stand on the side of law and order, and rendered himself so unpopular with some of the leaders of that unhappy affair that he was in danger of their vengeance. Indeed, nothing but his absence, in attendance at the General Assembly of the State, saved his property from the torch of the incendiaries, at the time that General Neville's house was burned to the ground; as some of the party told the family. He enjoyed the confidence and special friendship of General Washington, who often visited him, and corresponded with him, and availed himself of Mr. Ritchie's aid, in the management of his landed interests in Washington county, Pennsylvania. He not only lodged with Mr. Ritchie, and often dined with him, but took many a walk with him along the banks of Chartiers, conferring with him, not only about his own private interests but the public concerns of the country. Craig Ritchie also enjoyed the friendship and confidence of Dr. John McMillan, who made Mr. Ritchie's house his home whenever he was in Canonsburg.

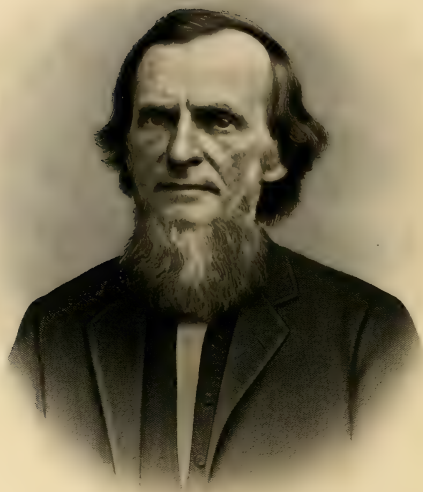
Hon. Craig Ritchie held a commission as captain under General Crawford in the expedition against Sandusky, in 1782. He proved himself a stalwart friend of

Jefferson College during its most perilous times. He was one of its first trustees, and the secretary of the board for a long time. He was also appointed treasurer, at various times, and managed the financial affairs of the college with great judgment and success, often paying large sums in advance from his own pocket. He was by far the most business-like man they had, and did more in devising ways and means to sustain the College than perhaps all the other trustees together, even including Dr. McMillan himself. He gave a large portion of his time and personal attention in superintending the progress of the new building and providing from his own resources whatever might be temporarily wanted by the workmen. And when, in 1817, every other trustee seemed to despair of the further existence of Jefferson College, Mr. Ritchie was unmoved and immovable and took such energetic steps as re-animated the friends of the Institution and secured its continuance. He was a gentleman of the old school. His dignified and somewhat aristocratic manners, and his fine, personal appearance commanded respect wherever he might be found. For honesty of principle, goodness and charity, and for self-sacrificing efforts in behalf of Jefferson College, the church of his choice, and the country of his adoption, Mr. Ritchie had no superior in Pennsylvania.

Hon. Craig Ritchie married, November 6, 1788, when thirty years of age, Mary Price, born in Maryland, January 25, 1769, died August 13, 1836, daughter of David and Ann (Husband) Price. David Price was a son of John and Abigail Price. Ann (Husband) Price, the mother of Mary (Price) Ritchie, was a daughter of William and Mary Husband. The Prices were natives of Maryland. Hon. Craig and Mary (Price) Ritchie were the parents of the following children:

1. David, born August 29, 1789, died November 6, 1809.

2. Margaret, born September 8, 1791; she married, May 6, 1813, Dr. Andrew Wylie, born 1789, in Pennsylvania, died 1851, in Bloomington, Indiana. Dr. Wylie was a graduate of Jefferson College, 1810, and president of Jefferson College, 1812-16; then president of Washington College, Pennsylvania, and later president of Indiana State University at Bloomington, Indiana. Dr. Wylie was a son of Adam (2) Wylie, born 17—, died 1821, son of Adam (1) Wylie, born 1718. The children of Dr. Wylie and Margaret (Ritchie) Wylie are as follows: i. Andrew, born 1814, died 1905; a judge of the court in the District of Columbia for many years; married Caroline Bryan. ii. William, born 18—, died 1835. iii. Mary, married J. F. Dodd, and they were the parents of eight children, five of whom were: Kemper, Anna, Emma, Elizabeth; Margaret, married Theodore F. Rose. iv. Ritchie, born 1819, died 1840. v. Elizabeth, married John McCalla, and their daughter Mary married Charles Harris and had a son, John Harris. vi. John H., born 1823, died 1855; married Elizabeth Leeds, and their daughter Irene married William Trask. vii. Samuel Theophylact, a lawyer in Cincinnati, Ohio. viii. Margaret, married Samuel Martin, a missionary to China, and among their seven children were: Emma, Mary, Claudius, Flora and Nevin. ix. Irene, born 18—, died 1878; married Joseph Bell, of Wheeling, West Virginia; children: Andrew, Margaret, Joseph, Walter, Francis; Margaret, married Edwin Cavett Ewing, and had sons: Joseph, Wylie B. and Nelson J. Ewing. x. Redick, born 1831, died 1905; married Madeline Thompson; children: Jean, ———, Frank, Lena. xi. Anderson, born 1833; married Margaret Conklin; children: Mary, Henry, Caro-



Portrait of Craig Patchin

Craig Patchin

Portrait of Craig Patchin

line, Andrew. xii. Jane Mulheme, died 1865.

3. William, mentioned at length in following sketch.

4. Matthew, born January 24, 1795.

5. John, born January 12, 1797, died in Texas, December 23, 1870.

6. Ann, born December 31, 1798, died December 27, 1870, in Baltimore, Maryland. She married Dr. Jonathan Leatherman, of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, a skillful physician. They were the parents of the following children: i. Elizabeth Craft, born 1820, died in August, 1901; married, in August, 1845, Rev. Joseph Tait Smith, D. D., LL. D., born 1818, died in April, 1906; he was a gifted preacher and greatly beloved; he was a moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1888; pastor of Central Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, and one of the trustees of Princeton Theological Seminary; children: a. Dr. Joseph Tait Smith, born September 23, 1850, married, October, 1876, Rachel Fleming Perkins, and their three children are as follows: Jennie Ritchie Smith, born 1879; Joseph Tait Smith, 3rd, born May, 1881, married February 20, 1913, Mary Hutchins, and had one child, Elizabeth Craig, born February 22, 1915; Henry, born December, 1888. b. Rev. Jonathan Ritchie Smith, D. D., born June 23, 1852; a talented preacher, was pastor for many years of the Presbyterian church in Peekskill, New York; later for a number of years pastor of the Market Street Presbyterian Church in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; then he accepted an urgent call to a professorship in the Princeton (New Jersey) Theological Seminary; he married, June 12, 1883, Louise Hasbrouck, born ——— 29, 1856; children: Ritchie Hasbrouck Smith, born May 10, 1886, married, in October, 1917, Edith Walton; Louise Letterman Smith, born November 6,

1887; Dudley Cook Smith, born October 11, 1892; Craig Ritchie Smith, born May 11, 1895.

7. Mary, born October 12, 1800, died September 25, 1828. She married Dr. George Herriott; two children: Craig Ritchie, died aged seventeen years, and Mary Ritchie, became the wife of Dr. William B. Gordon, and died in November, 1846.

8. Eliza, born June 25, 1802, died April 22, 1871. She married Redick McKee; four children: Andrew; John; Sarah, became the wife of William Dupern; David, married Frances Dunn, and they had three children: Lanier, Dunn and Redick.

9. Catherine, born July 28, 1804, died 1858, at Bloomington, Indiana. She married the Rev. Lemuel F. Leake; two daughters.

10. Jean, born March 11, 1806, died July 21, 1878.

11. Craig, Jr., mentioned below.

12. Abigail, born June 28, 1810, died in San Francisco, California, aged over eighty years.

13. David, born August 19, 1812, died January 24, 1867; was a noted attorney of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Craig Ritchie was a woman who pre-eminently adorned her station, and greatly contributed to her husband's happiness and success in life. The death of Hon. Craig Ritchie occurred June 13, 1833, in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania.

Captain Craig (2) Ritchie, son of Hon. Craig (1) and Mary (Price) Ritchie, was born November 24, 1807, in Canonsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and died there January 31, 1879. He was educated in private schools and attended for a time Jefferson College. After entering upon the business of life he was for some years in business in Wheeling, West Virginia, and while there manufactured some of the first cut glass west of the

Alleghenies. Captain Craig Ritchie returned to Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, after some years spent in Wheeling, West Virginia, and opened a mercantile establishment, which he continued until death. He was a man of much public spirit; was one of the founders of what has become the Morganza School of Reform. In politics he was a Whig and later a Republican. He was one of the organizers of the Oak Spring Cemetery at Canonsburg. His title of "Captain" was received on account of his heading a company of men which he drilled for home defense, these drills at that time being known as "musters." In religion he was a Presbyterian, and was elder of the Presbyterian church of Canonsburg and member of its board of trustees. He also served as a director of its public schools.

Captain Craig Ritchie married, in Wheeling, West Virginia, December 21, 1836, Mary Ann Chickering, born May 31, 1813, died November 26, 1885, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Balch and Susanna (Swift) Chickering (see Chickering line). Susanna (Swift) Chickering claimed descent from six of the "Mayflower" passengers, notably: Stephen Hopkins, Francis Cook, Edward Doty, Richard Warren, John Howland and John Tilley. Captain Craig and Mary Ann (Chickering) Ritchie were the parents of the following children: 1. Caroline Swift, born December 23, 1837, died November 17, 1900; married, December 25, 1879, Rev. John Smith Hays, D. D.; no children. 2. Lieutenant Craig Francis, born March 17, 1839, died November 14, 1863; he took part in eight important battles of the Civil War; was promoted for bravery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July, 1863; was serving at the siege of Morris Island, South Carolina, where he died. 3. Virginia, born April 17, 1841, died April 15, 1863; married, June 11, 1862, the Rev. Robert Thompson Miller; one child, Mary

Virginia Miller, born March 22, 1863, married, November 25, 1886, Rev. Charles Peter Lynch, and they had two children: Lucy, died in infancy, and Laura Virginia, born October 9, 1888, married Charles Rogers Albright, February 7, 1918. 4. Susan Chickering, born August 28, 1843, died April 21, 1847. 5. Mary Price, born April 9, 1845; married, July 25, 1878, Leaman McCarroll Crothers; child, Mary Charlotte, born June 27, 1879, married, November 6, 1901, George Lawrence Claypool. 6. Ellen Neil, born December 13, 1847; married, December 21, 1879, Professor William David Butler; children: Craig Ritchie and Archibald Reynolds, twins, born December 21, 1882; Archibald R. Butler married, June 8, 1910, Genevieve Starin, and their children are: David, born November 23, 1911, and Ellen Rose Anna, born June 4, 1917. 7. William Henry Swift, born June 9, 1850; married (first), November 26, 1872, Sarah Miller; four children: Theodore Morse, Craig Ritchie, Madeline, William; married (second) Leo White; six children: Beulah Ellen, Virginia Grace, Gordon Craig, Robert Frank, William Coleman, Alfonso. 8. Henrietta Grace, born August 18, 1853. 9. Susan Morse, born October 11, 1856; married, March 23, 1881, Campbell Palmer Waugh; children: i. Henrietta, born September 17, 1882, married Robert Biggs. ii. Craig Ritchie, born February 4, 1884, married, June 16, 1910, Janet Rutherford Thompson; children: Craig Ritchie and Janet Beatrice, twins, born November 10, 1912, and Campbell Alexander, born January 3, 1914, died October 7, 1916. iii. James Chickering, born April 17, 1888, married April 18, 1914, Margarite Baker; child, James Henry, born April 8, 1915. iv. Samuel Price, born April 17, 1888, married, March 7, 1916, Flora Virginia Sykora; child, Susanna Virginia, born February 26, 1917.

(The Chickering Line).

(1) Nathaniel Chickering, son of Simeon and Prudence Chickering, was born in England, in 1647, and died in Dedham, Massachusetts, October 21, 1694. He came to this country from Wrentham, England, probably, as several letters still in existence, written to him by his mother as late as 1681, are dated at that place.

Some years ago a member of the Chickering family caused the records in England to be searched, and it is said found that Simeon Chickering was a son of Stephen Chickering, who lived at Wicklewood, England, and died in 1576. The same authority makes Nathaniel a nephew of Henry and Francis Chickering, both among the early settlers of Dedham, and all descended from Thomas Chickering, who resided in Wymondham, county of Norfolk, England, in the reign of Henry VIII.

Nathaniel Chickering first settled in that part of Dedham called Dedham Island, on what was later known as the Fuller Place, and married (first) Mary Judson, December 30, 1668. Mrs. Chickering died soon, leaving no children. On "3 of ye 10 mo. 1674" (December 3) he married (second) Lydia Fisher, born July 14, 1652, died July 17, 1737, daughter of Captain Daniel and Abigail (Marriot) Fisher, of Dedham, one of the magistrates of the Colony under the old charter.

(II) Nathaniel (2) Chickering, son of Nathaniel (1) and Lydia (Fisher) Chickering, was born March 28, 1677, died January 16, 1746-47. He married (first) August 14, 1700, Mary Thorp, died September 1, 1715, daughter of James and Hannah Thorp, of Dedham. He married (second) Deborah Wight, January 26, 1716; she died January 16, 1749, and was a daughter of Joseph and Deborah Wight.

(III) Joseph Chickering, son of Nathaniel (2) and Deborah (Wight) Chick-

ering, was born May 5, 1717, died November 28, 1754. He married, February 7, 1743, Rebecca Newell. Joseph Chickering belonged to the Dover company of minute men, and took part in the battle of Lexington. He had a farm from the original estate, which in later years was known as the Haven Farm. His house is still standing.

(IV) Rev. Jabez Chickering, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Newell) Chickering, was born November 4, 1753, and died March 12, 1812. He married, April 22, 1777, Hannah Balch, born December 10, 1755, died April 17, 1839, daughter of Rev. Thomas Balch, of South Parish, Dedham (now Norwood). Jabez Chickering, born at Dover, Massachusetts, graduated from Harvard University in 1774, and was ordained at South Dedham, July 3, 1776, of which church he continued to be pastor until his death. He succeeded his father-in-law, Rev. Thomas Balch.

(V) Thomas Balch Chickering, son of Rev. Jabez and Hannah (Balch) Chickering, was born April 24, 1788, died 1817. He married, May 31, 1812, Susanna Swift, born June 26, 1791, died June 20, 1876, daughter of David and Cynthia (Morse) Swift.

(The Swift Line).

(1) William Swift, probably from Bocking, County Suffolk, England, or its neighborhood, was of Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635, and possibly earlier. Later removed to Sandwich, Plymouth Colony, where he died in January, 1642. His wife's name was Joan.

(II) William (2) Swift, son of William (1) and Joan Swift, was born in England, and accompanied his father to Watertown and Sandwich. He performed military duty in August, 1643, was enrolled as lieutenant in John Blackmer's company of Sandwich militia. At

Sandwich he held many local offices. His wife's name was Ruth.

(III) Jireh Swift, son of William (2) and Ruth Swift, was born at Sandwich, in 1665, and died at Wareham, in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, in April, 1749, aged eighty-four years. He resided at Sandwich at least until March, 1730. He married there, November 26, 1697, Abigail, daughter of Benjamin Gibbs, of Sandwich.

(IV) Deacon Jireh (2) Swift, fifth son of Jireh (1) and Abigail (Gibbs) Swift, was born at Sandwich, November 23, 1709. His wife's name was Deborah Hathaway, born in 1711, died January 7, 1794, daughter of Jonathan Hathaway by his wife, Susanna (Pope) Hathaway. Jonathan Hathaway was the son of Arthur and Sarah (Cooke) Hathaway. Sarah Cooke Hathaway was a daughter of John Cooke, Esq., and his wife, Sarah (Warren) Cooke. John Cooke was a son of Francis Cooke, who came over on the "Mayflower." John Cooke's wife, Sarah Warren Cooke, was a daughter of Richard Warren and his wife Elizabeth. Richard Warren was a Pilgrim. The marriage of Deacon Jireh Swift and Deborah Hathaway took place at Dartmouth, October 9, 1730, and it was there that the remainder of his life was passed.

(V) Jonathan Swift, son of Deacon Jireh (2) and Deborah (Hathaway) Swift, was born at Dartmouth, in 1733, and died there January 31, 1763, aged thirty years. He married, at Falmouth, October 16, 1753, Elizabeth, daughter of John Bourne, of Falmouth, by his wife, Mercy (Hinckley) Bourne. Mercy (Hinckley) Bourne was a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Gorham) Hinckley. Joseph Hinckley was a son of Samuel and Mary (Fitz Randolph) Hinckley. Joseph Hinckley married Mary Gorham, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John and Mary

(Otis) Gorham. Lieutenant-Colonel John Gorham was a son of Captain John Gorham and Desire (Howland) Gorham. Desire (Howland) Gorham was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland. Elizabeth Tilley Howland was a daughter of John Tilley, a "Mayflower" passenger, as was John Howland.

(VI) David Swift, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Bourne) Swift, was born at Dartmouth, January 31, 1756. He served as a member of Captain David Nye's company, Fourth Plymouth County Regiment, in the Revolution. The closing years of his life were spent at Lunenburg, Worcester county, Massachusetts, and he died there June 17, 1830, aged seventy-four years. He married, at Falmouth, Bere Cynthia, daughter of Captain Theodore Morse, of Falmouth; she was born there February 9, 1764, and died at Lunenburg, March 21, 1850. David Swift and his wife, Bere Cynthia (Morse) Swift were the parents of five children, the second of which was Susanna Swift, born June 26, 1791, died June 20, 1876; married, May 31, 1812, Lieutenant Thomas Balch Chickering, born April 24, 1788, died June, 1877. The daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Balch and Susanna (Swift) Chickering married Captain Craig Ritchie, as stated above.

RITCHIE, Craig D.,

Business Man.

There are men whose memories are always green in the minds of those who knew them; whose personalities are so vivid that the recollection of them is fadeless; men of whom we cannot say, "They are dead," because their life still throbs in the hearts that loved them. To this class of men belonged the late Craig D. Ritchie, for many years prominent in



Craig D. Ritchie



Charlotte W. Ritchie

— Mrs. Historical Pub. Co.

business and financial circles of Philadelphia.

William Ritchie, father of Craig D. Ritchie, was born in Canonsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1792, son of Hon. Craig and Mary (Price) Ritchie. He received his education in private schools, and later removed to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the hardware business with a Mr. Wister. They were unsuccessful in the venture, and later William Ritchie became associated with Mr. Trotter in the hardware business, continuing in this business for years. He was drowned while swimming in the Ohio river, June 12, 1840. He married Susan Summerl Dorsey, daughter of Edward and Mary (Summerl) Dorsey, of Eastern Shore, Maryland, and they were the parents of a son, Craig D., mentioned below.

Craig D. Ritchie, son of William and Susan Summerl (Dorsey) Ritchie, was born April 26, 1830, on Ninth street, Philadelphia. He was named for his grandfather, the Hon. Craig Ritchie. He attended a private school which was conducted at Eighth and Arch streets, after acquiring a good education entering business life as a student of Jacob Hoeckley, conveyancer, with whom he gained a thorough, comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the business. When but twenty-one years of age he opened an office on Arch street, below Ninth, and there continued in the conveyancing business for a number of years, having offices with Edward Hopper, an attorney, for a time. Later he removed to No. 510 Walnut street, and remained there until elected president of the Real Estate Title & Insurance Company, where the business ability of Craig D. Ritchie soon won for him a commanding place in his city. He was one of the organizers of the first real estate title in-

surance company in the world (The Real Estate Title Insurance Company), of which Joshua L. Morris was chosen president and Mr. Ritchie vice-president. Mr. Morris had made his acceptance of the presidency of this institution with the proviso that Mr. Ritchie be made vice-president and be his successor, and on account of his (Mr. Morris') ill health, Mr. Ritchie was acting president for a time ere he succeeded to the presidency, on the death of Mr. Morris. It was his wise ideas and suggestions that built up this most successful institution. After a few years Mr. Ritchie resigned the presidency of this company, due to the press of his large private interests. As a conveyancer he won an international reputation and was quoted as an authority.

As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtues, Craig D. Ritchie stood in the front rank, and wherever substantial aid would further public progress, it was freely given. He was a Republican in politics. Progress and patriotism actuated him throughout his life, and at the time of the Civil War he helped organize a colored regiment to take part in the Federal service. He was one of the first members of the Union League of Philadelphia. For a long time he was an active and helpful member of St. Andrew's Society, of which he was secretary from 1864 to 1884; vice-president, 1886-87, and president, 1888-89. He belonged to the Presbyterian church, being originally connected with the society at Tenth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, which later united with the church at Eighteenth and Arch streets. He acted as secretary of the board of trustees for years, or until the death of John Wiegand, his wife's father, when he succeeded him as president of the board. He was also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Penn Club and

Sons of the Revolution, and a subscribing member of the Dispensary and the Industrial School; also a member of the Art Club and Franklin Institute, a director of the Mercantile Library and Fairmount Park Association, and president of the first Fremont Club, which started the Republican party. Mr. Ritchie was a noted collector of engravings and rare volumes, and possessed notable collections of both. For a time he was a member of the Photographic Society of Philadelphia, and was its second secretary. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, the full number of his benefactions will, in all probability, never be known, for his charity was of the kind that shuns publicity. He was deeply interested and gave liberally of both his means and time to the advancement of The Berean Presbyterian Church for the colored people, situated on South College avenue.

On December 1, 1864, Mr. Ritchie married Charlotte, daughter of the late John and Hannah (Bazin) Wiegand. A biography and portrait of Mr. Wiegand, together with the Wiegand lineage, follows in this work. By his marriage Mr. Ritchie gained the life companionship of a charming and congenial woman, and one well fitted in all ways to be a confidante and adviser. Mr. Ritchie was always a man of strong domestic tastes and affections, never so content as at his own fireside. Mrs. Ritchie, in her widowhood, continues the religious and philanthropic work in which she and her husband for so many years went hand in hand. She has served as treasurer of the Women's Pennsylvania Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for fifty years, excepting a few years when too ill; and is also a life member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The death of Craig D. Ritchie, which

occurred December 10, 1910, deprived Philadelphia of one of her most valued citizens. Using his talents and his opportunities to the utmost in every work which he undertook, he fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him, and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all. He made for himself a record of noteworthy achievement and public-spirited service, and his name is inscribed with honor in the annals of his city and his State.

(Lineage of Mrs. William Ritchie).

Sarah Vanneman married (first) ——— Vansant; she married (second) ——— Stidham, by whom she had issue, as follows: Sarah Stidham, born 1756-57, died 1823; Mary Stidham, born 1756-57; Peter Stidham; Lucas Stidham; Isaac Stidham.

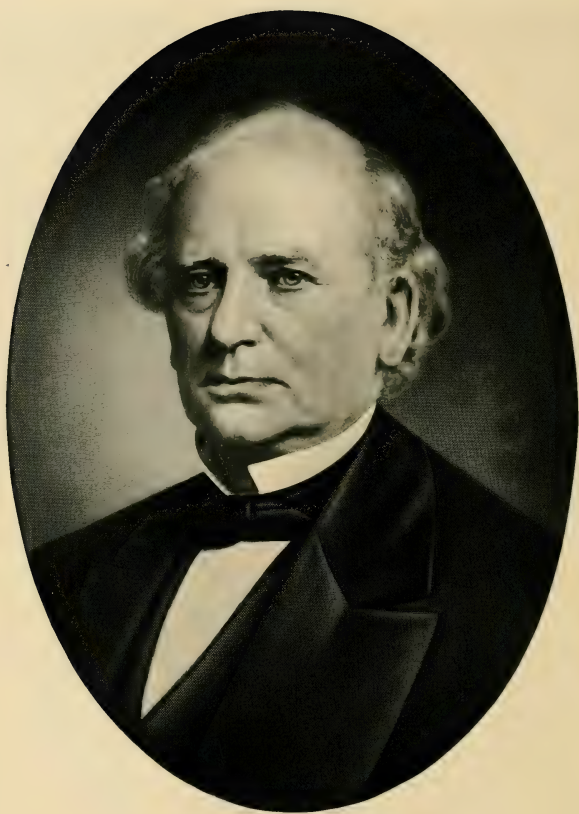
Sarah Stidham, born 1756-57, daughter of ——— and Sarah (Vanneman-Vansant) Stidham, married Joseph Summerl, born 1753, died July 28, 1813, by whom she had issue: Mary, born December 23, 1781, died April 19, 1868, married Edward Dorsey, by whom she had issue: Mary, born May 28, 1801, died December 26, 1889, unmarried; and Susan S., married William Ritchie, as stated above; she was born 1803, and died May 5, 1830.

WIEGAND, John,

Business Man.

Among the foremost of the old Philadelphia business men was the late John Wiegand, manufacturer, and for many years president of the Western Savings Fund Society, of which he was one of the founders.

The Wiegand family, one of the most ancient of the families of Europe, was planted in what is now Germany by one of that name who came in the train of Caesar when that conqueror and his leg-



Wm. H. H. H.

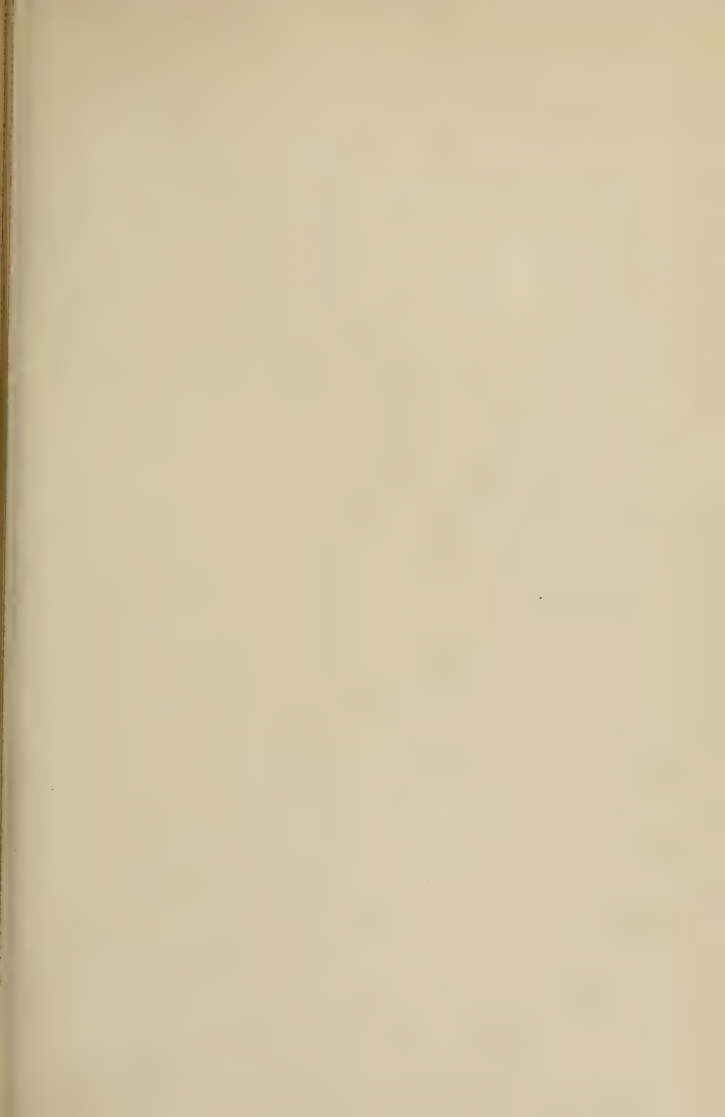


Photo. by F. J. Williams of New York

Sarah Eckfeldt Wiegand
1866-1884

Copyright, 1884, by F. J. Williams







Wiegand

ions overran that country. They have been found in various of the lines and professions, and have always held honorable place. The arms of the Wiegand family are described as follows, and would tend to the belief that both church and state benefited by the abilities of members of the family:

Arms—Gules, issuant from the dexter out of a cloud azure, an arm habited sable, in the hand proper, a sword in pale argent, hilt or, piercing a book sable, the cut vert.

Crest—Between two horns, dexter or and sinister gules, the sword and the book. (Horns are said to denote in German arms that they were granted to a member of the family who took part in the Crusades).

John Wiegand was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in October, 1800. He was a son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Kilatte) Wiegand. Conrad Wiegand came as a youth to Philadelphia from Germany. John Wiegand received his education in the private schools of Philadelphia, and early entered business life. When barely past twenty-one years he, in association with a Mr. Snowden, founded the firm of Wiegand & Snowden, manufacturers of surgical instruments, building up a large business. Mr. Wiegand was active in this concern for many years, retiring to accept the position of cashier of the City Gas Works, which he held for some years, then being elected president of the Western Savings Fund Society, of which he was one of the founders.

While closely attending to his business affairs, John Wiegand ever manifested a keen and active interest in everything pertaining to the city's welfare, and his name was associated with many projects. Anything that would advance the city's interest found in him a warm supporter. In politics he was a Whig and later a Republican. At one time he was a member of the city council. He was one of

the founders of what became the Fifth Presbyterian Church, which later merged with the West Arch Street Church, and he was president of the board of trustees of this for many years. He was an active member of Franklin Institute, and frequently lectured before it on various subjects, and also took an active interest in Girard College, making Sunday addresses to the pupils.

John Wiegand married (first) Hannah Bazin, and they were the parents of the following children: Mary, deceased, unmarried; Thomas, deceased; John, deceased; Conrad, assayer of the California mint, now deceased; S. Lloyd, deceased, noted mechanical expert of national reputation; Charlotte, widow of Craig D. Ritchie, Philadelphia; and George Duffield, deceased. Mr. Wiegand married (second) Sarah Eckfeldt, whose portrait appears herein, daughter of Adam and Margaretta (Bausch) Eckfeldt, and they were the parents of a son, Adam, whose death occurred January 5, 1915.

The death of John Wiegand, which occurred January 27, 1878, was deeply and sincerely mourned. He was a man of strong mental endowments, business capacity of a high order, generous impulses and a chivalrous sense of honor. He was a lover of literature and a man of thorough and varied information. As a business man he was, in many respects, a model, and over his career, both as a business man and banker, there falls no suspicion of wrong. The Philadelphia of today holds in grateful memory the name of John Wiegand, one of her pioneer business men and financiers.

(The Eckfeldt Line).

(I) John Jacob Eckfeldt was born in Germany, and emigrated with his wife about the year 1765 from Nuremberg. He settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,

and during the War of the Revolution served as a soldier in the field, and also manufactured bayonets for the army. He married (first) in Germany, Maria Magdalena Schneider, and their son was Adam, see below; married (second) Elizabeth Kunkel; married (third) Elizabeth Demant.

(II) Adam Eckfeldt, son of John Jacob and Maria Magdalena (Schneider) Eckfeldt, was born in Philadelphia, in 1769. He learned the trade of machinist and established a factory for the manufacture of wrought iron nails. Later he received large contracts from the Government for construction of machinery for the United States mint, Philadelphia, with which he was closely identified from its establishment in 1793, first as assistant coiner and afterwards as chief coiner in 1814, which position he filled until his resignation in 1839. He married (first) Maria Hahn, and they were the parents of two children: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Henry Witmer, and Maria, who married Henry Driesbach. Mr. Eckfeldt married (second) Margaretta Bausch, of Philadelphia, and their children were: Sarah, see below; Jacob R., Elias B., Magdalena, Susanna, who became the wife of William Ewing DuBois, of Philadelphia; Adam C., Margaretta. Adam Eckfeldt was a prominent member of St. John's Lutheran Church. He died February 2, 1852.

(III) Sarah Eckfeldt, daughter of Adam and Margaretta (Bausch) Eckfeldt, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1800. She received her education in that city, and later in June, 1839, became the second wife of John Wiegand, as noted above. A woman of fine fibre and splendid judgment, she made an excellent mother to her step-children, and to her husband she was ever a *confidante* and adviser of much value. In the affairs

of the Arch Street Presbyterian Church she was very active, and was also active in the affairs of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, of which her husband was a trustee; a director of the Dorcas Society, and an efficient worker in missionary societies. Her death occurred November, 1884, in Philadelphia. Her portrait has been placed in this work by her daughter, Charlotte (Wiegand) Ritchie, in recognition of the loving qualities and tender care she showed to her children.

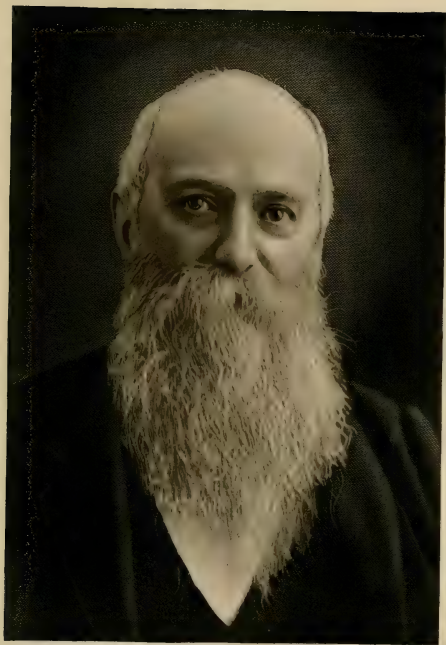
WIEGAND, Samuel Lloyd,

Mechanical Engineer.

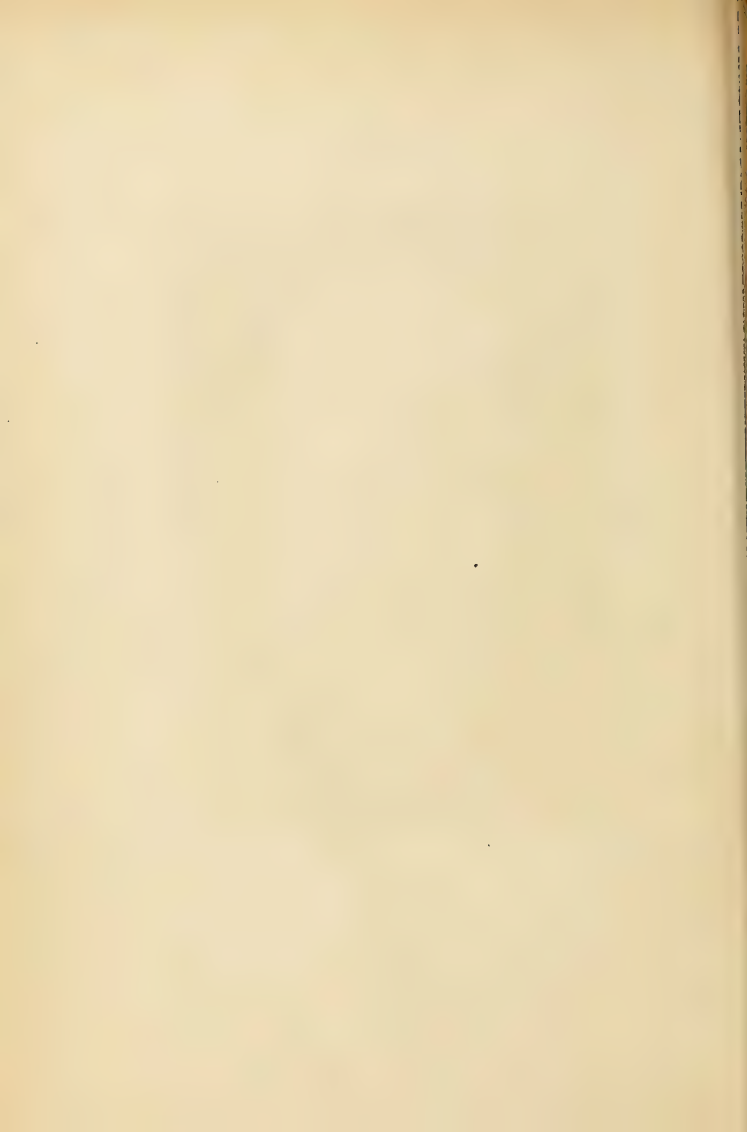
The name of the late Samuel Lloyd Wiegand, as that of a mechanical engineer of national reputation, requires no introduction in a work of this character. Mr. Wiegand was a life-long resident of his native city of Philadelphia and his devotion to her interests, more especially those of a scientific nature, was ever distinctly influential and steadfastly loyal.

Samuel Lloyd Wiegand was born July 26, 1833, in Philadelphia, and was a son of John and Hannah (Bazin) Wiegand. Mr. Wiegand, now deceased, is represented in this work by his biography and portrait. The early education of Samuel Lloyd Wiegand was received in the public schools of his native city and he afterwards entered the Central High School of Philadelphia, graduating in the sixteenth class.

The active life of Mr. Wiegand began in the workshop of his father, then head of the firm of Wiegand & Snowden, manufacturers and importers of surgical instruments, other fine steel tools and scientific appliances. It soon became apparent that this son inherited all the inventive talent of his father and that he possessed also a large endowment of origi-



Henry M. Wiegand



inal genius. His progress in the business was rapid and the initiative, always one of his salient characteristics, led him, at an early age, to open a small machine shop of his own. Later, on leaving the service of Wiegand & Snowden, he turned his attention to the making of iron castings, but soon relinquished the foundry part of the business, concentrating his energies on the conduct of the machine shop. This he removed to Library street and there devoted himself to developing machinery for inventors, for which as well as for his own inventions he secured patents. So notable was the success of one of these—a press for paper lace making—that it obliged him to seek more commodious quarters in Sansom street. Later another removal was necessitated by the welcome accorded his invention of a safety sectional boiler and this time he established himself in Bread street in a building erected by the late Thomas Potter for an oil cloth manufactory.

In the course of time Mr. Wiegand retired from the machine business and built up a large practice and a high reputation as a skillful patent attorney and expert mechanical engineer, having offices and a confidential workshop in South Sixth street, subsequently removing to Walnut street and thence to the Real Estate Trust Building.

The services of Mr. Wiegand, in a professional capacity, were frequently required by the United States government in cases of exceptional difficulty and the complete and brilliant efficiency with which he rendered these services strengthened and increased the celebrity which was everywhere associated with his name. From 1855 to the close of his life he was a member of the Franklin Institute and in 1864, also from 1890 to 1893, served on its board of managers. From 1887 to 1893 he was active as a

member of the Committee on Science and the Arts. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

The personality of Mr. Wiegand was complex, combining the attributes of the inventor, the scientist and the man of general culture and refined tastes. In the course of his long, strenuous and useful life he won and kept many warm friends and earned the respect and admiration not only of his own community, but of the multitudes to whom he was known only as a man of national eminence. His countenance, so expressive of his genius and personal qualities, cannot be reproduced in words, but will be perpetuated by the pencil of the artist.

Mr. Wiegand married, June 26, 1867, in Philadelphia, the Reverend Alfred Barnes, a minister of the Presbyterian church officiating, Charlotte McClelland, born October, 1844, in Pittsburgh, daughter of William Beatty and Sarah Elwell (Pew) Thompson. Mr. Thompson was born in 1810, at McLaughlinstown, Pennsylvania, where he served an apprenticeship to the tailor's trade. Leaving that for a more public life he became a prominent hotel proprietor in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Thompson, born in Philadelphia, in 1820, went with her parents to Pittsburgh in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Wiegand were the parents of the following children: 1. Hannah L., educated in public schools of Philadelphia; married, February 27, 1889, Joseph N. Fitzgerald, a native of Baltimore, Maryland; their children were: Lloyd Wiegand, born February 24, 1890, in Philadelphia; William Thompson, born July 6, 1893, died March 18, 1899; Joseph Newman, born January 19, 1900, in Ridley Park, Pennsylvania; and Mary Newman, born at the same place, March 14, 1903. 2. William Thompson, born January 11, 1872; educated in public schools of Philadelphia; married,

December 1, 1897, Elizabeth C. Off; their children were: William Thompson, born November 15, 1898, and Edward Horter, born October 11, 1900; died June 26, 1901. 3. Sarah Helen, born June 21, 1881; educated in public schools of Philadelphia. So devoted was his love for his home and family that Mr. Wiegand enrolled himself as a member of no clubs and the death, on February 14, 1886, of the wife and mother who lived for her husband and children cast the first shadow over an exceptionally happy union.

On March 8, 1903, at his home in Germantown, this man of strenuous accomplishment was gathered to his fathers. Many tributes were offered to his character and work, but his highest eulogy is the unadorned narrative of his fruitful, honorable life.

The genius of Samuel Lloyd Wiegand has enhanced the scientific prestige of his native city, but he belongs not to her alone nor even to his State. He rendered services of national value and their history is incorporated in the annals of the government of the United States.

BROWNE, John Coats,

Representative Citizen.

Some men there are who take possession of the public heart and hold it after they are gone, not by flashes of genius or brilliant services, but by kindness and the force of personal character and by steady and persistent good conduct in all the situations and under all the trials of life. They are in sympathy with all that is useful, pure and good in their community, and the community on its side cheerfully responds by extending to them respectful admiration and sincere affection. Such a man was the late John Coats Browne, a life-long and honored resident of his native city of Philadelphia.

He lived not for himself but for his fellowmen, and stands among those who, when they "cease from earth," leave the world better than they found it.

The Brownes are an ancient family of English origin and are entitled to display the following escutcheon:

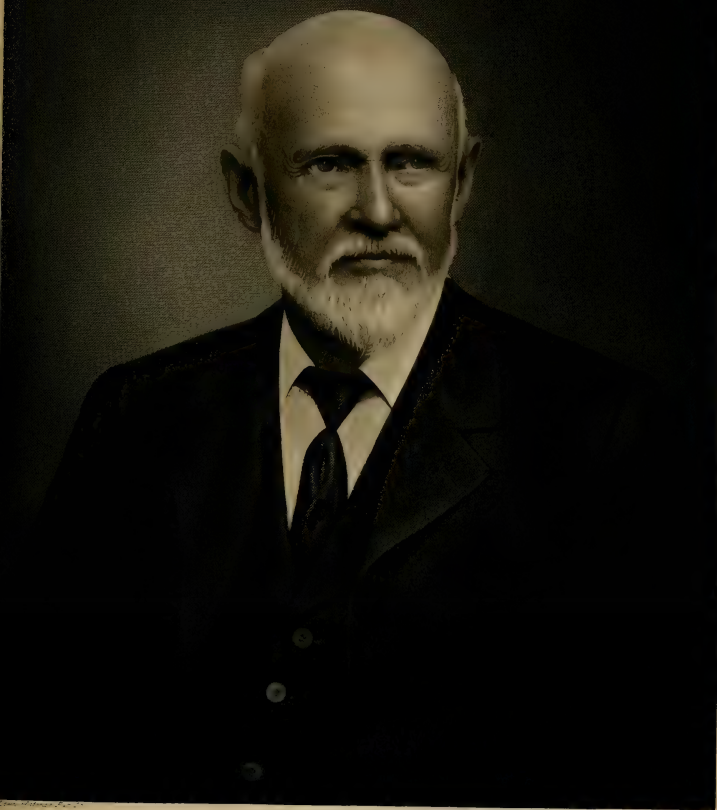
Arms—Argent, an eagle displayed sable.

Crest—A lion rampant argent, ducally crowned or, supporting a tilting spear proper, headed of the first.

Motto—*Speciemur agendo.* (Let us be viewed by our actions).

(I) Peter Browne, great-grandfather of John Coats Browne, was born September 18, 1751, in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Nathaniel and Mary Browne. Peter Browne accumulated a large fortune by furnishing the iron work for ships; he was not, strictly speaking, as we understand the term, a blacksmith or horseshoer, the word blacksmith being generally used in his day to distinguish workers in iron on a large scale from whitesmiths who work in silver and other precious metals. Peter Browne built the machinery for the first steam craft in the world, the vessel constructed by and for John Fitch, the real inventor of steam-boat navigation. Mr. Browne, unlike his father, who was a member of the Society of Friends, vigorously supported the cause of the colonists during the Revolution, serving as a captain in the artillery, and after the war he continued his activities, being recognized as one of the most public-spirited men of his day. He held among other offices that of county commissioner for Philadelphia county, and eight years later was appointed a justice of the peace. Among social organizations with which he was identified was the famous State in Schuylkill which he joined March 29, 1786, and of which





John C. Amue



Peter Browne



PETER BROWNE'S COAT OF ARMS

he was at one time a coroner and at another a counsellor. He belonged to the Schuylkill Fishing Company, and was chosen, January 23, 1801, a member of the Society of the Sons of St. George. He was one of the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and was active in religious and philanthropic movements. In 1783 he became a pewholder in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, in which, from 1806 to the close of his life, he held the office of vestryman. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Benjamin Rush who, in a letter to Mr. Browne during the epidemic of yellow fever in Philadelphia in 1798, said: "Be assured, my good friend, that even a dog belonging to Peter Browne should not be neglected by me."

Mr. Browne married, April 20, 1773, Sarah Dutton, born May 29, 1753, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Coats) Dutton, the latter a daughter of John Coats, of a well-known family of Northern Liberties. Mr. Browne's shop was at Kensington, but his residence was at 141 North Front street, at that time an exceedingly fashionable neighborhood. Mrs. Browne passed away November 3, 1809, and her husband survived her little more than a year, his death occurring December 11, 1810. The independent nature of Peter Browne was strikingly manifested in his refusal to use the arms to which he was by descent entitled and in devising an escutcheon of his own. This consisted of a large anvil with two pairs of naked arms in the act of striking, the motto being "By this I got ye," meaning that by the ironmonger's trade he gained his fortune.

(II) John Coats Browne, son of Peter and Sarah (Dutton) Browne, was born October 23, 1774, and received his early education at the Episcopal Academy, subsequently entering the University of Pennsylvania and graduating in 1793. He

then engaged in business with his father, his specialty being the iron work for ships. He was the first president of the Kensington Bank, and in 1831 became president of the board of commissioners of the District of Kensington, Northern Liberties, holding this office to the close of his life. He was elected, June 2, 1798, a member of the celebrated First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, holding, from 1803 to 1807, the rank of fourth corporal. He was connected with various other organizations and in some of them held the office of president. Mr. Browne married, April 27, 1800, Hannah, born February 15, 1779, daughter of Hugh and Susannah (Pearson) Lloyd, of Philadelphia. The Lloyd family were strict Friends as the Brownes had been prior to the Revolution, but Peter Browne, after bearing arms in defense of American liberty, had ceased to belong to the Society. Mr. and Mrs. Browne were the parents of six children; one of these was named John Coats, 2nd, who died in infancy. On May 7, 1810, he resigned as corporal, but maintained his other activities many years longer, for when he passed away, on August 8, 1832, he was still in the prime of life. The death of his widow occurred August 7, 1868, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

(III) Peter Browne, son of John Coats and Hannah (Lloyd) Browne, was born February 8, 1803, and engaged in the lumber business in Philadelphia, but owing to impaired health retired early and lived for a time abroad. Mr. Browne married, October 15, 1836, Anne Taylor, born April 6, 1811, daughter of John and Frances (Taylor) Strawbridge, the former a representative of the old Philadelphia family of Strawbridge. Mr. and Mrs. Browne were the parents of two children: John Coats, mentioned below; and Fanny Strawbridge, who died in infancy. The

death of Mr. Browne occurred March 25, 1840, and in 1850 his widow became the wife of William C. Kent. Mrs. Kent passed away on January 1, 1888.

(IV) John Coats Browne, 3rd, son of Peter and Anne Taylor (Strawbridge) Browne, was born February 18, 1838, in Philadelphia, and received his education in the Episcopal Academy and other schools of his native city. Among the most interesting of his early recollections were those of several summer vacations spent with his mother at Roop's boarding house in Germantown. At that time the railroad to Germantown consisted mainly of a single track, and the Philadelphia station was on the west side of Ninth street, north of Green street. In 1853 the boy became a member of the Delphian Circumferaneous Association, a club largely composed of lads connected with the Rev. Dr. Hare's school, several of whom became prominent clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal church. They used to meet in a field beyond the Wire Bridge (now Spring Garden Street Bridge), in West Philadelphia, where they played ball and cricket, varying the exercise by racing around the reservoir basin of Fairmount Water Works.

At the age of fifteen, John Coats Browne went into the old wholesale dry goods house of James, Kent, Santee & Company, of which his stepfather was a member, and remained with the firm for three years. For two of these years he received an annual salary of fifty dollars and for the last year seventy-five dollars. During this last year almost all the money that came in and went out of the counting room passed through his hands. When it is added that the amount was about three millions it will be seen how great was the confidence placed by the firm in this youth of seventeen. He carried to the bank large sums in notes and checks

and "took up" all the notes of the firm, sometimes amounting to twenty thousand dollars in one day. These notes were not made payable to any particular bank and he was obliged to hunt them up all over the city, being thus frequently compelled to carry in his pocket ten or fifteen thousand dollars in cash to take up the notes and cancel them. During this time he took up and completed a course in chemistry, and a few years after devoted some attention to mineralogy. In after years he made a fine collection of minerals, and became a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

A business career did not appeal to Mr. Browne's inclinations, and he devoted the greater part of his life to conserving and enlarging the family estate. He was much interested in amateur photography and was the first in Philadelphia to make instantaneous pictures of moving objects, photographing moving ships on the Delaware river as early as 1867. In recognition of this he was elected a member of the Philosophical Society, being proposed by Pliny E. Chase, but declined the honor. As an amateur photographer for more than half a century Mr. Browne was excelled by few professionals. He was one of the founders and an active member of the Photographic Society of Philadelphia, being elected its president for several successive years, from 1871 to 1878. He won several gold medals in open competition for his artistic photographs of country scenery, and left an invaluable collection of his own photographs of vanished and vanishing Philadelphia scenes.

The interest which was always nearest Mr. Browne's heart was that of philanthropy, and the many kindnesses and charities with which he filled his days will never be fully known to the world. In 1872 he was elected a manager of the Episcopal Hospital at Front street and

Lehigh avenue, and gave greater and longer personal attention to it than any other manager in its history. For forty-five years he retained his office, also serving on the board of trustees of the institution. Nearly ten years before his death Mr. Browne resigned, and as a mark of appreciation the board created the position of honorary vice-president to which he was elected for life. At the time of his death he also held a directorship. Such was his devotion to the institution that for many years, instead of spending the hot weeks of summer out of the city, he would stay in Philadelphia simply to see that the affairs of the hospital were conducted in the best possible manner. This was but an especially notable instance of the unselfishness which marked his entire life. In the minute on his death drawn by Francis Lewis and W. W. Frazier they say: "These facts are noted because they show remarkable and unusual fidelity to a great trust." From 1868 to 1883 he was a manager of the Philadelphia Dispensary.

In the summer of 1869 Mr. Browne accompanied a United States Government party to Ottumwa for the purpose of assisting the observations of the total eclipse of the sun by making photographs of the phenomenon. For some days prior to the eclipse the weather was cloudy so that the sun could not be seen, and the night before the eventful day a heavy rain storm passed over Ottumwa, continuing until early morning and ending with the most tremendous thunder and lightning Mr. Browne had ever experienced. After the storm the sun appeared, shining unobscured by a single cloud, and the photographic work was signally successful.

Politically Mr. Browne was a Republican, but office seeking and office holding were alike repugnant to his nature, and he preferred to discharge his duty to the community as a private citizen. He was

chairman of the council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and a life-long member of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, that is, he might almost be called so, for it was only in the latter years of his life that he joined in the worship of God at St. Stephen's Church.

As a man of wide culture, Mr. Browne took a very lively interest in everything pertaining to the history of his native city. He possessed a fine collection of views of old Philadelphia, some of them rare and costly engravings and others indelibly burned in china and Delft ware, specimens of the quaint decorative art of a century ago. The Birch series of engravings, the most valued of all pictures of old Philadelphia, is to be found in very complete form in the Browne collection. Mr. Browne also possessed a remarkable collection of buttons, chevrons and insignia, including those of every regiment that served during the Civil War. His patriotic feeling led him to collect specimens of all the most interesting campaign badges since the time of Abraham Lincoln, and also a sheaf of Civil War envelopes. Photographs of historic interest and beauty spots in and around Philadelphia taken with his own camera form not the least interesting part of this varied collection.

The personality of Mr. Browne was singularly attractive. His ready wit, good humor, store of scientific and general information always rendered him a welcome presence. He possessed a gentle gift of versifying and would enliven many little gatherings with his extemporaneous poems. An old lady, a friend of Mr. Browne, having accused him of being "only a butterfly," he responded with the following lines:

I'm only a butterfly,
Born for an hour
To gather the sweets
From the fairest flower;

Made for no use
 But to float in the air,
 Bright-colored and beautiful,
 Free from all care.
 Life is a day-dream,
 All sunny and bright,
 Obscured by no cloud
 'Til the coming of night.
 I dine with the lily
 And sup with the rose,
 Hide under a daisy
 In perfect repose.
 No thought of the morrow,
 I live for to-day,
 And steal from the flowers
 Their sweetest bouquet.
 To-morrow, perhaps,
 The sweet flowers will miss
 My hovering o'er them
 With soft, dewy kiss.

Another of Mr. Browne's many gifts was rare facility with the pencil, enabling him to produce, with a few masterly strokes, sketches of telling quality. It is readily seen that Mr. Browne was one of those men who, while never active in business life, yet do much for the progress of their communities by the advancement of culture and by presenting higher ideals of living. His face bore the imprint of a strong mentality and revealed a spirit animated by lofty aims and unselfish ambitions. His eyes were his most striking feature. On meeting their gaze the beholder felt that he was in the presence of one who lived habitually on a higher level than most of his fellows, that here was a man who conformed his conduct to the highest standards, who was deeply revered and sincerely loved.

Mr. Browne married (first) Alice Elizabeth Morton, born September 11, 1838, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Henry J. and Helen (McFarland) Morton, of Philadelphia, and they became the parents of one daughter, Edith Lloyd, now the widow of Henry Potts, of Pottstown, whose death occurred November, 1916. Mrs.

Browne passed away February 7, 1907. Mr. Browne married (second), June 7, 1909, Emily Ada, daughter of Henry Musgrave and Jane Budgett Payne, of England. The line of Payne is one of the most ancient in England, and runs back into France. Hugh de Payen, the Crusader, was a commanding figure in the early history of France, took part in the crusades to the Holy Lands in the eleventh century. He with a companion instituted the order of "Templars of the Cross." For full account of this ancient family see "Payne (or Paine) Family." The arms are:

Arms—Argent on a fess engrailed gules between three martlets sable as many mascles or, all within a bordure of the second bezantée.

Crest—A wolf's head erased azure charged with five bezants salterwise.

Mrs. Browne was her husband's congenial companion and in his philanthropies, as in all things else, his true comrade.

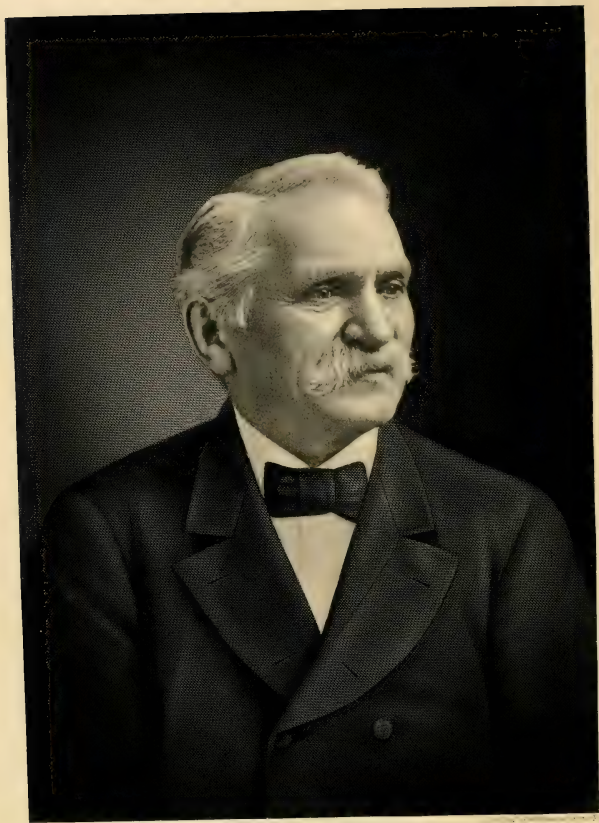
On June 20, 1918, this gifted and lovable man passed to his reward. All felt that the city was the poorer for his departure, not only by reason of the liberality with which he had dispensed his means, but also because of the withdrawal of a personality which always seemed to radiate sunshine. Many sorrowed because they might no more hope to meet his kindly smile and hear his words of cordial greeting. To the Episcopal Hospital and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania he made large bequests.

Devoted in his family relations, sincere and true in his friendships, honorable and generous in business, Mr. Browne had the affection and esteem of those who lived closest to him and were best fitted to judge of his quality. He was human in his sympathies, cherishing no false or impossible ideals, living level with the



Payne





Am B. Bement

hearts of those to whom he was bound by ties of consanguinity and friendship, and endearing himself to them and irradiating the ever-widening circle of his influence with the brightness of spirit that expressed the pure gold of character. With an optimistic outlook on life, with faith in his friends and humanity, with a purpose to make the best of everything and see the good that is in all rather than the evil, with a helping hand and a word of cheer for all who needed to have their pathways made smoother, this worthy heir to honorable traditions won a place that was all his own in the hearts of all who knew him. The motto of his ancient house, *Spectemur agendo* (Let us be viewed by our actions), was one which he was, in a peculiar sense, entitled to display.

Seen in the unblemished mirror of his own deeds the figure of John Coats Browne stands before us dignified and noble, a stainless image of true manhood.

BEMENT, William B.,

Captain of Industry.

The late William Barnes Bement was among the constructive builders of Philadelphia's great iron industry during the last half of the nineteenth century, and the founder of the firm which from 1885 was known as Bement-Niles & Company. The Bement arms are as follows:

Arms—Azure semee of fleur-de-lis and a lion rampant or.

Crest—On a cap of maintenance gules turned up ermine a lion passant proper.

The family, of which he was so able a representative was established in Massachusetts during the early period of its colonization by the brothers, William and John Beaumont, who sailed from the port

of London in the ship "Elizabeth," April 15, 1635, bound for New England. William Beaumont, the elder of the brothers, married Lydia, daughter of Nicholas Danforth, Esq., of Cambridge, and sister of the Hon. Thomas Danforth, deputy governor of Massachusetts. After spending some years at Salem, he settled at Saybrook, Connecticut, where he died February 4, 1699. He and his descendants adhered to the original Norman spelling of his surname—Beaumont.

(I) John Beaumont, Mr. Bement's colonist ancestor, was also for a time at Salem, Massachusetts, when in 1640, he had a grant of land. In August, 1643, he appears among those able to bear arms in Plymouth Colony, and is credited to Scituate. While in the older colony he became associated with the Brewsters and was the purchaser, on June 18, 1644, of a portion of Elder Brewster's library, the most remarkable layman's collection of exegetical literature in early New England. He died in Essex county, before July, 1647. His only child,

(II) John (2) Bement, as his surname came to be written, was born about 1638, probably in or near Salem. After his marriage to Martha, daughter of Edmund Dennis, of Boston, Mr. Bement settled at Wenham, some six miles north of Salem, one of the most charmingly located of the rural towns of Essex county, and there his four sons were born. In or before 1680, his attention was attracted, with that of many of his neighbors, to the fertile lands along the Connecticut river, at Enfield, between Springfield and Hartford, then within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, but later under the Connecticut government. At Enfield he had several grants of land, bore his part in the foundation of town and church, and was the fifth to be laid in its churchyard, the last of December, 1684. His son,

(III) Ensign William Bement, born at Wenham, December 20, 1676, died at Enfield, January 13, 1728. He accumulated a large estate, held most of the town offices, and was ensign of the militia company before 1720. His wife Hannah, whom he married March 3, 1707, was the daughter of Captain Samuel Terry by his wife Hannah (Morgan) Terry, and the granddaughter of Captain Miles Morgan, founder of Springfield, Massachusetts. Their son,

(IV) William (2) Bement, the eldest of eight children, was born at Enfield, December 28, 1709, and died at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in February, 1798. He married, January 1, 1732, Phebe, daughter of Daniel Markham by his wife, Deborah, daughter of Captain Isaac Meacham, of Enfield. During the Revolution, and for some years previous, Mr. Bement was a resident of Great Barrington, Massachusetts. It was at his house that the meetings of the Committees of Safety and Correspondence held their sessions, and the Council of War its deliberations. His sons, William and Ebenezer, marched with the Great Barrington minute-men on the Lexington Alarm, and were later commissioned officers on the staff of Colonel, afterwards General John Fellows, of Sheffield. His son,

(V) Samuel Bement, the youngest of four sons, was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, December 25, 1742, and died, probably at Tunbridge, Vermont, April 7, 1816. He married at Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1765, Martha, daughter of Jabez Bingham, of Norwich and Salisbury, by his wife Bethia (Wood) Bingham. He was like his brothers, a staunch adherent of the Colonies in their struggle for independence, and served gallantly in Captain Albert Chapman's company, Seventh Regiment, Connecticut Continental Line. At Salisbury, from the time of his

marriage until about 1791, he combined agricultural pursuits with the iron industry, then that town's chief claim to distinction. His son,

(VI) Samuel Bement, born at Salisbury, February 7 or 9, 1768, died at Bradford, New Hampshire, March 31, 1837. He married, June 6, 1793, his cousin, Lucy Barnes, daughter of Captain Phineas Barnes, of Great Barrington, by his wife, Phebe (Bement) Barnes, born November 20, 1774, died at Bradford, December 8, 1835. Early in the closing decade of the eighteenth century, Mr. Bement was attracted to the hills of Vermont, and in January, 1792, he purchased lands in Tunbridge, going later to Bradford, where his remaining years were spent. At both towns he was a manufacturer of wrought nails. His son,

(VII) William Barnes Bement, the ninth of ten children, was born at Bradford, New Hampshire, May 10, 1817. Obtaining the educational advantages common to the New England rural community of that period, and employing his leisure hours in the construction of a variety of rudimentary machines, supplemented by practical experience in his father's shop, he developed an inventive faculty and laid the corner stone of his subsequent successful career. In 1834, he entered the machine shops of Messrs. Moore & Colby, at Peterborough, New Hampshire, where his natural talents were apparent from the outset, and at the expiration of less than two years, and before his majority was reached, he was taken into the firm which became Moore & Bement, manufacturers of machinery for cotton and woolen mills. This position he relinquished in 1840 to seek a wider field at Manchester, New Hampshire, where, with the Amoskeag Machine Shops, he remained until 1843. In the latter year he went to Mishawaka, In-

diana, to superintend some woolen machinery shops, but their destruction by fire on the eve of his arrival left him adrift with little capital save energy, mechanical skill and experience. Quite equal to the emergency, he quickly built up a small business as a gun smith, surrendering it to accept the superintendency of the St. Joseph Iron Company's Machine Shops, which by his suggestion were enlarged and equipped with new machinery. Scarcely had this been accomplished when a fire demolished the entire establishment. The company was, however, able to rebuild and upon the plans completed by Mr. Bement within twenty-four hours after the disaster. During the years at St. Joseph his ingenuity and perseverance were displayed to a remarkable degree. He invented and constructed the small tools from which the large machinery was made, also an engine lathe, and his gear cutting machine, the first seen in the West, attracted marked attention from machinists. With a growing reputation he returned East in 1847, and at once undertook contracts to build cotton and woolen machinery for the Lowell Machine Shops, ultimately assuming management of the pattern and designing departments, which afforded wide scope for his genius as inventor and draughtsman.

In September, 1851, Mr. Bement and his nephew, Gilbert A. Colby, entered into partnership at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with Elijah D. Marshall, then conducting a machine shop of moderate capacity at Callowhill street and Pennsylvania avenue and Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, and for three years the business was conducted under the firm name of Marshall, Bement & Colby. Subsequently, James Dougherty, a practical iron founder, became a partner and for two years the house was known as Be-

ment, Colby, Dougherty & Company. Upon the retirement of Marshall and Colby and the entrance of George C. Thomas, Sr., the name was changed, in 1856, to Bement, Dougherty & Thomas, and again in 1857, to Bement & Dougherty. This latter connection continued until 1870, when Mr. Dougherty withdrew, and was succeeded by the eldest son of the senior partner, Clarence S. Bement. John M. Shrigley entered the firm in 1874, remaining a member thereof until 1884, and in July, 1879, William P. Bement, second son of the senior partner, was admitted. In 1885, a consolidation was effected with the Machine Tool Works conducted by Frederick B. Miles, and thenceforward the firm was Bement, Miles & Company. Mr. Bement transferred his interest to his three sons in 1888, Frank Bement, the youngest, having become a partner in that year. He then withdrew from the plant which for thirty-seven years he had guided from a small machine shop to the immense industrial works whose specialties stood second to none in America and only to Whitworth's in Manchester, England; perhaps not second to that.

Giving strict attention to, but not completely absorbed by business affairs, Mr. Bement ever manifested a keenly active interest in everything pertaining to the city's welfare and his name was associated with projects of the utmost municipal concern. Many of the financial and commercial institutions, the educational, charitable and religious organizations, profited by his support and co-operation. He was an independent Republican in politics, a director of the National Bank of the Republic and many other financial institutions, many years a director of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and of the School of Design for Women; a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences,

the Franklin Institute, and the Union League and Manufacturers Clubs. An ardent and discriminating patron of the fine arts, he possessed a most interesting collection of works from the studios of foreign and native artists, which collection was generously open to art students and the interested public.

His death, which occurred October 6, 1897, removed from Philadelphia, one whose business capacity was of the highest order, a citizen of active patriotism, a man of cultivated taste, persistent optimism and large hospitality—one who in every relation of life wavered not in his loyalty to high principles and who enjoyed the esteem of his business associates and subordinates.

He married, January 26, 1840, Emily, daughter of Thomas Baldwin and Esther (Lyman) Russell, of Royalton, Vermont, born at Royalton, September 3, 1819, died at Philadelphia, November 16, 1894. Their children were: 1. Emily Jane, died in childhood. 2. Clarence S., *q. v.* 3. Charles Russell, died in childhood. 4. George Walter, died in childhood. 5. Mary Ella, born December 10, 1851, died August, 1912; married Waldo M. Claflin, of Philadelphia and had issue: William Bement Claflin, of Philadelphia; Emily Russell Claflin, unmarried; Leander C. Claflin; Clarence B. Claflin. 6. William Parker, *q. v.* 7. Frank, of Toms River, New Jersey, born November 1, 1860; married Grace Furbush, and has a daughter, Florence, wife of George Braxton Pegram, professor of physics at Columbia University.

(The Russell Line).

(I) Rev. Thomas Russell, born 1759, died at Cleveland, Ohio, 1822, aged sixty-three years; the first settled Congregational minister at Bethel, Vermont, 1790. He married Hannah Baldwin, born in

Mansfield, Connecticut, January 6, 1767; died at Bethel, Vermont, after June 24, 1824.

(II) Thomas Baldwin Russell, born in Westhampton, Long Island, February 14, 1789, died July 5, 1844. He married, November 11, 1810, at Royalton, Vermont, Esther Lyman, born in Middletown, Connecticut, December 2, 1789, died at Royalton, February 5, 1853. Their daughter,

(III) Emily Russell married William B. Bement, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (see Bement VII).

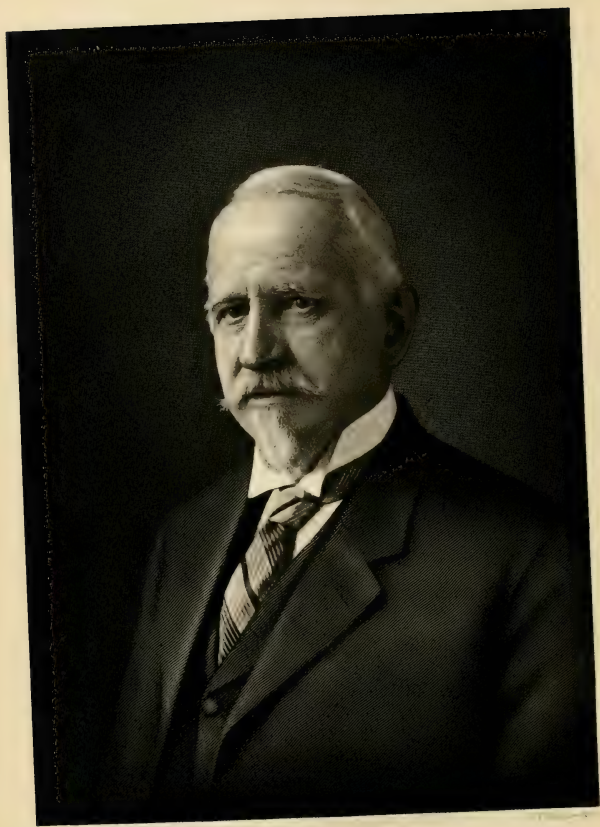
(The Baldwin Line).

(I) Henry Baldwin, said to have come from Devonshire, England, and settled in Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1640, died there February 14, 1697. He married Phebe Richardson, November 1, 1649, at Woburn, she baptized in Boston, Massachusetts, June 3, 1632, died at Woburn, September 14, 1716, daughter of Ezekiel and Susanna Richardson. Ezekiel Richardson was of Charlestown, 1630, where he was deputy to the General Court of Massachusetts, 1634-35; settled finally at Woburn, and there died October 21, 1647. His wife Susanna was a member of Charlestown church, August 27, 1630; she married (second) Henry Brooks, of Woburn.

(II) Benjamin Baldwin, born in Woburn, January 20, 1672, died in Canterbury, Connecticut, December 11, 1759. He married Hannah ———.

(III) Daniel Baldwin, born in Canterbury, May 26, 1705, died at Tolland, Connecticut, estate administered upon 1771. He married, November 16, 1730, Hannah Partridge, born in Preston, Connecticut, May 10, 1711, died in Norwich, Connecticut, July 12, 1742.

(IV) Ebenezer Baldwin, born in Norwich, Connecticut, November 24, 1734; resided at Mansfield, Connecticut, where



Clarence S. Bement.

he died in August, 1832; estate administered upon August, 1832. He married, November 12, 1761, at Mansfield, Ruth Swift, born in Mansfield, October 16, 1745; died there, August 26, 1826, aged eighty-one; their daughter,

(V) Hannah Baldwin, born in Mansfield, June 6, 1767, died in Bethel, Vermont, after June 24, 1824. She married Rev. Thomas Russell (see Russell Line).

(The Lyman Line).

(I) Henry Lyman, of High Ongar, County Essex, England, married Elizabeth ———, buried at Navistoke, County Essex, England, April 15, 1587.

(II) Richard Lyman, baptized at High Ongar, October 30, 1580, removed to Massachusetts, November, 1631; to Hartford, Connecticut, 1639; will proved in Hartford, September 6, 1640. He married Sarah Osborne, daughter of Roger Osborne, who died at Hartford shortly after husband.

(III) Richard Lyman, baptized at High Ongar, February 24, 1617, died at Northampton, Massachusetts, June 3, 1662; came with his parents in ship "Lion;" appointed to lay out town of Hadley in 1659. He married Hepzibah Ford, who married (second) John Marsh, of Hadley, Massachusetts.

(IV) Richard Lyman, born in Windsor, Connecticut, 1647, died in Lebanon, Connecticut, November 4, 1708. He married Elizabeth Cowles, May 26, 1675, daughter of John Cowles (or Coles) of Hartford; died September, 1677.

(V) Samuel Lyman, born in Northampton, Massachusetts, April, 1676, died in Lebanon, Connecticut; will proved in June, 1751. He married, May 9, 1697, Elizabeth (Reynolds) Fowler, born in Norwich, Connecticut, 1666, died in Lebanon, February 24, 1742; daughter of

John Reynolds, of Norwich, Connecticut, who died in 1702.

(VI) Jabez Lyman, born October 10, 1702, died in Lebanon, Connecticut, October 22, 1787; will proved December 4, 1787. He married, January 29, 1730, Martha Bliss, born March 30, 1709, died before March 24, 1784, date of husband's will.

(VII) Ezekiel Lyman, born in Lebanon, Connecticut, October 23, 1733, died at Royalton, Vermont, after June 27, 1802; soldier in French-Indian War in campaign of 1755 under Captain John T. Terry, First Connecticut Regiment; removed to Royalton, 1782. He married, February 10, 1757, Elizabeth Bliss, born in Lebanon, October 3, 1730, daughter of John and Hannah (Ticknor) Bliss.

(VIII) Asa Lyman, baptized at Lebanon, Connecticut, November 6, 1757, died at West Turin, New York, was a Revolutionary soldier from Connecticut; removed to Royalton, Vermont, before September 28, 1788. He married, September 14, 1763, at Middletown, Submit Mitchell, born in Middletown, Connecticut, January 31, 1768, died after March 4, 1801, daughter of Abner and Esther (Johnson) Mitchell.

(IX) Esther Lyman, born in Middletown, Connecticut, December 2, 1789, died in Royalton, Vermont, February 5, 1853. She married, November 11, 1810, Thomas Baldwin Russell (see Russell Line).

BEMENT, Clarence S.,

Manufacturer.

Clarence Sweet Bement, son of the late William Barnes and Emily (Russell) Bement, was born in Mishawaka, Indiana, April 11, 1843. He received his education in the schools of Lowell and Philadelphia, and then entered the employ of his father, who was head of the machine tool manu-

facturing firm of Bement & Dougherty, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1870 he became a partner in this concern, upon the retirement of Mr. Dougherty. He held this office until the business was sold, in 1899, when he retired to private life, although remaining a director of the succeeding corporation, the Niles-Bement-Pond Company. Politically Mr. Bement is affiliated with the Republicans. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Neumismatic and Antiquarian Society, Union League of Philadelphia, and other institutions. He has been from boyhood interested in minerals, ancient coins, books, etc., and has made several notable collections on these subjects.

On December 29, 1871, Mr. Bement married Martha Shreve, daughter of the late Jacob E. and Sarah (Shreve) Ridgway, of New Jersey, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Emily Ridgway, died in infancy. 2. Bertha, wife of J. Clark Moore, Jr., of Philadelphia; they have a daughter: Marion Elizabeth. 3. Joseph Leidy, died in early infancy. 4. Anna, wife of Albert Ludlow Kramer, of Long Island, New York; they have two children: Albert Ludlow, Jr., born in 1907; and Martha Leighton, born in 1911. The death of Mrs. Bement occurred March 22, 1907.

BEMENT, William P.

Manufacturer.

William Parker Bement, son of the late William Barnes and Emily (Russell) Bement, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1854. He was educated in the schools of Philadelphia, and early entered the firm of William B. Bement & Sons, of which his father was head. Mr. Bement was admitted to partnership in 1879, and held this position

until the sale of the company in 1899, whereupon he retired. He has been officially connected with various financial and industrial concerns in the past; is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Union League of Philadelphia. His time is spent in looking after his private interests.

Mr. Bement married, November 24, 1880, Caroline, daughter of Henry and Margaretta (Perry) Van Beil, of Philadelphia, and they are the parents of the following children: Marguerite, unmarried; Russell, born February 12, 1884, unmarried; Eleanore, wife of Samuel George Stem, of Philadelphia.

SIMPSON, Frank F., M. D.,

Specialist, Hospital Official.

The medical profession of Pittsburgh numbers in its ranks representatives of various nationalities and many who are natives of distant parts of our own land; the city's body of physicians and surgeons have been recruited from beyond the seas and also from every State in the Union. Among those who have come to us from the South is Dr. Frank Farrow Simpson, who has practised for more than twenty years in the metropolis, and has long been recognized as a leader in his profession.

William Simpson, the first ancestor of record, who was born in 1729, in Belfast, Ireland, and about 1770 emigrated to South Carolina, settled near the place afterwards called Belfast, in the southeastern part of Laurens county. He married, in Ireland, Mary Simpson, of another Simpson family, and their five children, all born in Ireland, came to South Carolina with their parents, with the exception of John, mentioned below. William Simpson died in 1806, and his wife, who was born in 1730, passed away.



Y. Y. Simpson

(II) John, son of William and Mary Simpson, was born November 17, 1751, in Belfast, Ireland, and remained behind when the family emigrated. At the age of twenty-one he went to London, England, and there engaged in the mercantile business until 1786, when he also emigrated to South Carolina, taking up his abode in Laurens county and establishing a store at Belfast. He conducted this business during the remainder of his life, amassing a large fortune, which he dispensed with great liberality. At his death he was the owner of a large part of the town of Laurens. He married, September 21, 1786, just before leaving England, Mary, born August 29, 1754, daughter of Richard and Jane (Asmond) Wells, of Burford, Oxfordshire, and they became the parents of seven children, among whom was John Wells, mentioned below. Mrs. Simpson died in 1810, and two years later "Colonel" Simpson, as he was always called, married the widow of Judge John Hunter. The death of Colonel Simpson occurred September 15, 1815.

(III) John Wells, son of John and Mary (Wells) Simpson, was born September 2, 1796, and at the time of his father's death was a student at the South Carolina College. He immediately returned home and took charge of the estate. About the age of twenty-one he received from the Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and for some years practised at Belfast, then removing to Laurens Court House, where he resided during the remainder of his life. In early manhood he was elected to the Legislature, and served several terms. His position as a citizen was a distinguished one. Among the memorials of his benevolence and liberality of sentiment was the building and endowment of the Laurensville

Female College. As a business man he was successful, attaining a condition of affluence. He was a lifelong and devoted member of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Simpson married (first), March 2, 1820, Elizabeth, born May 3, 1803, daughter of John Satterwhite, a merchant and planter of Newberry, South Carolina, and two children were born to them: John Wistar, mentioned below; and William Dunlap. Mrs. Simpson died September 2, 1824, and Dr. Simpson married (second), Martha D., daughter of Frederick and Nancy (Finch) Foster, by whom he had three children, all of whom died in infancy. Their mother passed away February 17, 1829, and Dr. Simpson married (third) Eliza, daughter of Dr. Freeborn and Judith (Finch) Adams, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Virginia. Mrs. Simpson died June 26, 1854, leaving eight children, and Dr. Simpson married (fourth) Jane Caroline (Beatty) Clowney, widow of the Honorable W. K. Clowney. The fifth wife of Dr. Simpson was Anna (Barnet) Williams, widow of Colonel John D. Williams. Dr. Simpson died April 11, 1881.

(IV) John Wistar, a son of John Wells and Elizabeth (Satterwhite) Simpson, was born June 11, 1821, and in 1843 graduated with honors at the South Carolina College. Soon after he commenced the study of law at Cambridge, Massachusetts, under Judge Story, remaining eighteen months. After his return home he settled at Laurens Court House, and for many years was a successful lawyer, in partnership with his brother, W. D. Simpson, the firm being one of the ablest in the State, employed in nearly every important case in the surrounding counties. When his brother and partner was elected Governor of South Carolina, Mr. Simpson retired from the practice of his profession, and he and his children pur-

chased the estate of Glenn Springs, in Spartanburg county, South Carolina, where he resided during the remainder of his life. For years he was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Simpson married, March 23, 1847, Anna Patillo Farrow, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and their children were: John Patillo, William Wells, Wistar Satterwhite, Stobo James, Harvey Strother, Elizabeth Satterwhite, Paul Simpson, Wistar Gasper, Arthur Osmond, and Frank Farrow, mentioned below. Mrs. Simpson died in 1872, and the death of Mr. Simpson occurred May 17, 1893. He was a man of high principle and genial disposition, loved and venerated by all.

(V) Dr. Frank Farrow Simpson, son of John Wistar and Anna Patillo (Farrow) Simpson, was born April 21, 1868, at Laurens, South Carolina, and received his preparatory education in private schools, passing to the University of South Carolina and graduating in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1893 received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For one year thereafter Dr. Simpson served as interne at the Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, and then for nine years held the position of assistant gynecologist at the same institution. Since 1904 he has been gynecologist to the Allegheny General Hospital, and for a time was consulting gynecologist to the Columbia Hospital. His private practice is large and he possesses the implicit confidence of the medical fraternity and the general public.

Dr. Simpson was a member of the Fourteenth International Congress of Physicians and Surgeons that met in London, and holds the office of secretary general of the Seventh International Con-

gress for Obstetrics and Gynecology, also serving as a member of its executive committee. He is treasurer and a member of the executive committee of American Physicians for the Aid of the Belgian Profession, also serving on the executive committee of the American Society for the Control of Cancer. He is president of the American Gynecological Society, and is a member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, the Pittsburgh College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which he was at one time president, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society. He has been secretary of the Committee of American Physicians for Medical Preparedness since its organization early in 1915, and when the Council of National Defense was established by the National Government in December, 1916, he was asked to become chief of its medical section, which position he now holds.

In politics Dr. Simpson is an Independent, giving to the consideration of public affairs as much time and attention as his professional duties will permit. He affiliates with Fellowship Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and belongs to the University, Duquesne, Oakmont, Pittsburgh Golf and Stanton Heights Golf clubs, and the Kappa Alpha fraternity. He attends the Presbyterian church.

Both in and out of his profession, Mr. Simpson has many warm friends. His personality, appearance and manner are those of a polished physician and a man of birth and breeding. His success is the result of natural aptitude enforced by exceptionally fine equipment and guided and controlled by a high sense of duty and honor.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(The Farrow Line).

(I) John Farrow, gentleman, as the county records give his name, was born in Prince William county, Virginia, and removed to the Ninety-sixth district, of which the present town of Spartanburg, South Carolina, formed a part. He married, in Virginia, Rosanna Waters (see Waters) and their children were: Sarah; Thomas, mentioned below; John; London; Samuel; Mary; Jane; and William.

(II) Thomas, son of John and Rosanna (Waters) Farrow, was born in 1755, in Prince William county, Virginia, and was a child when taken by his parents to South Carolina. During the Revolutionary War he was captain of a company belonging to a regiment commanded by his uncle, Colonel Philemon Waters, and participated in many of the battles fought in the Carolinas. He married (first) Rebecca Wood (second) Patience Rochella and (third) Anna (Patillo) Harrison, daughter of the Reverend Henry Patilla, and widow of Colonel Harrison (his second wife), who figured prominently during the Revolution in Virginia and the Carolinas. Captain Farrow and his third wife were the parents of two children: Patillo, mentioned below; and Nancy.

(III) Patillo, son of Thomas and Anna (Patillo-Harrison) Farrow, was born September 2, 1796, on the homestead of his paternal grandparents, in Spartanburg district, South Carolina, and graduated in 1815 at the South Carolina College. He studied law, and in 1818 was admitted to the bar at Columbia, South Carolina. In 1837 he retired. Mr. Farrow was associated with Chief Justice John Belton O'Neal in organizing the original temperance movement in South Carolina, and was an elder in the Presbyterian church. On January 2, 1826, Mr. Farrow married Jane Strother James (see James) and their children were: James; Anna Pa-

tillo, mentioned below; Susan Washington, Thomas Stobo, Henry Patillo, Rosanna Waters, and Julia Woodruff. The death of Mr. Farrow occurred October 18, 1849.

(IV) Anna Patillo, daughter of Patillo and Jane Strother (James) Farrow, was born June 26, 1828, and became the wife of John (3) Wistar Simpson, as stated above.

(The Waters Line).

The arms of the Waters family, originally of Yorkshire, England, and later of New England, Virginia and Maryland, are as follows:

Arms—Sable on a fess wavy argent between three swans of the second two bars wavy azure.

Crest—A demi-talbot argent, holding in the mouth an arrow gules.

Motto—*Toujours fidele.*

(I) Edward Waters, gentleman, founder of the Virginia-Carolina branch of the family, was born in England, and in 1608 emigrated to Virginia. He was known as "lieutenant." Lieutenant Waters married Grace O'Neill, who was born in 1603, in England, and their children were: William, mentioned below; and Margaret. Lieutenant Waters died in England, in 1630.

(II) William, son of Edward and Grace (O'Neill) Waters, was born in 1623, in Virginia, and in 1652 married Margaret (Robins) Clark, widow of George Clark. They were the parents of the following children: Richard, John, Edward, Thomas, Obedience, and William, mentioned below.

(III) William (2), son of William (1) and Margaret (Robinson Clark) Waters, married Mary Boynton, and their children were: Thomas, mentioned below; William, and Edward.

(IV) Thomas, son of William (2) and Mary (Boynton) Waters, married Mary

——, and the following children were born to them: Philemon, mentioned below; Edward, and Thomas.

(V) Philemon, son of Thomas and Mary Waters, was born October 8, 1711, in Stafford county, Virginia, and married Sarah Bordroyne, who was born March 20, 1720. Their children were: Philemon; Rosanna (twin to Philemon), mentioned below; Thomas, and William. Philemon Waters, the father, died January 20, 1779, and the mother of the family passed away July 4, 1792.

(VI) Rosanna, daughter of Philemon and Sarah (Bordroyne) Waters, was born in Prince county, Virginia, became the wife of John Farrow (see Farrow), and died in South Carolina.

(The James Line).

(I) John James, the first ancestor of record, was of Stafford county, Virginia, and married —— Washington (see Washington), and their son John is mentioned below.

(II) John (2), son of John (1), married Anna Strother, and their son Benjamin is mentioned below.

(III) Benjamin, son of John (2) and Anna (Strother) James, married Jane Stobo (see Stobo), and their daughter, Jean Strother, is mentioned below. Benjamin James was a distinguished lawyer.

(IV) Jane Strother, daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Stobo) James, became the wife of Patillo Farrow (see Farrow).

(The Washington Line).

(I) Lawrence Washington, gentleman, of Northamptonshire, England, received, in 1538, during the reign of Henry the Eighth, the grant of the Manor of Sulgrave, the grant covering all the lands in Sulgrave and Woodford and part of Statesburg, Cotton, Ashley and Cotesby. Lawrence Washington died February 19,

1584, and his son Robert is mentioned below.

(II) Robert, eldest son of Lawrence Washington, was born about 1543, and inherited the Manor of Sulgrave. In 1610, with the consent of his eldest son, Lawrence, mentioned below, he sold the estate to a nephew.

(III) Lawrence (2), son of Robert Washington, was the father or three sons: William, who was knighted, and married a sister of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; John, mentioned below; and Lawrence.

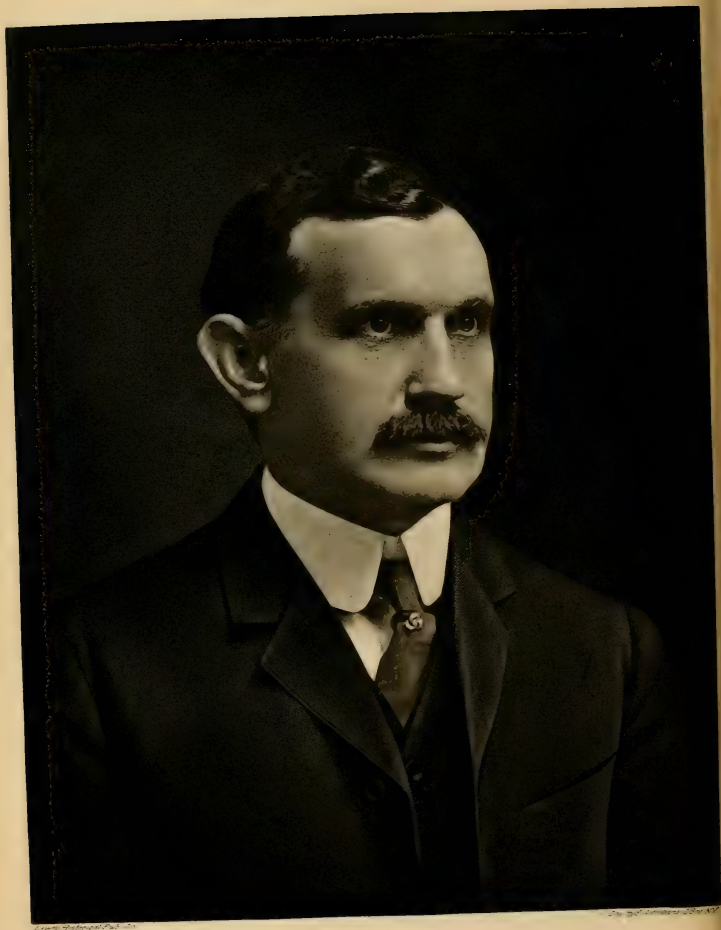
(IV) John, son of Lawrence (2) Washington, emigrated to Virginia in 1657. Oliver Cromwell being the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England. John Washington was accompanied by his brother Lawrence. Not long after his arrival in Virginia, John Washington was in a military command against the Indians in Maryland and Virginia, and rose to the rank of colonel, being the first of the Washingtons to hold office, either civil or military, in America. The parish in which he resided, at Bridge's Creek, in Westmoreland county, was named in his honor. It was there he married Anne Pope, and their two sons, Lawrence and John are mentioned below.

(V) Lawrence (3), son of John and Anne (Pope) Washington, married Mildred Warner, and their son Augustine is mentioned below.

(V) John (2), son of John (1) and Anne (Pope) Washington, had a daughter ——, mentioned below.

(VI) Augustine, son of Lawrence (3) and Mildred (Warner) Washington, was born about 1694, and married Mary Ball, second nuptials. Their son George is mentioned below. Augustine Washington died in 1743, and his widow passed away about 1789.

(VI) ——, daughter of John (2)



David S. E. Tracy

Washington, became the wife of John James (see James Line).

(VIII) George, son of Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington, was born February 22, 1732, and became commander-in-chief of the American army, and first President of the United States. His death occurred December 14, 1799.

(The Stobo Line).

(I) The Reverend Archibald Stobo, founder of the American branch of the family, was a noted Presbyterian minister who in 1699 left Stobo Castle, Stobo Parish, Peebleshire, Scotland, and in January, 1700, settled in Charleston, South Carolina. His son, Richard Park, is mentioned below.

(II) Richard Park, son of Archibald Stobo, had a daughter Jane, who is mentioned below.

(III) Jane, daughter of Richard Park Stobo, became the wife of Benjamin James (see James).

The Reverend Archibald Stobo has in South Carolina and Georgia many worthy descendants, among them Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States.

TRACY, David Edward,

Manufacturer.

Pennsylvania numbers among her citizens many representatives of that valuable class of solidly aggressive business men who, wherever they are found, constitute the bone and sinew of their communities. Prominent among this class in Harrisburg is David E. Tracy, president and director of the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company, one of the large manufacturing concerns of Pennsylvania.

David Edward Tracy was born in Conshohocken, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1867, son of the late

James and Margaret (O'Brien) Tracy. James Tracy descended from the old family of Tracy, was one of the pioneers of Conshohocken, his father before him being a large grain, coal and ore dealer. David E. Tracy received his early education in St. Matthew's Parochial School, from which he graduated in 1881, then entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1886 and the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1887. He then came to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he was employed by the Harrisburg Ice Machine Company for three years. In 1889 he formed with two others the Harrisburg Pipe Bending Company, Limited, of which he was one of its largest stockholders. He held the office of general superintendent until 1894, when the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company was organized, of which he became general superintendent and director, and in 1912 president. This concern was formed for the bending of iron pipe for refrigerating plants, and later entered the field of pipe manufacturing and steel stamping plates, in which they have built up a large business. They have their own steel mills, with hundreds of employees (1918) manufacturing munitions for the Allies and United States Government, and high pressure seamless cylinders. Their products are known internationally for their excellence.

The business qualifications of Mr. Tracy have always been in demand on boards of directors of different organizations, and he has accepted many such trusts. He is a director of the Central Trust Company, of Harrisburg, and of the Merchants National Bank; director of the Valley Railways, Central Construction Corporation, and chairman of the District Exemption Board, No. 2, of the Middle Judicial District of Pennsylvania; direc-

tor of the Harrisburg Hospital, and vice-president of the Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls. In recognition of his wide-embracing philanthropy and for his deep interest in civic work Mr. Tracy has been recently decorated by the Pope with the order of Knight of St. Gregory the Great, civil order.

Mr. Tracy holds membership in the Harrisburg Club; Old Colony Club; Engineers' Society of Pennsylvania (of which he was president for a time); Chamber of Commerce of Harrisburg, and its president in 1917; director of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce; Knights of Columbus; and for eight years was president of the Board of Public Works of Harrisburg. In politics he is an Independent, reserving the right to vote for the man he deems best fitted for the office. He is a prominent member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is also chairman of Harrisburg Sub-Region of the Resources and Conservation Section of the War Industries Board, and city chairman of the United War Work Campaign.

On September 6, 1904, Mr. Tracy married Gertrude B., daughter of the late Hamilton D. and Jane (Dellone) Hemler, of Harrisburg. Her father was one of the most prominent financiers and business men of Eastern Pennsylvania, being president of the Central Trust and also of the Merchants National Bank, both of Harrisburg. Mrs. Tracy serves as president of the Catholic Ladies' Auxiliary of the Red Cross in Harrisburg, and in all her husband's philanthropic work she is an earnest helper.

HILDRUP, William Thomas, Sr.,

Car Builder.

The late William Thomas Hildrup, general manager and treasurer of the Harris-

burg Car Manufacturing Company, was a man to be numbered among the creators of Pennsylvania's industries, inasmuch as he was one of the originators of the widely-known concern with which he was connected during the greater part of his active life. Mr. Hildrup was associated with other important industrial enterprises, and took a leading part in all that made for the progress and welfare of his home city of Harrisburg.

The Hildrup family is one of the most ancient families of Great Britain. The name Hildrup is a combined form of Hill, Hyll, Hule and Droop or Drope, old Saxon families of Somersetshire, England. The Hylls or Hills have written their names large in English history and among the Dropes was one Lord Mayor of London in the fifteenth century. The name became Hill-Droop, Hyll-Drope and eventually Hildrup. They claim to have complete family history running back to A. D., 327, when the first ancestor landed at Aqua Solis, now Bath, England, with a view of starting importation of oranges from Spain, of which country he was a native. The head of the English family was William Henry Hildrup, living in a house in Glossop, Somerset, which had been occupied by twenty-seven consecutive generations of Hildrups. There is an Irish branch in Dublin.

Arms—Gules, a chevron ermine between three garbs or.

Crest—A dove, with wings expanded; in the beak an olive branch, all proper.

William Thomas Hildrup, of the third generation of the American branch of the family, was born February 6, 1822, in Middletown, Connecticut, and was a son of Jesse and Sophia (Turner) Hildrup, of Hartford. The education of William Thomas Hildrup was received in local schools, and at the age of sixteen he began



Hildrup



to learn the carpenter's trade. Three years later, having finished his apprenticeship, he went to Cape Vincent, Jefferson county, New York, where he was employed for two years, going then to Worcester, Massachusetts, and there finding employment in the car works of Bradley & Rice. During the nine years he remained in the works he became thoroughly proficient in every branch of the business. In 1852 Mr. Hildrup removed to Elmira, New York, where he established a car-wheel foundry and machine shop. A year later he went to Harrisburg on the invitation of a prominent citizen whom he had met on his way to Elmira and who had laid before him the advantages possessed by the capital of Pennsylvania for railroad car building. Mr. Hildrup, with others, organized the Harrisburg Car Manufacturing Company, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars and a capacity of nine eight-wheel cars a week. Mr. Hildrup was appointed manager, and immediately a bright future began to dawn upon the new enterprise. In 1862 the company was reorganized with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, at the same time taking a new departure which greatly augmented its production and gave employment to two hundred and fifty hands. In 1864 the capital was again increased and four years later was raised to twelve times the original sum, the concern then employing over a thousand men. On April 25, 1872, the car works were destroyed by fire, but this disaster served only to give opportunity for the exercise of Mr. Hildrup's wonderful fortitude and indomitable energy. A temporary structure was erected and within ninety days after the fire the company was turning out ten finished eight-wheeled cars daily.

When Mr. Hildrup first went to Harrisburg he found little mechanical skill

among its artisans, and during the winter of 1853-54 he established a free school for the instruction of the young men in the company's service in free-hand and mechanical drawing. He also adopted a system of partial weekly payments and credit concessions involving coöperation in the purchase of the necessities of life. This care for the interests of his employees greatly endeared him to them and they constantly manifested toward him a sincere respect and loyal regard. In illness their expenses were paid, and those injured in the discharge of their duty at the works received special care.

The Civil War brought more conspicuously into play Mr. Hildrup's admirable judgment and rare clarity of vision. When Harrisburg was threatened with invasion he it was who planned fortifications and selected their sites. He was also associated during the war with his friend William Calder, in supplying the government with horses and mules. It is estimated that, during the four years of the war, he delivered to the government forty-two thousand horses, sixty-seven thousand mules and five thousand head of oxen.

While never failing in the duties of a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Hildrup always steadily refused to become a candidate for office. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, coöperating earnestly in its charities and liberally aiding its institutions. Notwithstanding the fact that he was the largest owner in all branches of the Harrisburg Car Works, Mr. Hildrup was, it has been said, the hardest-working man in the establishment. The assistance he rendered in building up the manufacturing interests of Harrisburg is well nigh incalculable. Not his city only, however, but the entire State, felt his influence, and the forces he

set in motion have been, as the years went on, increasingly fruitful.

Mr. Hildrup married (first), October 22, 1845, Harriet E., daughter of Colonel John B. and Clarissa (Stanley) Esseltyne, of Cape Vincent, Jefferson county, New York, and niece of the Hon. Orville Hungerford, a prominent banker and railroad man of Watertown, New York. The Esseltynes are an old and influential family of Jefferson county. Mr. and Mrs. Hildrup were the parents of six children, one of them a son, William Thomas, whose biography and portrait follow. Mrs. Hildrup, a woman of lovely personality, passed away on February 6, 1875. Mr. Hildrup married (second), in October, 1876, Emma J. Piper, of Philadelphia. She died January 4, 1919. In Mr. Hildrup's character love of home and family was always a dominant trait, and in the exercise of hospitality he found one of his chief pleasures.

On January 21, 1909, this able and useful man was gathered to his fathers. His passing removed one of the foremost figures in the manufacturing circles of Harrisburg and Pennsylvania, and multitudes mourned him, for in every class in the community he numbered sincere and loyal friends. The career of William Thomas Hildrup speaks for itself. His deeds are more eloquent than words. His record belongs among those of the representative men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

HILDRUP, William Thomas, Jr.,

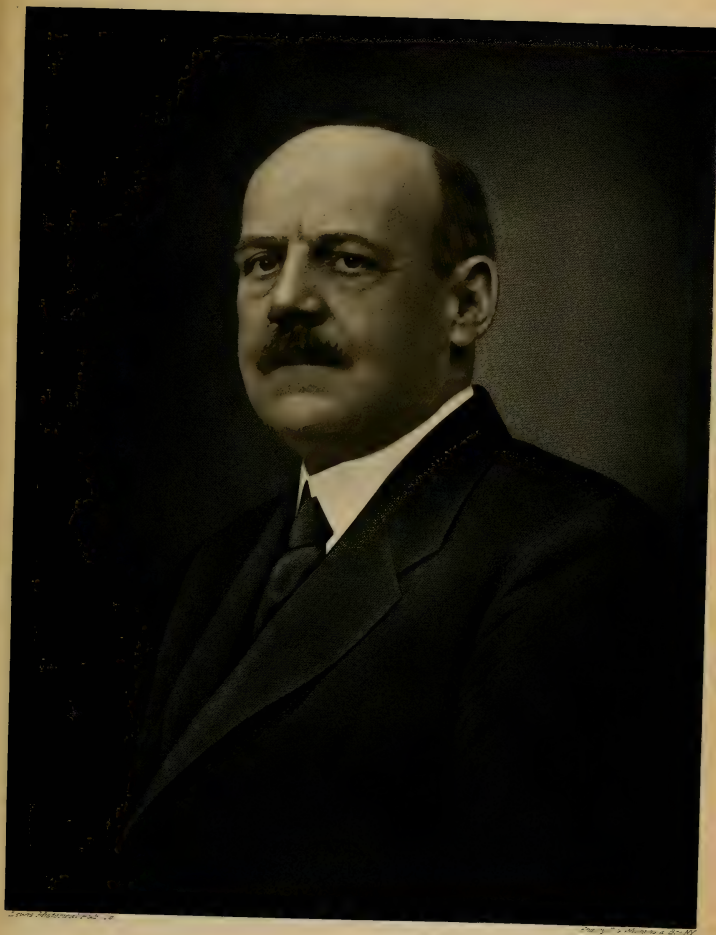
Manufacturer, Financier.

Eastern Pennsylvania has no more aggressive business man than William Thomas Hildrup, Jr., secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company, and of-

ficially connected with various other important business enterprises. Mr. Hildrup is also associated with a number of the other leading interests of Harrisburg, and is active in Masonic affairs and in club circles.

William Thomas Hildrup, Jr., was born January 19, 1862, in Harrisburg, and is a son of William Thomas and Harriet E. (Esseltyne) Hildrup. William Thomas Hildrup was educated in private schools of his native city and at a private boarding school at West Chester, Pennsylvania, where he spent three years. At the age of sixteen he entered the scientific department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1885 he received the post-graduate degree of Mechanical Engineer, the first ever conferred by the University of Pennsylvania.

Immediately after his graduation in 1882, Mr. Hildrup became associated with his father in the Harrisburg Car Manufacturing Company, holding first the offices of assistant general superintendent and engineer and later those of secretary and assistant treasurer. He maintained his connection with this concern until its dissolution which was caused by the failure of the firm of Baring Brothers in 1888. Animated with the spirit of enterprise which has always formed a part of his character Mr. Hildrup, without delay, turned his attention to a new undertaking. In association with David E. Tracy and J. Hervey Patton he engaged in the manufacture of pipe coils and refrigerating appliances under the name of the Harrisburg Pipe Bending Company, Limited, holding the offices of secretary, treasurer and director. In December, 1899, the business was incorporated under the name of the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company, Mr. Hildrup continuing to fill



Ed. T. Hildrup Jr



the same offices until 1914. In that year Mr. Patton, by disposing of his interests, terminated his connection with the company and Mr. Hildrup while retaining the offices already mentioned, became, in addition, general manager of the business.

The Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company furnishes an illustration of the possibilities of small beginnings when their development is entrusted to the right hands. The enterprise started with six men and in 1899, at the time of its incorporation, employed about seven hundred. It now employs two thousand eight hundred. As general manager Mr. Hildrup has closed for the firm all contracts for export and all contracts for business with the departments of the Federal government and the British and French governments. He has personally solicited and has obtained the largest orders ever filled in Harrisburg, all of which goes to show that the company is very largely indebted to its general manager for the substantial and constantly-increasing prosperity which has produced its present flourishing condition.

In all that makes for civic improvement Mr. Hildrup is unceasingly active. For years he has been a director and is now the principal stockholder of the First National Bank of Harrisburg, and a director of the Commonwealth Trust Company of Harrisburg and the North American Oil and Refining Corporation of Oklahoma and Texas. He is vice-president and director of the Harrisburg Hotel Company, which is now erecting in that city the handsome Penn-Harris Hotel, destined, when finished, to be one of the finest in the United States.

In politics Mr. Hildrup is an Independent Republican, holding steadily aloof from office-seeking and office-holding, but always public-spirited and patriotic. He

has served as chairman of the first and second campaigns of the Red Cross War Fund, and it was very largely owing to his efforts that Harrisburg, in raising its allotment, went triumphantly "over the top." Since 1904 Mr. Hildrup has been secretary and vestryman, and is now junior warden, of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. He is one of the governors of the Harrisburg Hospital. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, affiliating with Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, of Harrisburg, and is also a member of Zembo Temple of the Shrine. He is a charter member of the Harrisburg Club, and member of the India House and Bankers' Club of New York City and the University Club of Philadelphia, also the Beta Theta Phi fraternity of the University of Pennsylvania. His personality and appearance are those of the typical aggressive, live-wire business man of Eastern Pennsylvania—broad-gauge and genial, a man of many interests and hosts of friends.

On June 22, 1898, Mr. Hildrup married, in Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania, Florence Nightingale, daughter of Dr. William A. and Maria (Derland) Houck, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hildrup is a cultured woman of attractive personality, and she and her husband delight in gathering about them at their hospitable fireside the inner circle of their chosen friends.

Mr. Hildrup has achieved much and his record will endure, but many years of activity and usefulness still lie before him and his past gives assurance that the future will find him fully equal, either as business man or citizen, to any task or opportunity which may come to him in these "times that try men's souls."

STARKEY, W. P.,

Manufacturer.

Prominent among the younger generation of manufacturers who are infusing into Harrisburg the element of youthful vigor and enthusiasm, is W. P. Starkey, general superintendent and director of the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company. Mr. Starkey has thoroughly identified himself with a number of Harrisburg's leading interests, entering into their promotion with the same aggressiveness that characterizes him in all that he undertakes.

The Starkey family is of Norman origin, and has from early times been settled in England. Among the families of this name in England are the Starkeys of Wrenbury Hall, County Chester; Starkie, of Huntroyde, County Lancaster; Starkey family of County Warwick; and others. The family came to England with William the Conqueror at the time of the Norman invasion, and received grants of lands. A Sir Humphrey Starkey was Chief Baron of the Exchequer, appointed by patents dated 1 Edward V. and 1 Richard III. Hugh Starkey was gentleman-usher to Henry VIII., and Oliver Starkey was a Knight of Malta, and afterward Grand Prior of the Order. Nicholas Starkey served in the Parliamentary army in 1643, and was dispatched from Preston after the surrender of that place, to take Hoghton Tower, which he did. The name is spelled variously Starkey, Starkie and Starky. The Starkey arms are as follows:

Arms—Barry of ten argent and gules, a stork sable, beaked and legged of the second, on a canton of the third a fleur-de-lis of the first.

Crest—A stork's head erased per pale argent and sable, in the beak a snake vert.

(I) Jacob Starkey, of the English family of this name, early came to the Prov-

ince of Pennsylvania, settling in what afterwards became Bucks county. His wife's name was Mary. He was a man of prominence in his section. Children of Jacob and Mary Starkey: Elizabeth, born May 12, 1763; Sarah, born June 17, 1765; Thomas, born October 8, 1768, see below; John, born February 15, 1772; Mary, born December 13, 1775; Phania, born November 15, 1778.

(II) Thomas, son of Jacob and Mary Starkey, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1768; married, February 16, 1792, Achsa Tudor, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania (a descendant of the Scottish family of Tudor), and their children were: Elizabeth, born June 22, 1793, died August 13, 1793; Mary, born March 3, 1794; Achsa, born May 31, 1796; Daniel, born August 25, 1798; Letitia, born February 1, 1803; Elizabeth, born March 5, 1805; Sarah, born December 20, 1809; Thomas, born July 6, 1812; Jonathan W., born May 14, 1814. Thomas Starkey, the father, died August 4, 1849, at the home of his son Daniel, near Bustleton, Pennsylvania, suburb of Philadelphia, aged 80 years, 9 months and 27 days. His wife was born February 14, 1773, died March 14, 1833, she a daughter of George and Elizabeth Tudor.

(III) Daniel, son of Thomas and Achsa (Tudor) Starkey, was born at Oxford Valley, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1798, and died May 24, 1891. He was educated in the schools of his section and early learned the trade of coach-making. He later settled at Bustleton, Pennsylvania, where he pursued his business in a large way, but was financially involved by a partner. A man of much force of character, he was active in all that tended to advance the interests of his section. Deeply interested in religion, he started Methodist churches at Langhorne and Bustleton. He purchased a

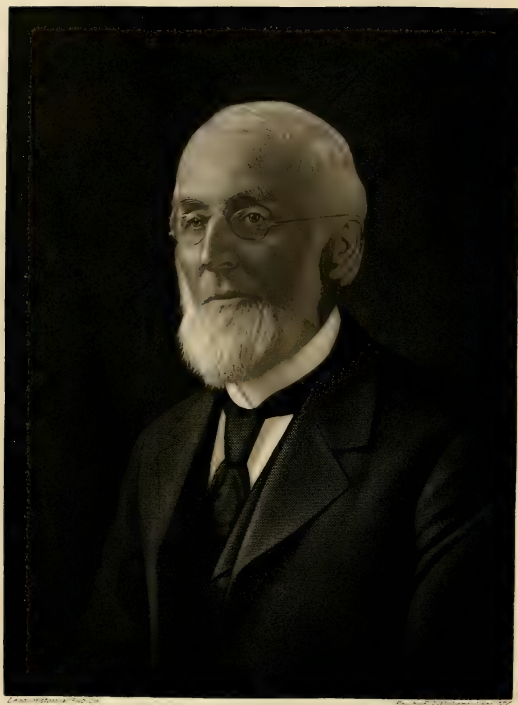


Walterkey





Starkey



Samuel C. Starkey

large tract of farming land in Philadelphia, now in the possession of his descendants. Daniel Starkey married Jane Yerkes, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Banes) Yerkes, and granddaughter of Anthony and Mary (Harper) Yerkes. Mary (Banes) Yerkes, born March 4, 1774, died November 13, 1848, the wife of Jacob Yerkes, (he born January 19, 1776, died February 28, 1846), was the daughter of Seth and Elizabeth Banes. The Yerkes family made their appearance in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1700, locating in Warminster township, where they purchased land. The name Yerkes is probably of Holland-Dutch origin, and has been variously spelled Jerghes, Gerghes, Gerches, Yerkes. About the year 1700, two brothers Yerkes came from Europe and located on the Schuylkill river: Anthony and Herman, or Harmon; they were naturalized in 1729; Harmon finally settled on the Pennypack creek in Moreland township, Montgomery county, near Shelmire's Mill; he had two sons, Harman and Anthony; Harman married and had eight sons; Anthony married and had seven children, four sons and three daughters. The Yerkes family furnished a number of soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Jane (Yerkes) Starkey, the wife of Daniel Starkey, was born at Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, near the "Lady Washington Hotel," December 15, 1800, died February, 1892. Children of Daniel and Jane (Yerkes) Starkey: Elizabeth Banes, born November 3, 1823, deceased; William Headley, born September 9, 1825, living in Torresdale, Pennsylvania; Thomas, born October 22, 1828, deceased; Caroline, born February 4, 1830, deceased; John Fletcher, born April 6, 1832, deceased; Samuel Cox, born April 28, 1834, see below; Achsa (twin), born October

18, 1836, widow of Jesse Rennard, of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania; Mary (twin), born October 18, 1836, deceased; Mary Jane Smith, born January 18, 1839, widow of Peter Otto, Germantown, Philadelphia; Daniel Seth, born February 21, 1841, living in Bustleton, Pennsylvania; Anna James, born March 3, 1843, wife of Joseph G. Rennard, of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania.

(IV) Samuel Cox, son of Daniel and Jane (Yerkes) Starkey, was born at Bustleton, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1834. His education was obtained in the schools of Bustleton, and he then learned the coach-making trade with Amos Gregg, but later took up farming, which he pursued with great success until his retirement in 1898, cultivating the land that came to him from his father's estate. In politics Mr. Starkey is a staunch Democrat, but has never held office. He is a member of the Bustleton Methodist Episcopal Church, which was founded by his father. He married (first) February 22, 1872, Emma Jane, daughter of Jesse and Sarah Ann (Taylor) Dungan, of Philadelphia, and they were the parents of the following children: Samuel Herbert, of Bustleton, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth Dungan, wife of William Humphreys Garrigues, of Germantown, Philadelphia; William Paul, see below. The death of Mrs. Starkey occurred April 20, 1892, and Mr. Starkey married (second) in Bustleton, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1894, Miss Virginia Byers, daughter of Joseph and Frances (Bartlette) Byers, of Philadelphia.

(V) William Paul, son of Samuel Cox and Emma Jane (Dungan) Starkey, was born March 9, 1879, in Bustleton, Philadelphia. His education was received in the public schools and at the Northeast Manual Training High School, Philadelphia. He later graduated from Lehigh University with the class of 1900, degree

of Mechanical Engineer. For six months he held the position of electrical engineer in the Boys' High School, Philadelphia, after which he was employed in the plant of William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company as a draughtsman for a short time, after which he was for a year with the Pencoyd Iron Works.

In 1901 Mr. Starkey came to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he entered the employ of the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company as draughtsman. His ability was soon recognized, and he successively filled the positions of chief draughtsman, chief engineer, assistant general superintendent, and later became general superintendent and director, which position he is now filling. This concern is one of the largest enterprises of its kind in America, and has a national reputation for the superiority of its products, which includes, at present (1918) munitions for the United States government and her allies.

Mr. Starkey is influentially known in various concerns, serving as director of the First National Bank of Harrisburg, Harrisburg Trust Company, Chamber of Commerce of Harrisburg; vice-president and director of the Starkey Produce Company of Philadelphia; director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is also a large stockholder in various financial and industrial institutions throughout Eastern Pennsylvania. His clubs number the Harrisburg Club, the Country Club of Harrisburg, of which he is also a director; Colonial Country Club of Harrisburg, University Club of Central Pennsylvania, and he is a member of the Engineers' Society of Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the Alumni Association of Lehigh University. Mr. Starkey is a member and trustee of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, and a liberal but unostentatious giver to charity. Polit-

ically he is an Independent. Keenly public-spirited, nothing that makes for the advancement of Harrisburg finds him unresponsive, and he serves as chairman of the Industrial Campaign, United War Work. In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Starkey has attained to the Thirty-second degree, being a member of Harrisburg Lodge, No. 629, Harrisburg Consistory, Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, and Zembo Shrine.

On July 14, 1902, Mr. Starkey married Miss Gertrude C., daughter of the late John and Emma Rankey, of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. Austin Clarence, born June 11, 1903. 2. William Paul, Jr., born August 27, 1904. 3. Samuel Arthur, born May 26, 1908.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Starkey are active socially, and their home is the seat of a gracious hospitality. Mrs. Starkey is a member of the Civic Club, the Young Women's Christian Association, advisory board of the Y. M. C. A.; member of the Wednesday Club, Country Club of Harrisburg, and serves as treasurer of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church Red Cross Auxiliary.

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, the career of W. P. Starkey has been rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having.

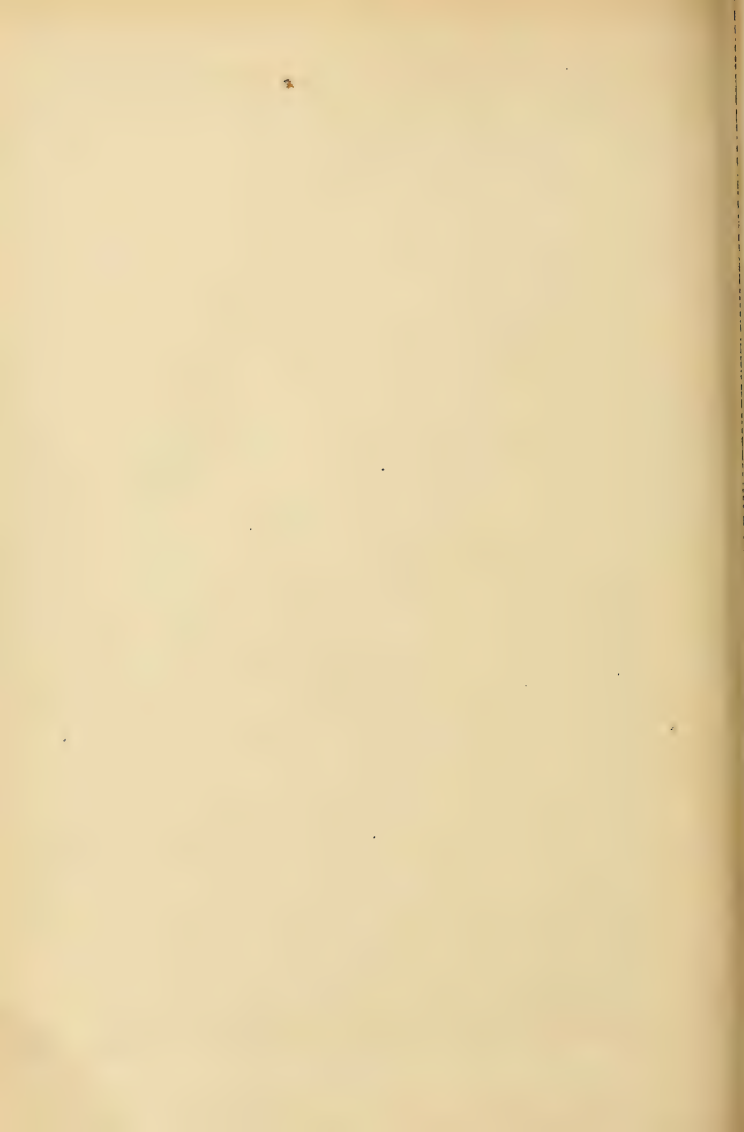
GAERTNER, Frederick,

Physician, Surgeon and Pathologist.

A man of international reputation and a thorough American requires no introduction in a work of this character, and therefore, the biographer, in inscribing



N. Frederick Gaestner.







Gaertner

the name of Dr. Frederick Gaertner, of Pittsburgh, simply announces a physician and surgeon eminent on two continents. Dr. Gaertner has a world-wide renown as a microscopist, scientist and author, and is frequently called in consultation, and especially into court as an expert witness in cases of medico-legal complications; both the learned council and opposing physicians respect his great ability as a man of extraordinary learning.

Frederick Gaertner, father of Dr. Frederick Gaertner, of Pittsburgh, was a native of Germany, and in 1848 emigrated to the United States, settling first in St. Louis, Missouri, but becoming, after a few years, a citizen of Illinois. He married Rebecca Elizabeth Bauer. Mr. Gaertner, who was a relative of the distinguished anatomist of the same name, was a representative of an ancient and honorable family entitled to display the following escutcheon:

Arms—Quarterly, one and four azure, an anchor or in bend sinister two and three or, a bend gules charged with three fleurs-de-lis of the second, posed bendwise. Helmet ducally crowned.

Crest—Three lilies proper, slipped and leaved vert.

Mantling—Dexter, or and azure. Sinister, argent and gules.

Frederick (2) Gaertner, son of Frederick (1) and Rebecca Elizabeth (Bauer) Gaertner, was born July 25, 1860, at Edwardsville, Madison county, Illinois, and received his earliest education in the public school at old Fort Russell, in his native county. Afterward he attended for a time, the St. Louis High School, and in 1875 entered Mound City College, St. Louis, graduating in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. The same year he matriculated in the medical department of Washington University, St. Louis, the late John T. Hodgen, the eminent surgeon, being then at the head of the fac-

ulty. In 1882 the university conferred upon Dr. Gaertner the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His summer vacations were devoted to study, being spent in the office of his preceptor, Dr. Joseph Pogue, of Edwardsville, Illinois, and he also received instruction and attended clinics at St. John's, Sisters' and St. Louis City Hospitals.

Immediately after his graduation Dr. Gaertner went abroad for further training in medicine, surgery and pathology, but especially for the purpose of gaining a thorough knowledge of the use of the microscope. He studied at the Königlich-Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Berlin and took private and special courses with Professors Virchow, von Langenbeck, Schroder, Westphal, Martin, Fritsch, Du Bois Raymond, Liebrich, Guttman and others. With Professor von Langenbeck he studied surgery and surgical pathology, and from Virchow received instruction in microscopy, pathology and pathological histology. In the summer vacations he obtained from Professor Virchow special permits to work in his pathological and histological laboratories, where he experimented upon living dogs, cats and rabbits. At Berlin he attended clinics at the Könighchen-Universitäts-Klinikum and Chirurgischen-Klinikum; also at the Könighchen-Charite-Krankenhaus.

During the years 1883 and 1884, at Vienna, Dr. Gaertner studied medicine, surgery and microscopy, taking private and special courses with Professors Billroth, Schenk, Kundrat, Bamberger, Schnitzler, Gruber, Ultzman, Dittle, Braun, Kaposi and others. With Professors Rokitsansky, Kundrat and their assistants, Drs. Kolisco and Zemann, he studied gross pathology, pathologic histology, microscopy and the technique of *post mortem* examinations. At the Kaiserlichen, Allgemeinen-Krank-

enhaus and Allgemeinen Poliklinik and in dem Anatomischen Institute des Ehemaligen Josephinums he received special permits to visit the wards regularly and treat the patients. From Vienna, Dr. Gaertner went to Strassburg to complete his studies with Professors von Recklinghausen, Hoppe-Seyler, Schwalbe, Goltz, Jolly, Lucke, Schmiedberg, Freund, Kussmaul, Laqueur and others. With Professor Hoppe-Seyler he studied histological and physiological-chemistry, and Professor von Recklinghausen permitted him to work with him in his private pathological laboratory, also instructing him in pathology, pathological anatomy, pathological histology, the technique of *post mortem* examinations and microscopy. It was under von Recklinghausen that Dr. Gaertner, by his original research work, made this remarkable discovery in pathology, viz.: "Ueber die Beziehung des Schwarzen Pigments in der Leber, Milz und Niere, zu den Kohlenstaublagerungen," published at Strassburg in 1885, copied and republished all over the civilized countries as "Gaertner's Discovery." Dr. Gaertner also attended the remarkable clinics of Professors Kussmaul and Lucke, at the St. Stepan Hospital, Strassburg. Thence he went to Paris, where he visited the Hospital Generale de Paris and Pasteur's Inoculating Institution, going thence to London and Dublin whence, after visiting the hospitals, he returned home.

The list of the degrees which Dr. Gaertner received from famous universities are very numerous; the most important include the following: From the University of Vienna, in 1884, Doctor of Medicine, also honorary certificates of proficiency from all the professors at the university; from the University of Strassburg, in 1885, Master of Arts; and Doctor of Medicine; from the University of Pennsyl-

vania, in 1886, a certificate of endorsement; from the Academie des Sciences, Paris, in 1889, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and the same year the decoration of the Legion d'Honneur for scientific original discoveries in pathology. He also received, in 1882, a certificate from the Illinois State Board of Health.

On his return to the United States Dr. Gaertner settled in Pittsburgh, where he has since been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine, surgery and microscopy, having attained in both to a position of well-merited distinction. He has a collection of six thousand slides of microscopic specimens, histological and pathological tissue, even embryonic tissue, which he values very highly as the result of his own labor. As a surgeon he is distinguished for boldness no less than skill, having successfully undertaken numerous capital operations, including laparotomies, and he was the first surgeon who successfully performed the first gastrotomy (a resection of the pyloric end of the stomach) in the United States of America for cancer. He is a great advocate of the introduction of compressed air into the lungs, especially by the fanning process. He claims to have thus kept alive for days and hours patients in a condition of extreme weakness and even in a state of collapse. Several years ago Dr. Gaertner was offered by two different medical institutions the Chair of Pathology and Pathological Histology, but in both instances declined the honor.

In politics Dr. Gaertner is a Republican. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Academy of Science and Art, the Iron City Microscopical Society, the American Society of Microscopists, and American Association for the Advancement of Science; honorary member of the German Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Vienna, Ber-



Semlinger

lin and Strassburg, and is also corresponding physician to the Strassburg Pathological Society. He was a member of the Presbyterian church; however, of late years, he became a devout Catholic.

As a writer, observer and investigator, Dr. Gaertner is famed in both hemispheres, all his work and original papers being based upon the highest scientific advancement and characterized by force and terseness of expression. He was editor of several scientific magazines and journals and associate editor of the "Dental and Surgical Microcosm," the "International Journal of Microscopy and Natural Science," and the "Observer," another microscopical journal of Portland, Connecticut. He was also collaborator of the "Bacteriological World," of Battle Creek, Michigan. He is the author of many scientific papers, the following being the most important:

(I) "The Causes of the Deposits of Black Pigment in the Liver, Spleen and Kidneys." (II) "Concerning the Causes of Anthracotic Lymphadenitis." (III) "Hyperplasia and Hyperthropic Lymphadenitis at the Base of the Lungs." (IV) "Anthracotic Metastasis (Gaertner)." (V) "How and by What Methods and Through What Channels Infectious Diseases are Contracted," 1890. (VI) "The Scientific Rules and the Application of the Haemometer," 1890-1893. (VII) "The Causes of Thrombosis and Embolism." (VIII) "The Result of Pathological Changes in the Blood, called Syrupy-Stringy-Blood (Gaertner's)," 1892 and 1895. (IX) "Scientific Study and Investigation of Puerperal-Pyæmia," 1901. (X) "The Causes and the Successful Treatment of Cancer," 1904. (XI) "The Causes of Dropsies, Its Cure," 1905. (XII) "Experimental Tests and the Physiological Action of Anasarcin," 1906.

(XIII) "The Origin of Man and His Destiny," 1907. (XIV-XV) "Lymphadenitis due to the Absorption from the Tissues of the Lungs of Inorganic Foreign Substances and its Deposition into the Lymph Nodes at the Hilus of the Lungs," 1889 and 1907. (XVI) "What is Syrupy-Stringy-Blood? (Gaertner)" 1907. (XVII) "Inorganic Metastasis of the Liver, Spleen and Kidneys, due to Deposits of Minute Particles of Iron and Steel Ore Dust, also Sand, Stone, Bone, Wood, Charcoal, Cinders, Coal-dust and Soot," 1908. (XVIII) "Experimental Investigations and Pathological Researches on the Cause of Cancer. (XIX) Its Intracellular Pathology in Cancer, produced by a nitrogenized auto-intoxicated lymph." (XX) "Cancer, incipency, is a localized Chemico-Hyper-Stimulated toxic lymph process." (XXI) "Experimental and Vivisectional Researches, with Minute Chemical and Pathological Observations on Cancer." (XXII) "When and how does the Precancerous state become Cancerous? Is it stimulation, degeneration or regeneration?"

Recently Dr. Gaertner has written several articles of length, including the following: "Concerning the Differentiation of Black Pigment in the Liver, Spleen and Kidneys from Coal-Dust Deposits." "Concerning the Rules and Application of Reichert's Haemometer." "The Microscope the Principal Factor in Discriminating Medical, Medico-Legal and Legal Complications." "Vivisections" (American Naturalist). "The Unavoidable Application of the Haemometer in the Differentiation of Surgical and Gynaecological Complications." "Hayes' Process of Generating and Applying Anæsthetics." "Koch's Discoveries and his Cure for Tuberculosis." "Asiatic Cholera—Its Causes and Its Preventive" (in the Inter-

national Medical Magazine of January, 1893. "The Grapho-Prism and Its Use." "The Microscope" (in the October Arena).

In recent years Dr. Gaertner has written regularly for special publication and his contributions to the magazines and scientific journals have been numerous, principally articles of a scientific nature, more especially treating on the character and application of the microscope in physiological and pathological-chemistry; and his latest research work on tuberculosis; and especially in discovering the cause of cancer have startled the medical profession the world over.*

Dr. Gaertner married, July 4, 1885, in Strassburg, Germany, Margaret, daughter of Johann and Anna Maria (Kneipp) Semlinger, and they are the parents of two children: Edith, born June 10, 1886;

*Bibliographical References.—"Eminent American Physicians and Surgeons," Indianapolis, 1889; Herringshaw's "American Biography," 1909; *ibid*, "American National Library," Vol. II, 1909; "Who's Who in Pennsylvania," 1907; "General Alumni Catalogue of Washington University," St. Louis, Mo., 1917; Polk's "Medical and Surgical Directory of the United States and Canada;" and "United States Directory of the American Medical Association."

References as to scientific papers published by Dr. Gaertner: "Medical Record," New York; Strassburg "Thesis;" "The Microscope Journal;" "Arena;" "Dental and Surgical Microcosm;" "International Journal of Microscopy and Natural Science;" "The Observer;" "St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal;" "Bacteriological World;" Strassburg "Pathological Journal;" "The American Naturalist;" "International Medical Magazine;" "Microscopical Journals;" "New York Medical Journal;" "St. Louis Medical Review;" "Medical Herald;" "St. Louis Medical Journal;" "Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly;" "Buffalo Medical Journal;" "New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal;" "High Tyde;" "North American Review;" "American Medical Journal;" "Lancet-Clinic," Cincinnati. Many English, French, Italian and German journals.

and Edward L., born July 23, 1891. The Semlingers, like the Gaertners, are an old and distinguished family, their escutcheon being as follows:

Arms.—Or, a cross sable between four wyverns gules, the dexter claw raised. An escutcheon argent charged with an eagle displayed sable, crowned or.

Crest.—A winged dragon gules, vomiting flames.

Mantling.—Dexter or and gules. Sinister argent and sable.

With his rare mental attributes Dr. Gaertner combines unusual force of character, and this union of qualities is expressed in his countenance. His aspect and manner show him to be a man of ancient race who has consecrated his exceptional powers to the advancement of science, and the betterment and higher education for the medical profession, plus one great object in view—the uplift of humanity. It is thus that he will be remembered and that his name will be remembered and inscribed in the medical annals of the civilized world, and known as the Right Hon. Dr. Frederick Gaertner.

VAUCLAIN, Samuel M.,

Manufacturer.

Among the well-known manufacturers of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania is Samuel M. Vauclain, senior vice-president and director of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and identified with many other industrial and financial concerns. Possessed of a natural bent for mechanics, and having had a long practical experience in railroad shops, Mr. Vauclain entered the field of locomotive manufacture equipped with a comprehensive knowledge of every detail and requirement of locomotive construction. As a result of this thorough grounding and the execu-

tive ability which he has displayed, he has risen from the foreman of shops of the Baldwin Locomotive Works to his present position, in which capacity he is the head of the manufacturing and engineering departments of the corporation, and occupies an important place in the industrial world of the period.

Samuel M. Vauclain was born May 18, 1856, at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of the late Andrew C. and Mary (Campbell) Vauclain. Through the paternal line of his ancestry he is of French, and through the maternal line, of Scotch-Irish descent. He was educated in the public schools of his city, and began his active career at an early age, starting to work in 1872 in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona, Pennsylvania. His connection with the firm of Burnham, Parry, Williams & Company, of Philadelphia, then proprietors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, began July 1, 1883, when he took the position of foreman of the Seventeenth street shops. In November, 1885, he was promoted to be superintendent of equipment of plant, and on February 11, 1886, was advanced to the position of general superintendent of the plant. He became a member of the firm on January 1, 1896, and remained a partner until the reorganization of Burnham, Parry, Williams & Company, which in 1909 was incorporated as the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Mr. Vauclain was made general superintendent and director of the corporation, July 1, 1911, and when the corporation was again changed to The Baldwin Locomotive Works, Mr. Vauclain was made vice-president in charge of the engineering and manufacturing. In this office he continued to serve until 1917, when he assumed the title of senior vice-president.

As an inventor Mr. Vauclain has won wide recognition. In 1889 he invented

wrought iron wheel centers for both truck and driving wheels, which have been manufactured by the Baldwin Company. He has designed and patented the four-cylinder type of locomotive, which in its economy of fuel and water and the efficiency in both passenger and freight service has led to its introduction on many leading railroads. The first locomotive of this type was built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works in October, 1889.

Mr. Vauclain is a director of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the Standard Steel Works, Philadelphia Trust Company, Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, Cambria Steel Company, Philadelphia Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia National Bank, and director and a large owner of Southwark Foundry and Machine Company. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mining Engineers, Institution of Civil Engineers of London, England, Geographical Society, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Franklin Institute, Concrete Institute, American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, Travelling Engineers' Association, Fairmount Park Art Association and others. He is president of the Bryn Mawr Hospital.

In 1906 Mr. Vauclain received the degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania, and in January, 1919, he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government, in recognition of his services to the allied nations during the World War. Politically he is a Republican, but has never held office. His clubs number the Union League, Bryn Mawr Polo, Engineers', Manufacturers' and Merion Cricket, of Philadelphia; the Railroad Club of New

York, and the Western Railroad Club of Chicago.

On April 17, 1879, Mr. Vauclain married Annie Kearney, daughter of James and Margaret Kearney, of Altoona, Pennsylvania, and their children are: Samuel M., Jr., Mary A., Jacques L., Anne, Charles P., and Constance M.

EVANS, Powell,

Man of Great Enterprise.

Powell Evans is president and director and one of the principal owners of Merchant & Evans Company and the Globe Automatic Sprinkler Company, of Philadelphia, and the Schuylkill Railway Company and the Schuylkill Electric Company, of Girardville, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia. While an engineer by profession and identified with numerous other industrial, commercial and financial organizations in addition to those named above he also has a record of aggressive activity in municipal and patriotic enterprises.

He was born June 1, 1868, near Little Rock, in Marlboro county, South Carolina, the eldest son of Dr. James and Marie Antoinette (Powell) Evans. His early education was received at the private schools of Florence, South Carolina. In 1882 he won a scholarship at the Citadel (State) Military Academy of Charleston, which, however, on account of his early age and immature growth, the Governor refused to affirm. In 1884 he entered Hobart College, Geneva, New York, from which he graduated in 1888, third in his class, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and with the award of Phi Beta Kappa. His studies there included special courses in mathematics and engineering.

Immediately after graduation he secured a position with the Wickes Refrigerator

Company, manufacturers of refrigerator cars and structures, and shortly thereafter became its branch manager in Buffalo and later in Philadelphia. In 1892 he severed his connection with this firm and entered the employ of William Wharton, Jr., & Company, Inc., and shortly thereafter became its assistant sales-manager, in which position he was brought into close touch with the intensive development of electric railway transportation throughout this section of the country at that time. In 1894 he engaged independently in street railway, water power and electric light and power engineering in various enterprises in North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland.

In 1898 he became identified with Merchant & Company, Inc., of Philadelphia, and in 1900 became its vice-president. Upon the death in 1904 of Mr. Clarke Merchant, founder of this extensive metal business, he financed its purchase from the estate and organized the Merchant & Evans Company, of which he has since been principal owner and president. Under his guidance this company has greatly increased the range and volume of its metal manufacturing and distributing activities, and is now considered one of the most substantial enterprises in Philadelphia.

Mr. Evans is principal owner and president of the Schuylkill Railway Company, which operates some forty miles of electric railways in Schuylkill county; and furnishes local transportation for nearly two-thirds of the county's population in its northern area, including Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Girardville, Ashland and Frackville, with a connecting line constructed by him down to Pottsville, the county seat. He is also principal owner of the Schuylkill Electric Company, a related activity supplying electric light and power in a portion of the



Lewis H. Brown & Co. N.Y.

Photo. by H. Brown

Evans & Co. N.Y.

Bruce Evans



same community, which was initiated and developed by him.

For many years Mr. Evans has been deeply interested in fire prevention, and is recognized as one of the best posted **authorities in the country** upon fire prevention engineering. He was active in the preparation and enactment of the Pennsylvania State and Philadelphia City Fire Marshal Acts, was chairman of the former Philadelphia Fire Prevention Commission of the Department of Public Safety of Philadelphia—at which time he organized and presided over the first National Fire Prevention Convention held in Philadelphia in October, 1913,—and was for several years a member of the executive committee of the National Fire Protection Association. He has long been identified with the automatic sprinkler industry, and his many inventions in this field are among the basic developments of this art and cover a large proportion of the devices now used in this industry all over the world. In 1899 he was active in organizing the International Sprinkler Company and was its president for many years until the end of 1912—when he became an independent operator, and in 1905 was largely instrumental in organizing the Globe Automatic Sprinkler Company, of which he is now the largest stockholder and president.

He was for many years a director and president of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, during which period it grew to its present size and erected its large building. During this period he was actively interested in the early "Good Road" movement, and was chairman of the first touring board of the American Automobile Association, and twice represented this National American Association in International Congresses, held at London in 1909 and at Geneva in 1911. In 1914 he was appointed on the United

States Assay Commission by President Wilson.

For a number of years he has been a director of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, and for the past three years one of its vice-presidents. He is a director of the Tradesmen's National Bank and of the Commonwealth Title Insurance & Trust Company, both of Philadelphia.

He is a member of Sigma Phi (Greek letter) fraternity, the Sons of the Revolution, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and Society of Automotive Engineers. His clubs are the Rittenhouse, University, Racquet, Philadelphia Country, Merion Cricket, and Corinthian Yacht of Philadelphia and Engineers' Club of New York.

In politics Mr. Evans is an independent Republican. He has for the past ten years been closely associated with the so-called reform element of this party in Philadelphia. In 1915 he was active in organizing and became chairman of the Citizens' Republican League; and the next year organized the Hughes Alliance of Pennsylvania and was its chairman in support of the Presidential campaign of the Hon. Charles E. Hughes. He was active in the work of the Philadelphia Charter Revision Committee of 1916-17, and was chairman of the Good Government Committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Legislative Committee of the Committee of Seventy which endeavored to secure the enactment of these remedial measures in the 1917 Legislature.

He is at present a member, secretary, and chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Philadelphia Charter Committee, which is again seeking to secure the enactment during the current session of the Pennsylvania Legislature of statutes providing more Home Rule and Good

Government for Philadelphia—in the form of an amendment of the Bullitt act.

Throughout the period of the Great War, Mr. Evans was a staunch advocate of "Preparedness," and was appointed by Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh a member of the Pennsylvania Committee on Public Safety, and in the latter half of 1917 was a bureau chief in the War Industries Board (Region No. 4), organization located in Philadelphia.

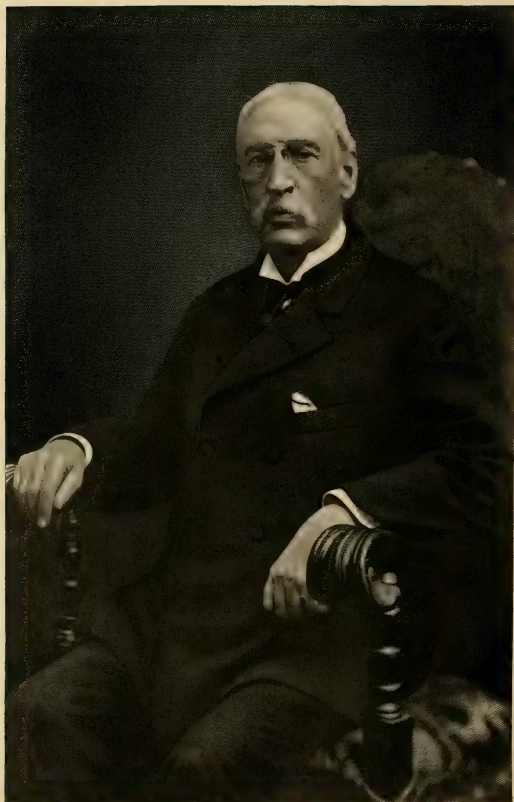
Powell Evans possesses a mind not only well grounded in broad academic and technical education, but disciplined in the hard school of daily practical contact with living problems in the varied fields of activity in which he has long labored with steadfast industry, optimism and high purpose. His mental operations, while essentially practical, are always illumined by that imaginative quality which gives broad prospective and foresight. Of quick perception and accurate judgment of men and affairs, with dynamic, sometimes volcanic energy, a mental attitude assured but aggressive, and a strong will, he unites those characteristics which mark the modern man of affairs. His deep interest in the public welfare and civic reforms coupled with a rugged honesty and complete fearlessness of action have made him one of the strong influences toward decency and righteousness in municipal government in Philadelphia during the past decade.

On November 28, 1898, Mr. Evans married Julia Estelle, daughter of the late Clarke Merchant (former lieutenant-commander, U. S. Navy) and Sarah S. (Watts) Merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have one daughter, Anita Merchant Evans. Their country residence is "Errollton," Devon, Pennsylvania.

Dr. James Evans (father of Powell Evans) was born at Marion Court House, South Carolina, 1831, the son of Honor-

able Thomas and Jane Beverly (Daniel) Evans. He was educated as a civil engineer at the South Carolina Military Academy, the "Citadel," Charleston, South Carolina, class of 1852, and was employed many years in railway and levee construction along the Mississippi river. Abandoning his career as an engineer he entered the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, from which he received his degree in 1861 just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. Volunteering in a hospital unit he was commissioned regimental surgeon after the battle of Bull Run and served continuously throughout the war with the rank of major in the Army of Northern Virginia. Dr. Evans was a member of the American Society of Arts and Letters and was awarded a decoration by the French government as a recognition of "eminence attained in his profession."

The branch of the Evans family from which Powell Evans is descended springs from Rhydwilim, Caernarthshire, Wales. John and Thomas Evans came in 1711 to the Welsh colony of Iron Hill, near Newark (then Pennsylvania, now Delaware), whence Nathaniel Evans, the son of John, and Thomas Evans, emigrated to South Carolina. Nathaniel Evans settled on Cat Fish creek, on lands which now constitute a portion of the site of Marion Court House, named for the partisan chief, Francis Marion. His son Nathan, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier of Marion's brigade and fought three years for American Independence. Jane Beverly (Daniel) Evans (Powell Evans' grandmother) was a member of the old Virginia family which appeared first in Middlesex county, Virginia, in 1684, descended from the ancient family of Daniel of Wigon, County Lancaster, England.



John H. Lounsbury

Dr. James Evans married, in January, 1865, the daughter of William Alexander and Lucy Peachy (Lee) Powell, of Leesburg, Virginia.

Mrs. James (Powell) Evans was descended from Thomas Powell, who appeared in Virginia with Captain John Smith, the founder, in 1607 and 1609. Other collateral connections of the Powell family in Mr. Evans' immediate line of descent were the well-known Virginia colonial families of Peyton, Harrison, Grayson, Orr, Nicholson, Hay and Lee. His great-grandfather, Lieutenant-Colonel Levin Powell, belonged to the Virginia "Minute-Men" in 1774, and was commissioned by Congress in 1777 to the Continental army, with which he saw service at Valley Forge. Later he was a member of the Virginia Convention that ratified the Federal Constitution, and served terms in Congress.

CONVERSE, JOHN H.,

Captain of Industry.

Among the captains of industry whose achievements made memorable the closing decades of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth, there was one who in his own day towered above many of his fellows, and who now in retrospect looms larger than most of his contemporaries, the late John H. Converse, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and in all respects one of Philadelphia's foremost citizens. In the cause of reform and good government Mr. Converse was conspicuously a leader; in philanthropic work he took a peculiarly active interest, being identified with all that made for a broader culture; and in religious enterprises he was especially earnest and influential.

John H. Converse was born December 2, 1840, in Burlington, Vermont, a son of

the Rev. John Kendrick and Sarah (Allen) Converse. Mr. Converse, who was pastor of the Congregational church in Burlington, was afterward principal of the Burlington Female Seminary. Mrs. Converse was a daughter of the Hon. Heman Allen, of Milton, member of Congress from Vermont from 1832 to 1840.

In the case of John H. Converse, the truth of the poet's words, "The child is father of the man," was strikingly illustrated. Almost from his infancy he was interested in railroads. One of his first toys was a miniature wooden locomotive which he made himself and which ran on wooden rails in the backyard. About the same time he printed a small newspaper. As he grew older he sought the companionship of locomotive engineers and trainmen, and spent his leisure hours about the railroad. In his "teens" he learned telegraphy, and at the age of fourteen took charge of the telegraph office at Essex Junction for a month, during the vacation of the regular operator. It is a fact worthy of note that he was the first telegraph operator in Vermont to read by sound.

Meanwhile, the literary education of Mr. Converse went steadily forward. He was fitted for college at the Burlington High School, and in 1861 received from the University of Vermont the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His rank in scholarship was high, and he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Lambda Iota fraternities. During the time spent at the university, Mr. Converse, assiduous as he was at his studies, found leisure to become proficient in stenography, at that time a comparatively rare accomplishment. He largely paid the expenses of his course by vacation work as telegrapher at Troy, New York, Burlington, and elsewhere, and as station agent at Waterbury, Vermont. He also served for three

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successive sessions as official reporter of the Vermont Legislature, and during the sophomore winter vacation was teacher of a public school at Winooski.

After graduating Mr. Converse was connected for three years with the "Burlington Daily and Weekly Times," published by George and Lucius Bigelow. The position filled by Mr. Converse was that of business manager, but his versatility enabled him to render valuable service in every branch of the work, reporting, taking by telegraph night press reports from the seat of war, setting type, running the press or writing editorials. Even while thus multifariously occupied his zeal as a citizen led him to engage in other activities, and he served as secretary of the Young Men's Lecture Association and also as a member of the Ethan Allen Fire Company.

But causes which were to divert the current of his life into other channels were at work in a portion of the Continent which was then remote from Vermont. It was, however, by a son of the Green Mountain State that these causes were primarily set in motion. Dr. Edward H. Williams, of a well-known family of Woodstock, Vermont, was superintendent in Chicago of the Galena division of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, and was almost in despair because he could not find a clerk such as he needed, clever, educated, responsible and resourceful. A law student who had recently graduated from the University of Vermont told Dr. Williams that he knew a young man named John H. Converse who answered that description. So it came to pass that in 1864, Mr. Converse removed to Chicago, assumed the vacant clerkship and proved himself more than equal to all its requirements, also served there as a reporter. He filled in clerical position until Dr. Williams was made

general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and then accompanied his chief to Altoona, Pennsylvania, where he took charge of his office. Among the business associates of Mr. Converse at that time were a number of men who later rose into prominence, including Andrew Carnegie, George Westinghouse, and A. J. Cassatt, afterward president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

In 1870 Dr. Williams left the service of the company and removed to Philadelphia, where he became a member of the firm of Burnham, Parry, Williams & Company, proprietors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Amid these new responsibilities he felt the need of the able, upright young man on whom he had been so long accustomed to lean, and it was but a short time before he secured for Mr. Converse a desirable position in the establishment. Almost from the outset he was a factor of importance in the business, and in 1873 he became a member of the firm. It was in his association with this famous concern that Mr. Converse found himself in his true element, and that his rare executive and administrative abilities attained their fullest development. The promise of his boyhood was more than fulfilled. A great railroad system was indeed the field of action for which nature had intended him. He was entrusted with the general business and financial management of the immense plant, as distinguished from the mechanical departments. The marvelous growth of the plant testifies to his efficiency. In 1866 the output of the works was one hundred and eighteen locomotives annually. This capacity increased to the production of more than twenty-six hundred locomotives yearly, all of a greatly improved and enlarged design. In 1909, when the business was

incorporated, Mr. Converse became the president of the company and this position he held to the close of his life.

For many years Mr. Converse held directorships in numerous financial and commercial institutions, to the management of which he gave close and constant attention. Among these organizations were the Philadelphia National Bank, the Franklin National Bank, the Real Estate Trust Company, the Philadelphia Trust Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, the Pennsylvania Warehousing and Safe Deposit Company, the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the Pennsylvania and Northwestern Railway Company and the Winifrede Railroad and Coal Company.

While always faithful to the principles of the Republican party, Mr. Converse never mingled actively in politics except in times of crisis when every citizen was called to bear his part in the promotion of the public welfare and in the exposure and defeat of fraud and misgovernment. During the free silver agitation he was president of the Sound Money League, and in 1893 he served as chairman of the McKinley and Hobart Business Men's National Campaign Committee. In 1901 he was a leader in the movement against alleged bribery and corruption in the State Legislature. In 1905, at the time of the contention in regard to the gas lease in Philadelphia, he came to the front, lending his name and influence to a public protest.

But this aggressive man of business, this fearless, disinterested citizen, was also a lover of music and a connoisseur in art. He was an amateur violinist, and from 1883 to 1885 held the office of vice-president of the Philadelphia Music Festival Association, and from 1901 to the close of his life he was a director of the

Philadelphia Orchestra Association. For many years Mr. Converse was one of the directors and also vice-president of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, one of the advisory committee of the Art Association of the Union League, member of the Art Club, and president of the Parkway Association and the Fairmount Park Art Association. Most of these societies are possessors of valuable paintings which he presented to them. In his country residence was a gallery which contained oil paintings of Corot, Daubigny, Diaz, Rousseau, Dupré, Richards, Meissonier and others. In 1899 Mr. Converse presided over the exercises at the unveiling of the Grant monument in Fairmount Park. On this occasion the assemblage included President McKinley and cabinet and foreign ambassadors. The State of Vermont was represented by General Theodore S. Peck.

Among Mr. Converse's municipal responsibilities was a directorship in the City Trusts, to which he was elected in 1899 and which he retained during the remainder of his life. As such he was one of the trustees of Girard College. He was also a trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary, the Moody Institute and the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, and a vice-president of the department of archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania. He occupied a seat on the Philadelphia Board of Education.

The other organizations to which Mr. Converse belonged included the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, the Vermont Society of Sons of the American Revolution and the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution. In

1902 he became a member of the Society of Colonial Wars by right of descent from Deacon Edward Converse, Captain Stephen Prentiss and some eighteen other prominent Colonial ancestors. In 1905, 1906 and 1907 he was Lieutenant-Governor, and in 1908 Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont. For several years he was president of the New England Society of Pennsylvania. His clubs were the Union League, Contemporary, University, Engineers' and Manufacturers'. Of the last named he was president from 1896 to 1898.

To his native State and his *alma mater* Mr. Converse was always deeply attached, and among his greatest pleasures he counted his annual visits to Burlington and his attendance at the commencements of the University of Vermont. He was a constant and liberal benefactor of the university, and from 1885 to the close of his life was a member of its board of trustees. In 1895 he built and presented to the university the large and handsome dormitory known as Converse Hall, and he also donated two residences for professors. In 1899 he founded and endowed the department of economics and commerce. For several years he was president of the Alumni Association, and vice-president of the Phi Beta Kappa. In 1898 he delivered the oration before the Associate Alumni, and in 1904 he presented one of the centennial addresses. In 1897 the board of control conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

From his youth up Mr. Converse was steadfastly devoted to works of philanthropy and religion. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, and president of the board of trustees of Calvary Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. For fifty years he continuously taught a Sunday school class. He was a member of the Citizens'

Permanent Relief Committee of Philadelphia, treasurer of the Christian League of Philadelphia, and also of the Playgrounds Association, president of the Presbyterian Social Union, one of the vice-presidents of the American Sunday School Union, a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of the Presbyterian Board of Publication. During the Spanish-American War he was president of the National Relief Commission, organized in Philadelphia in aid of the soldiers and sailors called into service at that crisis in our history.

At the time of his death it was said of Mr. Converse that among Presbyterians he had long been regarded as a "prince of laymen," not only by reason of his liberal contributions to church enterprises, but also for the personal service rendered by him to the church and its institutions. For many years he was secretary and trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia, and the large central building known as the administration building was his gift to the institution. In connection with the missionary work of Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church he built and presented a hospital at Miraj, India, and it was largely as a result of his efforts that that church and the Calvary Presbyterian for years supported missionaries in Japan, Korea, Alaska, the far western States and elsewhere. Among the many other generous gifts of Mr. Converse were a dormitory for Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah, and a dormitory marked "Converse Hall" for the Presbyterian College and Theological Seminary at Coyoacan, Mexico. During the last ten years of his life his contributions to church and philanthropic work amounted to a very large part of his income, and for a number of years he did much toward financing evangelistic enterprises.

In 1901 Mr. Converse was vice-moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, and at the time of his death he held the offices of president of the board of trustees and chairman of the evangelistic committee and the world's evangelistic committee. During the last years of his life he bestowed special attention on the Presbyterian tent and open air work in Philadelphia, and its success was mainly due to his efforts in its behalf, imparting to it such an impetus that the movement spread to other cities. In consequence of this Mr. Converse gave a three hundred thousand dollar endowment for the promotion of a world-wide evangelistic movement under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman.

Mr. Converse married, July 9, 1873, in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, New York, Elizabeth Perkins, born December 16, 1838, in Utica, New York, daughter of Professor James and Mary Johnson (Bishop) Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Converse were the parents of the following children: Mary Eleanor; and Helen Prentis, married, June 8, 1905, Warren Parsons Thorpe. An adopted daughter, Alice Page Converse, a cousin of Mrs. Converse, and adopted as a daughter by Mr. Converse and his wife completed the family circle. In his marriage to a woman of culture and charm and withal a true homemaker, Mr. Converse found the crowning happiness of his life. Devotion to wife and children was the mainspring of all his actions, and no other place equalled for him the attractions of his own fireside where he delighted to gather about him his close and chosen friends. On January 19, 1906, Mrs. Converse passed away, leaving the memory of a lovely character and a beautiful life.

On May 3, 1910, in his summer home at Rosemont, the president of the mighty

Baldwin Locomotive Works was gathered to his fathers. The shock, not only to his own city, but to the entire industrial world, was inexpressible. All felt that a strong and beneficent presence had "ceased from earth" and tributes showing how enduring was his hold upon the public heart were offered to his character and work. The following extract from an editorial which appeared in a Philadelphia paper expresses, with peculiar felicity, the feeling of the time:

It is seldom the men who make the most stir, the self-assertive or the combative men, who gain the first place in the universal regard of their fellow citizens. In any community like ours there is nearly always some one man to whom we learn to look for counsel and example, whether in peaceful times or in times of stress, and whose character and forceful energy and whose unselfish public spirit win for him, without his seeking it, a silent recognition as the "first citizen." Such was the recognition accorded in late years to John H. Converse. Though he had somewhat passed the summit of his activity there is no one who will not feel to-day that the city has lost immeasurably by his death.

It was something that he had come to be the head of the greatest industrial establishment in Philadelphia, one of the greatest in the world, which has carried the fame of the city and of its industries everywhere, and in itself represents the best and highest traditions of this industrial community. But it was not as a representative manufacturer or employer that Mr. Converse was generally known; it was rather in the broad range of his interest in whatever made for the progress of Philadelphia for social, educational and aesthetic advancement, for philanthropic endeavor, for commercial and civic integrity, for the generous up-building of the city. He was always on the side of the builders, never of those who would tear down. He gave more freely of his time and energy to the public service than to his own great business, but always with a self-abnegation, a modest deference and quiet helpfulness that, while never shirking any responsibility, seemed to leave all the credit of achievement to some one else.

Only those who have been associated with Mr.

John H. Converse

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Converse in one or another manifestation of his varied usefulness can know the full beauty of a character that was superficially simple almost to austerity. Strong in his religious convictions, he made no public exhibition of them, save as his helpfulness found expression in its fruits. Untinted in his generosity, his own right hand scarcely knew what his left hand did. He gave his aid in countless efforts of public betterment with the same invincible modesty with which he directed vast enterprises. Yet in spite of himself the community learned to recognize and to honor him, and to honor itself in the recognition

of a type of citizenship so worthy to be held in reverent memory.

The perpetuation of the name of John H. Converse is assured. He gave not to Philadelphia alone, but to the country-at-large the benefits of a great industry, the products of which have facilitated transportation of men and merchandise from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Dominion of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.



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